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EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,

OF THE

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1895,

AND INCLUDING THE REPORT UPON THE REGISTRATION OF

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN 1894.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.
E. L. FREEMAN & SONS, STATE PRINTERS.
1897.

MEMBERS

OF THE

RHODE ISLAND STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

	Post Office Address.	
ALBERT G. SPRAGUE, M. D., *President*	River Point	Kent County.
SAMUEL M. GRAY, C. E	Providence	Providence Co.
PAUL S. REDFIELD, M. D	Providence	Providence Co.
REV. GEORGE L. LOCKE	Bristol	Bristol County.
ALEXANDER B. BRIGGS, M. D	Ashaway	Washington Co.
PETER F. CURLEY, M. D	Newport	Newport County.
GARDNER T. SWARTS, M. D	Providence	Providence Co.

GARDNER T. SWARTS, *Secretary.*

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To the Honorable the General Assembly:

In compliance with the Public Statutes, the Annual Report of the State Board of Health is herewith respectfully submitted.

GARDNER T. SWARTS,

Secretary.

GENERAL REPORT.

The work performed by the State Board of Health, during the year 1895, has been a continuation of the methods of study of various conditions pertaining to the health of the community, and with a view to the prevention of disease, advantage being taken of the various new methods recently introduced to the sanitary world.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Reports of the number of cases of the more important contagious diseases in the respective towns have been carefully returned to the Board, thus giving valuable data as to the prevalence or epidemic character of these diseases as well as being useful for comparison with last year's compilation and with those of future years.

An increased amount of attention has been given by all the towns to the control of contagious diseases by the enactment of new and more effective ordinances and by the appointment of capable health officers. All this work shows a marked change from neglectful methods of control previously in vogue.

WATER SUPPLIES.

The City of Providence, having postponed its intention of filtering the public water supply, taken from the Pawtuxet River. has continued its daily inspections of the banks of the river. While the great majority of sources of pollution on this stream have been removed yet a few nuisances still exist on private property which could be removed to the advantage of the supply. The manufacturers have removed nearly all possible liabilities of contamination from human excreta and household wastes, in their mill and tenement yards. Much of the manufacturers wastes, consisting of chemicals, dye stuffs, and wool scourings are cared for to a certain extent, but not in such a way as to allow the minimum amount of extracts to reach the river.

The water shed of the public water works of Woonsocket has been greatly enlarged and improved, assuring to that city a large drainage area free from present liability of contamination, and warranting an ample supply for some years to come.

The Newport City Water Works, a private corporation supplying the city of Newport, has enlarged its reservoir and is not now obliged to draw upon its second or reserve reservoir.

The Bristol Water Works, supplying the towns of Bristol, Warren and Barrington, remains in the same condition as in previous years. Efforts on the part of the town of Bristol have been made to acquire this water service. The quality of the water, chemically and bacteriologically, remains good, but the color, odor and taste continue to be below the normal, while the pressure for fire service is below the requirement for the town.

The water supply for the city of Pawtucket, taken from the Abbott Run, remains the same as for previous years. This water is filtered through a special filter composed of large gravel and charcoal. More especial reference will be made to this in the report of the epidemic of pseudo-typhoid fever occurring during the year.

The examination of the water supply of the city of Providence has been continued, samples being taken from the north branch and from the south branch of the Pawtuxet as well as at the pumping station. This data will be of much assistance in future years should consideration of a change in the source of supply be contemplated. A calculation of the amount of contamination occurring between the supply and the pumping station is made available by these monthly examinations.

The study of the changes in the water of the Blackstone river, which is contaminated at Worcester by sewage, and which is supplementary to work carried on by the State Board of Health of Massachusetts, has been completed, but only made possible by the gratuitous work of the State Chemist, Charles E. Sweet, and the Rhode Island Laboratory.

EPIDEMICS.

There have been but three outbreaks of disease during the year requiring the attention of the department. An epidemic of typhoid fever in Pawtucket, and a serious epidemic of diphtheria in the town of Johnston, also a local outbreak of typhoid fever in the city of Providence, dependent upon a contaminated milk supply.

Inspection has been made of the town of Barrington, including the clay pits for making bricks. This was made for the purpose of determining the possible prevalence of malaria in this section, and if present, the possible cause and remedy.

INSPECTION OF SUMMER HOTELS.

Inspection of the Summer Hotels at Conanicut, Jamestown, Narragansett Pier and along the south shore and at Watch Hill were made. With the exception of one hotel the conditions were found to be good.

At Narragansett Pier the common dump, which has been a noisome spot for many years, had grown in size and was still continued by the District Council.

Bacteriological examinations of some of the springs furnishing supply to the hotels at Narragansett Pier, were made, and the results showed a remarkably pure water.

The lack of fire escapes was still noticeable upon these large wooden structures used as hotels. Some of the hotels are impressed with the value of these accessories together with fire hose, buckets, and extinguishers. Already two fires have been ckecked in hotels that were provided with these accessories, not only resulting in the saving of loss of one hotel, but possibly the entire number, for located as they are, the possibility of an extension with a high wind is not to be disregarded. Although the statute provides for the placing of escapes upon such structures, yet little regard is paid to this by most of the hotel owners.

EXAMINATION OF SPUTUM AND DIPHTHERIA CULTURES.

The examination of sputum for physicians in cases of suspected tuberculosis has been continued, and has been of service to many physicians and their patients, and incidentally to the state by inducing cautious expectoration by those afflicted.

The examination of cultures taken from cases where diphtheria was suspected has been of direct assistance to the health boards in checking the extension of the disease, and has grown to be an indispensable factor in the study and control of the disease.

The use of anti-toxin was begun simultaneously with the examination of diphtheria cultures, and the material has been supplied free of charge to such cases as were unable to pay.

SANITARY LEGISLATION.

In the way of legislation, changes have been sought for and obtained in the requirements of the monthly report of births by physicians and midwives. The expense of the Secretary while engaged in necessary work of the Board has been allowed. The salary of the State Registrar has been changed from five hundred dollars to one thousand, and an appropriation of one thousand dollars made for the control of tuberculosis, and one thousand for the control of diphtheria has been made available.

MEDICAL LEGISLATION.

The larger part of the work of the Board has been in the consideration and enforcement of the new law, passed at the January Session, controlling the practice of medicine in the state.

By this law the State Board of Health is made the examining board, and has control of the issuance and revocation of certificates to practice medicine, and also, through the Secretary, becomes the prosecuting body in case of non-compliance with the law. This work has required the consideration of over 450 applications and several examinations; the consideration of the admissibility of certain colleges in good standing; and inquiry into the conditions existing with many applicants making request under the time limit. The work has required a vast amount of time and attention, seventeen meetings being held for this express purpose.

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS.

A request for an appropriation of $6000 was made for carrying on the work of the Board in a satisfactory manner, and but $3500 was allowed. This prevented the intended investigation and study of the various water supplies of towns, many of which are supplied by private corporations.

DRAINAGE AREAS OF THE STATE.

Through the interest and kindness of Professor David W. Hoyt, Principal of the High School of the city of Providence, the Secretary is enabled to present for publication in this report a chart and comments giving data in regard to the drainage areas of the whole state. This material is of great value in connection with the question of water supplies, and gives some information in reference to the question of sub-strata drainage, and assists in the explanation of the results and variations in the quality of waters obtained in the state from artesian, driven or bored wells.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

January 25, 1895.—A regular quarterly meeting of the Board was held this day, the President, Dr. Sprague, in the chair.

There were present Rev. Mr. Locke, Drs. Briggs, Redfield and Swarts.

The Secretary reported that under the appropriation for the work of investigation of the subject of tuberculosis in man, two hundred dollars had been expended. The work had been very interesting and had produced some interesting data.

A card catalogue system had been commenced of all deaths and living cases, and the work thus far embraced the facts from the beginning of the year 1890 to the present date. This includes 3956 cases of tuberculosis in all its forms, and as the card catalogue includes all the records of premises, alphabetically, as well as the names of the cases, this necessitated the copying of twice that number of cards.

In the examination of sputum from suspected cases of tuberculosis there have been 78 examinations made and the bacillus of tuberculosis had been found present in 48 cases and absent in 30. In addition to these cases there were reported cases in which consumption was known to be present by the physical signs, and in which it was not necessary to examine the sputum for confirmation.

While this represents but a very small number of the existing cases, it has been noticed that the cases reported have come from a certain few physicians who are interested in the advance of medical science, and who have sufficient confidence in this department to know that no interference with their private practice or with the individual case will be brought about as the result of such a report.

It is proposed to obtain as much data as possible from the records of the hospitals and State Institutions.

Owing to the changes in the numbers of streets, from time to time, it has been necessary to make corrections of the addresses to conform with the changes.

The Secretary also reported that under the authorization of the Board, at the last meeting, providing for the examination of the throat in suspected cases of diphtheria, the work had been commenced and at a most opportune time, inasmuch as the work was essential to a complete scientific study of the new remedy for the treatment of this disease, and which has been called "anti-diphtheritic serum," or "anti-toxic serum."

As a result of an offer to the profession to do this work and to the health officers of the state there had been quite a number of examinations made of material taken from the throats of suspected cases of diphtheria. In a certain number the characteristic organism of diphtheria had been found. In many cases it was found to be absent, and the presence of other organisms was established, especially the micrococci and streptococci. In these latter cases the disappearance of the symptoms of the disease or the appearance of some other disease was noted, confirming the diagnosis made by examination of secretions from the throat.

Since the return of a good and sufficient supply of water to the city of Woonsocket an inspection of the whole water shed of the supply had been made by the Secretary, upon request of the Water Works Board of that city. It was found from experience that while with a regular or considerable rainfall there would be provided an adequate supply for the needs of the city with its present population, yet as a result of the experience of the past summer, the city had made provision for a supply which shall readily meet the requirements of an increase in population for many years to come, since there had been purchased the water shed giving the supply, including a vast area. Many farms bordering upon the Crookfall brook had been purchased and a complete survey had been made showing the available quantity of water.

While on this tour of inspection two nuisances were pointed out, which were of a serious nature. One was the placing of all the night soil and cesspool wastes of the village of Manville upon a lot of land having a slope to the brook. The other was the presence of a pile of decaying refuse taken from a cider press near the stream and which under certain conditions might find its way into the brook.

The health officer of the town of Lincoln, in which the nuisances were located, was notified and he promptly investigated, reporting to the Secretary that the first nuisance would be abated forthwith, but the owner of the second refused to take any steps in the matter. A notice was then sent by the Secretary to the owner requesting that the apple refuse be removed. The owner of the premises answered that he did not think that the refuse could contaminate the stream, and if he did remove the same he must receive compensation for the work.

Awaiting the advice of the Water Board of Woonsocket as to whether the nuisance had been removed or not, the matter had been allowed to rest.

From reports coming to the Secretary from certain physicians in the city of Pawtucket, that there was an unusual prevalence of a disease which simulated typhoid fever in that city, the Secretary at once sent a circular letter of request to all physicians in the towns of Lincoln, Cumberland and East Providence, asking if they had recently, or since the first of December, had any cases of typhoid or diarrhœal diseases on the banks of the Abbott Run, which stream is the town and city supply to these four districts.

The result was that a report of some sixty cases was at once received by the health officers of these towns, and it was shown that each and every case was drinking the Abbott Run water, while the only other condition which could be common to so large area, namely the milk supply, was hardly ever the same. Many physicians pronounced the disease prevailing as being a form of influenza, while others, many of them having no cases, took exception tò the diagnosis.

A consultation was at once had with the health officer of the town of Lincoln, and a visit to eight cases of the disease was made by the Secretary within one hour. Enough of the symptoms were seen to determine that there was a distemper prevailing which *clinically* could be placed in only one category, namely that of typhoid.

The following day a consultation was had with the Mayor of Pawtucket and a line of action determined upon.

The following Sunday the Secretary, with the Engineer of the Water Works of the city of Pawtucket, made a thorough and minute inspection of the banks of the Abbott Run, from the intake at the pumping station to the Diamond Hill Reservoir. There were found, briefly, two places where the fæcal deposits from the operatives in the mills could find their way into the river. One in which this condition was existing at the present time. At one place the sink water of a farm house ran directly into the river. At the houses of one village the swill might under favorable conditions be carried into the brook. The banks of the stream, however, were so free from habitation or danger of contamination that these points were presented with more distinctness.

Two cases of typhoid reported to the Secretary were found to exist in two of the villages, but both were so far removed from the river as not to be a source of danger. One was drinking the water of the brook while the other was using well water of a poorer quality than the brook.

A peculiar feature of this supply is the passage of the water through a filter at two of the pumping stations, the filter being composed of various sizes of gravel and a certain proportion of charcoal.

Had any unusual amount of organic matter been present, or specific organisms been present at any time, and passed through, a filter of this kind would be apt to retain the growth for a few days at least, and might be the means of distributing a larger number of organisms to the consumers than would have been the case if the original contamination had been allowed to proceed on its way.

It would be desirable, if this form of filter is continued in use, to obtain samples at frequent intervals before and after the cleansing of the filter, to determine how far the process of filtration of organisms is a success.

The Secretary made a verbal report of the transactions, as delegate, of the proceedings of the meeting of the National Boards of Health, held in December in Washington; of his appointment as chairman of a committee to investigate and report the condition of the various vaccine farms in the country, and to formulate regulations, which should be observed by all such farms to receive the sanction of all health boards.

The Secretary also reported on the proceedings of the meeting of the Massachusetts Association of Boards of Health, held in Boston, January 26, refering to the discussion of plumbing laws and the subject of methods of producing and using anti-diphtheritic serum.

A report was given of the work done by the Board with the serum in this State.

Upon the motion it was voted that the Secretary be authorized to supply such amounts of the anti-toxin to physicians in cases of diphtheria as his judgment may suggest.

Reference was made to the work being done by the anti-vaccination bill and the medical bill.

The Secretary reported upon the inspection of a public school in Auburn, which was equipped with the Smead System. There had been reports of a number of "sore throats" in the school, which an imaginative agitation against the system had ascribed to the system of ventilation and heating. Upon examination, in company with the Health Officer of Cranston, Dr. Dan O. King, and members of the School Board and Principal, of the school revealed nothing but a perfectly running system, new and with ample space provided with details.

April 25, 1895.—A quarterly meeting held this day, President Sprague in the chair. Members present: Drs. Briggs, Sprague, Swarts, and Rev. Mr. Locke.

The Secretary reported progress on the bills presented to the Legislature for the purpose of continuing and improving the work of the Board. An appropriation of six thousand dollars had been asked for. The Secretary had appeared before the Joint Committee on Finance and explained the needs of the Board and the uses to which the money was to be applied. The Committee did not favor the examination of water supplies, and only an increase of five hundred dollars was allowed, making the annual appropriation for the coming year three thousand five hundred dollars.

The Secretary had introduced into the Legislature a bill providing for the monthly reports of physicians and midwives of all cases of births coming to their notice. This was considered desirable by the State Registrar, in order that a certain number of births which are not obtained from the parents by the annual census might be preserved. This condition occurrs frequently as the result of removal of the parents from the State.

A bill amending a portion of Chapter 85 was introduced and passed, providing for the payment of travelling expenses of the Secretary when engaged in the duties pertaining to his office. Heretofore the law provided for no mileage nor expenses.

A resolution providing for an appropriation of one thousand dollars for continuance of the work on tuberculosis was introduced into the Senate, had passed that body and was now in the hands of the Finance Committee at the House.

A resolution providing for an appropriation of one thousand dollars for work in the investigation of diphtheria, had come to a standstill in the Finance Committee of the House.

The portion of the Statutes relating to the salary of the State Registrar has been amended so as to read one thousand dollars, instead of five hundred dollars, as heretofore. This was necessary owing to the expense of clerical work in compiling the statistics, and it not being allowable out of any appropriation, and had exceeded the amount provided previously.

A communication had been received from the Health Commissioner of St. Louis, advising that a bill had been introduced into the House of Representatives of Congress, providing for the creation of a board of investigation of the pollution of rivers where the water was used by more than one state, and where the water is used for drinking purposes, and asking that this Board interest itself by an appeal to our Representatives. The Secretary had communicated the desires of the Board to all our Representatives; both those in office and those who would soon occupy these positions, and had received replies from the Representatives.

The Secretary reported that he had, on the day previous, by request of the citizens of the town of Barrington, examined the country and water ways of that part of the town known as Nayatt, for the purpose of ascertaining what, if any, cause might exist which might be productive of malaria, which was said to be prevalent in this district. The examination included the clay beds and canal used by the N. E. Brick Co., and the adjoining marshes.

Pollution of the brook supplying the water mains of Woonsocket had again occurred, and the Attorney General had been consulted for the purpose of ascertaining what procedure was available and would produce the best results.

A report was made upon the subject of tuberculosis and the number of cases in which the sputum had been examined.

More clerical assistance had been obtained.

The Hollerith tabulating machine had been in use for over a month and was found to be a great help in making up the monthly returns.

The Board's Report for 1893 had been issued and distributed during the past quarter. The Registration Report for the same year was now ready for distribution.

The inspection of hotels was referred to.

May 23, 1895.—A special meeting of the Board was held this day to consider and act upon the requirements of the recent law controlling the practice of medicine in Rhode Island, and making the State Board of Health the control of issuance of certificates which shall enable physicians to practice.

There were present: Dr. Sprague, in the chair, also Rev. Mr. Locke, Mr. Gray, Drs. Briggs, Redfield, Curley and Swarts.

A part of the act provides that the town and city clerks shall purchase suitable books, to be used for the record of physicians who have received their certificate, and the books to be of a suitable size. In order that these books of record or medical registers shall be uniform throughout the State, it was moved and seconded and voted, that the Secretary be authorized to obtain from the State Printer the necessary number and form of books for this purpose, and to provide the city and town clerks with the same.

The Secretary related how he had, with various committees from different medical societies, for several years, endeavored to obtain a medical practice act. Dr. Briggs also reported an endeavor which Dr. Fisher, late Secretary of the Board, and himself had made one year to obtain the passage of a good law which they had together framed.

Under the provision of the act relating to the issuance of certificates to those possessing a diploma from a reputable medical college, it was necessary for the Board to determine upon a schedule of requirements which should constitute the curriculum of a college in order to be considered in good standing. It was, therefore, passed that no college should be considered in good standing unless a three years graded course of six months each was required for the possession of a diploma. This to take effect upon all diplomas issued subsequent to the years or course of 1890–91, and that a four years course would be required to take effect upon all diplomas issued after the course of 1894–95.

The requirements of a school should be the same as that required by the State Board of Illinois, and as shown in their report on medical education.

It was decided that all examinations of those not within the two conditions of admission should be in writing, upon the subjects of Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Pathology, Surgery, Theory and Practice, Obstetrics, Gynæcology, Hygiene and Medical Jurisprudence, and that eighty per cent. of correct answers snould be required to pass.

The division of the various subjects for the purpose of providing questions on the various subjects to be submitted to the Board for criticism and correction was made among the various medical members of the Board.

It was determined that upon the question of practice that the applicant would be examined by those of the Board who had especial knowledge in the different schools, but that all questions should be limited to the action of the most important drugs, and especially those having dangerous properties.

The Secretary was authorized to issue circulars of instruction to all physicians in the State, and to prepare blank forms of affidavits and applications, and to obtain blank forms of certificates of three different kinds to meet the three different forms of license.

June 13, 1895.—A special meeting of the Board was held this day to receive and consider applications to practice medicine, which had already been lodged with the Secretary.

There were present: Dr. Sprague, in the chair, Drs. Briggs, Curley and Redfield, Mr. Locke and Dr. Swarts.

The Secretary reported that a set of circulars had been sent out to every available address of physicians, herb doctors, and all those who had advertised to practice medicine in the State. These were obtained from the directory, and were increased in number by the use of the card catalogue of physicians, which the Secretary had compiled during the past year and a half, and numbered between five and six hundred.

The circulars sent embraced an address calling the attention of the physicians to the law and a slight explanation of the requirements of the same, also a copy of the law, a return addressed envelope, a slip stating that the Secretary would endeavor to be present at the Board rooms during certain hours until July 16, the date on which the law was to go into effect, also form of application containing blanks for affidavit, establishing the identity of the individual with the diploma presented, also with blank signature of notary, and blanks for personal data, giving the age of the applicant, time occupied in practice, birth place, etc.

In order to facilitate the entry of applications, and to save time and money, the Secretary applied for, and obtained from the Governor, the power of notary public, and up to the present meeting had taken the affidavits of the applicants in about three-fourths of the cases. For this service no fee was charged by the Secretary.

Of the one hundred applications a large number were from individuals who had no diploma of graduation from a recognized medical school, and who had made application under the second condition provided by the law, and which for convenience was called the "Time limit form." This number constituted about ten per cent. of the whole.

The following rulings were made in addition to those established at the last meeting:

The Baltimore Medical College, The College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, The Woman's Medical College of Baltimore, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Boston, are to be rated as colleges not in good standing, in the opinion of the Board for the years 1892, 1893, 1894. This ruling was made upon the information received from the Illinois Board that these colleges had not advanced the requirements for graduation to a three years graded course, in conformity with the action taken by all other colleges in good standing. This ruling shall not apply to any reputable college issuing diplomas of dates 1891 and prior thereto, nor will a three years course be required before 1892.

According to a ruling made at the last meeting and ratified at this meeting all diplomas shall be viewed by some member of the Board in addition to the presentation of the affidavit required.

June 26, 1895.—A special meeting was held this day to consider the applications which had been received since the last meeting.

There were present: Dr. Sprague in the chair, also Drs. Briggs, Redfield, Curley and Swarts. Rev. Mr. Locke had telephoned his inability to be present, and that he had viewed certain diplomas in his district.

About fifty applications were passed upon. Much of the time of the meeting being consumed in the discussion of the merits of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Boston. It was claimed by certain applicants that a three years course has been given and required for graduation. Advices from the Illinois Board, and from other sources, established the fact that this college was not in good standing from 1891 to 1895, inasmuch as a full three years course had not been given or required for graduation, and that a certain number of diplomas had been stolen from the college and had been issued without the full sanction of the faculty, and also, the responsible members of the college had withdrawn from the school and established Tuft's College.

A diploma having been received which had been issued by the University of Vienna, University of Vladimir in Russia, and one from the Archeo-Gymnasium in Italy, the Secretary was advised to communicate with the Illinois Board and ascertain the standing of these institutions.

One or two applicants were unable to present their diplomas, the same having been lost or destroyed. They were known to be graduates, however, from the records of the school. It was ruled that a certificate or statement from the school which graduated the applicant, stating that the applicant had received a diploma, or was graduated from said school, together with the date of graduation, and signed by either the dean or secretary of said school, would be accepted in lieu of the original diploma. This ruling to apply in cases where the diploma was remote or inaccessible at the time, and that the certificate was considered as of equal value to the diploma.

July 3, 1895.—A special meeting of the Board was called this day to consider the applications which had accumulated since the last meeting. Present: President Sprague in the chair, also, Drs. Curley, Briggs, Redfield, Rev. Mr. Locke, and Dr. Swarts.

A special consideration was given to the applications of the time limit cases. It was found that the requirement of the names of two physicians appended to the applications had failed to be of service, inasmuch as many irresponsible names had been subscribed, and in many instances the same name repeatedly occurred. This was especially true of the Canadian applicants, of whom there were quite a number in the time limit class.

The character and record of several applicants was referred to the Secretary for investigation, and he was advised to acquaint a large number of the time limit applicants that "more satisfactory" evidence of their having been in practice before 1892 would be required before the Board would feel justified in issuing a certificate.

After passing a few of the first form applications the meeting adjourned to the call of the Secretary.

July 10, 1895.—A special meeting of the Board was held this day to consider applications presented. Present: Dr. Sprague in the chair, also Drs. Briggs, Redfield, Swarts, and Rev. Mr. Locke.

An application, which may be designated as case number one, was considered. The Secretary presented the facts in regard to the applicant, obtained from various sources, and which were as follows: The applicant had been granted a certificate by the Board of Registration of a neighboring State. Said certificate was subsequently revoked and withdrawn, it having been ascertained that the applicant had falsified his statements that he was in practice before the prescribed date, having been at that time in the state penitentiary, serving a court sentence of three years. This sentence had been delivered as the result of a trial which had proven the applicant to have been guilty of criminal abortion.

After discussion and motion it was voted that the applicant be given leave to withdraw, and the Secretary was directed to so notify the applicant and to return the fee of ten dollars which had accompanied the application for examination.

A large number of applications were acted upon.

The meeting was then adjourned to the call of the Secretary.

July 15, 1895.—A special meeting was called this day, and the meeting also considered as the annual meeting. Present: Dr. Sprague in the chair, also Drs. Briggs, Curley, Redfield, and Swarts.

Dr. A. G. Sprague was elected President of the Board, and Dr. G. T. Swarts, Secretary for the ensuing year.

A series of questions for the examination of applicants was presented by the different members of the Board, embracing the various subjects assigned to them. After some discussion the questions were accepted as practical and fair, and the Secretary was advised to notify such applicants as desired to take the examination to appear before the Board on July 29, 1895.

After passing upon a number of applications the meeting was adjourned to the call of the Secretary.

July 24, 1895.—A special meeting of the Board was called this day to consider applications accumulated. Present: Dr. Sprague, President, in the chair, also Drs. Briggs, Curley, Redfield, Mr. Locke, and Dr. Swarts.

An application, which may be considered as case number two, was considered. The applicant presents a varied number of diplomas from colleges in Sweden. Some doubt was expressed as to the validity of these diplomas, and owing to the difficulty of identification of the applicant, the Secretary was directed to state to the applicant that it would be necessary to submit to an examination.

Discussion arose as to the desirability of requiring examinations from all applicants presenting diplomas from foreign schools. It was decided that at present if the school was in good standing that a certificate be granted if the applicant was able to identify himself by passport or otherwise.

After passing upon a number of applications the Board was adjourned upon call of the Secretary.

July 29, 1895.—A special meeting was called this day to examine candidates who had made application under the third form of examination, or non-graduate, or supplementary examination conditional.

There was present during the course of the written examination Drs. Sprague, Briggs and Swarts.

There were four candidates who presented themselves for examination, one desiring the full examination, and one from the Baltimore University for 1894, and one from the same school for 1895, and one from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, for 1893, all requiring supplementary examinations upon the subjects of surgery, theory and practice, obstetrics and gynæcology. The time allowed the candidates was from two to six o'clock, in which time all had completed their work, except the applicant for full examination, who was given permission to complete his work on the next day set apart for examination.

August 1, 1895.—A special meeting of the Board was held this day to consider applications accumulated. There were present: Dr. Sprague in the chair, also Drs. Briggs, Redfield and Swarts.

The application of David Evans, an advertising specialist on eye, ear, etc., was considered. It appears, as stated by himself, and by his advertisement, that he had practiced here on certain days, twice in each month for a period of ten years. The question arose whether the applicant was an itinerant, as he claimed to go to other places than Providence, having his home office in Boston.

It was passed upon that he be considered as coming under the clause in the law appertaining to itinerancy, and the Secretary was directed to notify Dr. Evans of the decision of the Board, and to state that the Board did not feel justified in issuing a certificate under these conditions. A number of applications were acted upon, of both forms, and after a consideration of a part of the examination papers, which had been examined, the meeting was adjourned.

August 12, 1895.—A special meeting of the Board was called this day to consider the applications accumulated.

A large number of applications were still under consideration from physicians who come to the State every summer and locate at their own residences or in the various hotels.

It was voted that this class of applicants shall be considered as residents, and not as itinerants, but upon leaving the State they shall be considered as not being registered with the town or city clerk, and shall, by the reading of the law, be required to register again upon their return to the State.

The examination papers of the applicants for "Supplementary examination" were considered and the following action taken thereon:

One applicant, from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, obtaining an average of 93.2 per cent., his application is granted; another, from Baltimore University, having obtained an average of but 63 per cent., is given leave to withdraw, and will be privileged to reappear for examination at the end of a period of six months.

After acting upon a number of applications the meeting adjourned.

August 22, 1895.—A special meeting of the Board was held this day to consider applications accumulated. An applicant, graduating from the Baltimore University, having acquired a percentage of 87.6 in his examination, was granted a certificate. A hearing was given to two physicians who presented diplomas from the Royal University of Naples.

The college having been ruled in good standing the question of identification arose, acording to ruling of July 24. One of these physicians presents a government passport, and his application is granted. The other not having credentials of identification, is granted time to produce the same.

A number of applications being passed upon, the meeting was adjourned.

September 19, 1895.—A special meeting of the Board was called this day to consider the applications which had collected. There were present: Dr. Sprague in the chair, also Drs. Curley, Briggs, Redfield, and Swarts.

A hearing was given to an applicant who presents a number of certificates, which he represents are diplomas issued to him by the Carolian Medico Surgical Institute of Stockholm, Sweden.

A written and sealed statement, from the Royal Vice-Consul of Sweeden, located in Washington, D. C., is presented and the college in question is considered by him as one in high standing. A similar statement is presented from the Vice-Consul, located at Boston, Mass. These papers being questionable in the eyes of the Board the applicant had been given leave to appear for examination. Through his attorney a request for a hearing before the Board was made, granted, and the applicant appeared accompanied by his attorney and a clergyman of the Swedish Church, who acted as interpreter for the applicant.

The applicant establishes the standing of the school, and the probability of the genuineness of the diploma. The passport, however, does not satisfy the Board. An affidavit is then presented sworn to by two friends of the applicant who were acquainted with him in Boston and stating that he was the person named in the diploma presented.

In addition, the applicant is charged by the Board with having permitted an unprofessional act of a character likely to deceive or defraud the public, in permitting or allowing a newspaper article containing gross misstatements to appear through several issues of a Swedish publication. The applicant on oath admits his knowledge of the appearance of these misstatements, and also states that he made no effort to cause their suppression, notwithstanding the fact that they were distasteful to him. He also swears that he neither wrote these articles nor caused them to be published.

With this understanding of his case the hearing was closed.

No action was taken upon this application at this meeting. A few regular and a few time limit applications were passed upon, and a certain number referred for a supplementary examination.

October 22, 1895.—A special and a quarterly meeting of the Board was held this day. Present: Dr. Sprague in the chair, also Drs. Briggs, Redfield, Curley, and Swarts.

The application of the physician who was accorded a hearing at the previous meeting was taken up for reconsideration, and the Secretary was directed to ascertain from the United States Consul in Sweden the exact standing of the school named in the applicant's diploma, and also ascertain the description of a genuine diploma or certificate which shall entitle the holder to practice medicine in Sweden.

Owing to the difficulties experienced in properly considering the value of a foreign diploma, and as all foreign countries require an examination from all graduates from American colleges before allowing said graduate to practice in those respective countries, it was voted that:

On and after November 1, 1895, all applicants presenting diplomas from foreign medical schools shall be required to pass an examination before the Board in order to receive a certificate to practice medicine in this State.

As a result of numerous applications being made by physicians outside of the State and who probably do not desire to practice in the State at the present time, but propose to possess a certificate in as many states as possible, frequently for the purpose of carrying on an itinerant practice; and as the result of an application having been received from a new arrival and acted upon favorably, and before the certificate could be made out, the applicant had committed acts of an unprofessional character, therefore it was voted that:

All applicants must locate in this State and advise this office of his or her location before certificate will be granted, except where said applicant lives in another state, in a county bordering upon this State, and whose practice reaches into this State.

It was also voted that the period of time over which the certificate should be withheld shall be three months from the time of location of the applicant.

A number of applications for supplementary examination having been presented, November 7, 1895, was designated as a day for examination, and the Secretary was directed to notify all applicants who require supplementary examination that this day would be the only one for the present, and if they did not avail themselves of the same that it would be assumed by the Board that they did not desire to take the examination and did not desire the certificate. This was necessary from the fact that several applicants had repeatedly postponed their examinations and hoped to continue to practice in the meantime.

The Secretary was directed to notify an advertising chiropodist that he must comply with the requirements of the law.

November 7, 1895.—A special meeting of the Board was held this day for the examination of applications received, and also to conduct the examination appointed at the last meeting. Present: Dr. Sprague in the chair, also Drs. Briggs, Redfield and Swarts.

The Secretary reported that he had notified twenty-three applicants to appear, of these eight failed to appear and sent no acknowledgment of receipt of notification, two made requests for a hearing, one expressed his intention to contest the ruling of the Board, one desires more information, one moves for a reconsideration, having applied before a ruling on requirements from foreign colleges; from three letters were returned, one requests postponement, and five appeared for examination.

A large number of applications were also taken up for consideration. The application of a physician holding a diploma from the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery came up for consideration. This University is rated by the Illinois Board as fraudulent. The Secretary was directed to permit the applicant to appear before the Board and explain the standing of the school.

Consideration was also given to three applications from the "Buchanan School," and the whole was left over for consideration at the next meeting.

Some of the candidates for examination, not having completed their work, were given permission to continue two days from date.

November 21, 1895.—A special meeting of the Board was held this day to receive a hearing from several applicants who had been given leave to withdraw. There were present: Dr. Sprague in the chair, also Drs. Briggs, Curley, Redfield, Rev. Mr. Locke, and Dr. Swarts.

A hearing was granted to a graduate from the University of Maryland, 1894, which college is not rated by the Board as in good standing without a supplementary examination. Application was made first under the first form, and the statement made that the applicant had been in practice in this State for but nine months. Waiving this application the applicant presents a time limit form on which he has sworn to the statement that he has been in practice in this State three years. This application was signed by a physician who has been in practice here but four years, and by a physician who does not claim to have been in practice for any period. He now states, at the hearing, that he spent three years at graded courses at the school from which he graduated; presented tickets of matriculation, and states that he was practicing dentistry at the same time that he was practicing medicine in this State. The Board states to him that the tickets shown do not show satisfactorily that he has attended the prescribed time, and that he will be permitted to produce that evidence by a statement from the dean or secretary of the college.

A possessor of a diploma from the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery, dated 1870, applies for a hearing, said college having been one of those presided over by Dr. Buchanan. The applicant stated that he did not consider that Dr. Buchanan had anything to do with the college at the time of his graduation, and having been located here and having been reputably engaged in the practice of medicine for thirty-two years in this State, that some consideration should be given to this fact in considering his diploma, that he desired, if possible, to come into possession of a certificate under the first rather than the time limit form of application, in order not to be classed with those with whom he did not belong. No action was taken upon this hearing, the application being laid upon the table, the applicant promising to produce proof that said college was not fraudulent.

A hearing is accorded a graduate of the College of Physicians of Baltimore, 1892, the college not being rated in good standing by the Board, except with a supplementary examination. The applicant states that he took a three years graded course at this school before graduating. He also presents a written statement that he attended three graded courses at this school, the same being signed by the dean and secretary of the school, both signatures being in the same hand writing as the body of the statement, and also having the seal imprint of the college and dated November 16, 1895.

December 5, 1895.—A special meeting of the Board was called this day to consider the applications accumulated, and to hear applicants who had been refused certificates. There were present: Dr. Sprague in the chair, also Drs. Redfield, Briggs, and Curley, Mr. Gray, Rev. Mr. Locke, and Dr. Swarts.

One applicant appears before the Board to explain that he was in practice in the city of Providence before January 1st, 1892; giving the location where he states he had been located for some time; that before and during this time he was also practicing dentistry. He presents a green curtain which he states was in his office window before January 1st, 1892, bearing his name and purporting him to be a "Dentist and Physician." Presents affidavits of two patients as to time practicing. Has written no prescriptions, but bought his drugs at a drug store near his office. Has made no returns of deaths or of births. He was in consultation with another physician once or twice, said physician being at his office. Does not remember the exact time. Has been in consultation with still another physician at his office in 1890 or 1891. Applicant treated the case and prescribed for the patient. The first mentioned physician appears for and has been subpœnaed by applicant. He states that he has known applicant for about six years. He saw the curtain shown to the Board in applicant's office. Has been in consultation with applicant on a particular case of fracture of the arm, in his own practice. Applicant assisted by giving ether and assisting in setting the arm.

The second mentioned physician, subpœnaed, appears before the Board. Had known applicant for ten years. He states that applicant opened an office in this city, and states location of said office, had known him before that and before he had practiced dentistry. He brought a patient to his office at one time.

A hearing is accorded to another applicant who appears with his counsel. The applicant presents several letters of recommendation as to his ability to practice medicine and as to his good standing before the public, also a letter from a druggist stating that he had compounded prescriptions for the applicant since 1891. Several letters from citizens of New York City, stating that the applicant was honorable and of good character, also one from New Haven in 1893, and one from New Haven in reference to an assault case in 1893, were presented. All of these letters are in refutation and in explanation of certain accusations of dishonorable conduct on the part of the applicant while in numerous cities and towns. The applicant makes explanation of the causes and conditions under which he was brought before the court in New York City for criminal assault, in Webster, Mass., for assault, also in Connecticut for assault, and in regard to the assault case in the City of Providence, for which he was brought before the court and pleaded guilty. He also states that he practiced in Webster, Mass., in Connecticut, and other places before and during the last three years.

Several applications were considered and acted upon.

December 12, 1895.—A special meeting of the Board was held this day to consider applications and give hearings. There were present: Dr. Sprague in the chair, also Drs. Briggs, Curley and Swarts.

The application of the first mentioned applicant in the previous hearing was reconsidered in connection with the evidence submitted at said hearing, and upon motion it was voted that applicant be allowed to withdraw his application, and to be advised that the Board did not feel justified in issuing a certificate upon the evidence submitted.

The other application was reconsidered in connection with the evidence presented at hearing at previous meeting, and upon motion it was voted that he be given leave to withdraw, and that he be advised that the Board did not feel able to issue a certificate after receiving the statements and the evidence presented by the applicant.

It was considered by the Board in this case that the evidence was not complete, that he was in practice before the prescribed time, that from his practicing in several towns and going from town to town, locating for short periods at hotels, that he would come under the clause governing itinerants, and that in such practice as he had engaged in that he had not conducted himself in a professional manner by being led into assaults in so many instances.

The consideration of the application of the graduate from the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery was again made, and it was ruled and voted that no certificates be issued under the first form upon any diploma issued by the schools with which Dr. Buchanan had connection. The attention of the Board was called to the fact that a diploma from a college of this character and connection had been presented by another physician, and without thought that this was a "Buchanan" diploma, a certificate was granted and issued to him. Upon motion it was voted that the certificate of said physician be revoked, and was revoked, and the Secretary was directed to notify said physician of this decision, and to present him with a second form blank application.

The Secretary reported that a certain number of physicians were continuing in practice notwithstanding the fact that the Board had refused to grant certificates to them. The Secretary was authorized to obtain such evidence as was possible and necessary to obtain a conviction of violation under the medical practice act.

Three names were mentioned to receive the first attention.

The Secretary was authorized in the name of the Board to take the necessary steps and bring the attention of the courts to these or any infractions of the law, and to assume any cost which might be necessary to obtain evidence.

A hearing was accorded to an applicant who makes application under the time limit form, the evidence submitted to substantiate the period being somewhat doubtful, and the question of unprofessional conduct having been raised against the petitioner. The applicant appears with counsel. Under oath he states that he is not guilty of unprofessional conduct in any way. Applicant is asked by the Board if he had not at a certain time given advice and prescriptions to a patient, the condition of the patient being quoted, and had not also agreed to cure said patient, accepting a fee therefor, and if said patient had not only failed to receive benefit, but had lost his fee.

The applicant denies the charge.

Upon inquiry the applicant states that he never represented himself under his father's name, his father being a physician, and whom he had succeeded in business after his death. An advertisement was continued in the daily paper under the name of applicant's father, and he had received and treated patients during that time, the business at the time belonging to his mother. This continued for two years.

A small book had been issued by him, which was one appealing especially to young men, and which was of a character to influence them to a belief of conditions which might exist to the danger of the patient if not treated properly, and also contained warnings and recommendations for relief in applying to the advertiser.

After passing upon a few applications the meeting adjourned.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TOWN SANITATION.

1895.

REPORTS FROM TOWNS,

IN RELATION TO SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS, ETC.

It has been observed in the previous issues, that a complete annual report of a State Board of Health properly includes an account of the measures taken each year by the municipal authorities, corporations or individuals for the promotion of the health of the communities under their respective supervision or control. In order, therefore, to ascertain the facts in relation to such measures, and for the purpose of presentation in this Report, as in the reports heretofore issued, and in the continuance of the design to keep well informed of all proceedings throughout the State, on the part of town or city councils, or any form of municipal authority, in the appointment of health officers or boards of health, and in the direction of improvements which have in view and seem to promise the promotion of public health; by the abatement of nuisances; or the removal of unsanitary conditions and surroundings; or by the introduction of water for general use or construction of sewers; or the establishment of other public works, which may not only be of great public utility and convenience, but also serve in some measure, large or small, in the prevention of disease, the Secretary has, as heretofore, solicited replies from the town and city clerks of the several towns and cities, or other municipal officers, in answer to questions proposed in a circular sent for that purpose.

It is designed and hoped that a connected history may thereby be secured of all sanitary improvements of a public character in all parts of the State, from year to year; and the gradual awakening of the citizens of the different towns to the necessity of sanitary public measures thereby be shown; and also whatever intelligent appreciation of such necessity and whatever public spirit in existence in the towns there may be, may be known as manifested by the readiness with which needed sanitary measures are adopted.

CIRCULAR No. 130.

Office of Secretary of the State Board of Health,

48 Weybosset Street,

Providence, R. I., Jan. 1, 1895.

To the Town Clerk:

It is, by statute law, made the duty of the Secretary of the State Board of Health to make inquiries of town or city clerks, or of the clerks of local boards of health, in regard to the general health and sanitary condition of the towns, and also in regard to measures taken for the improvement of the same, as may be seen by the following section from the

Public Statutes, Chapter 83.

Sec. 6. The Secretary of the said Board shall make inquiry, from time to time, of the clerks of town and local boards of health, and practicing physicians, in relation to the prevalence of any disease, or knowledge of any known or generally believed source of disease, or causes of general ill-health, and also in relation to the proceedings of the said boards of health, in respect to acts for the promotion and protection of the public health, and also in relation to diseases among domestic animals, in their several towns and localities, respectively; and the said clerks of town and local boards of health, and said practicing physicians, shall give such information, in reply to said inquiries, of such facts and circumstances as have come to their knowledge.

In order to make complete the annual report of this Board to the General Assembly, the Secretary would respectfully ask your co-operation by answers to the following questions:

1. Has any work for the promotion of public health been contemplated or completed in your town by the town authorities, or by private enterprise, during the year? If any, please state what?

2. If by introduction or extension of water service for general use, please state what proportion of the population, by estimation, was supplied with the same at the end of the year.*

3. If city or town has sewage system, state the aggregate length of sewers, by estimation or otherwise, and about what proportion of the population has drainage connected with them at the end of the year.*

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*If not known by the person replying, please state where or of whom such information may be obtained.

4. If by new ordinances in abatement of nuisances, or for any sanitary purpose, please send copy of same; also state how far, to your best knowledge, all the sanitary ordinances have been enforced. Copies of town ordinances especially desired.

5. Has your town any legal board of health beside the town council? If so, please give the names of the officers of the same.

6. Please give the names of the health officers of your town.

7. Has gratuitous vaccination been provided in your town during the past year? What proportion of the population was vaccinated, according to your best knowledge?

8. Have undertakers promptly sent in their returns of death? Please give names of any who do not. (See Public Statutes, Chap. 85, Sec. 1.)

9. Do clergymen make returns of marriages *promptly* each month as required by Public Statutes, Chap. 85, Sec. 4.

Thanking you in advance for your assistance, I am,

Yours truly,

GARDNER T. SWARTS, *Secretary.*

N. B.—The town or other clerk should charge a remunerative fee for replying to the above circular, and present to the town council or board of health, it being a service required by law.

BRISTOL COUNTY.

BARRINGTON.

1. There has been no work contemplated for the promotion of public health during the past year.

2. Nine-tenths of the population is now supplied from town water services.

3. This town has no sewage system.

4. There have been no new laws in regard to sanitary purposes made. See Ordinance, Report 1894, p. 24.

5. This town has no legal Board of Health other than the Town Council.

6. Arthur C. Pierce, M. D., Health Officer.

7. Gratuitous vaccination has been provided in this town during the past year; about twenty persons have availed themselves of it.

8. Undertakers have promptly sent in their returns of death.

9. Clergymen have promptly made returns of marriages.

MARK H. WOOD, *Town Clerk.*

BRISTOL.

1. There has been no work contemplated for the promotion of public health during the past year.

2. There has been no increase in the amount of water taken during 1895 over that of the previous year.

4. Ordinances for abating nuisances are enforced.

5. The Town Council is the only legal Board of Health.

6. George H. Peck, Health Officer.

7. Gratuitous vaccination is furnished to all who apply.

8. Undertakers have promptly sent in their returns of death.

9. Clergymen have promptly made returns of marriages.

HERBERT F. BENNETT, *Town Clerk.*

WARREN.

1. No particular action for the promotion of public health has been contemplated.

2. About one-third of the population is supplied with town water.

3. There is no public sewage system in this town. There is one private sewer with which one-fourth of the compact part of the town or one-fourth of the population is connected.

4. There have been no new laws in regard to sanitary purposes made during the past year.

5. This town has no legal Board of Health other than the Town Council.

6. Michael B. Conroy, Health Officer.

7. Gratuitous vaccination has been provided in this town during the past year, although not over three per cent. of the population have availed themselves of it.

8. Undertakers have promptly sent in their returns of death.

9. Clergymen do not make returns of marriages monthly.

CHARLES B. MASON, *Town Clerk.*

KENT COUNTY.

COVENTRY.

1. The people have shown considerable interest in the promotion of public health as evinced by the care now taken of cesspools and privy vaults.

2. There has been no extension of the water service during the past year.

3. This town has no sewage system.

4. There have been no new health ordinances formulated during 1895.

5. There is no Board of Health other than the Town Council.

6. Albert C. Richmond, M. D., Health Officer.

7. Gratuitous vaccination has not been provided for.

8. Undertakers have promptly sent in their returns of death.

9. Clergymen have promptly made returns of marriages.

STEPHEN W. GRIFFIN, *Town Clerk.*

EAST GREENWICH.

No answer from Town Clerk.

(Town ordinance controlling contagious diseases, Report 1894, p. 27.)

WEST GREENWICH.

1. There has been no work for the promotion of public health contemplated during the year.

5. This town has no Board of Health other than the Town Council.

7. Gratuitous vaccination has not been provided for.

8. Undertakers have promptly sent in their returns of death.

9. Clergymen have promptly made returns of marriage.

WILLIAM N. SWEET, *Town Clerk,*

WARWICK.

1. There has been no work contemplated for the promotion of public health during the past year.

2. There has been no extension of the water service during the past year.

3. There has been no extension of sewers during the past year.

4. In my opinion, the sanitary ordinances are well observed. (Contagious disease ordinance, see Report of 1893, p. 45.)

5. There is no Board of Health in this town other than the Town Council.

6. Albert G. Sprague, M. D., Health Officer.

8. Undertakers have promptly sent in their returns of death.

9. Clergymen do not make returns of marriages promptly.

JAMES T. LOCKWOOD, *Town Clerk.*

NEWPORT COUNTY.

JAMESTOWN.

1. There has nothing in particular been done for the promotion of public health during the year.

2. About two-thirds of the population have been supplied with water.

3. The aggregate length of sewers in this town is about two miles, and about one-half of the population is connected with the same.

4. All health ordinances are very well enforced. (General health ordinances; see Reports 1893, p. 46, and 1894, p. 29.)

5. There is no Board of Health in this town other than the Town Council.

6. Abbott Chandler, Health Officer.

7. Gratuitous vaccination has not been provided during the past year.

8. Undertakers have promptly sent in their returns of death.

9. Clergymen are prompt in making returns of marriages.

WILLIAM F. CASWELL, *Town Clerk.*

LITTLE COMPTON.

1. Nothing has been done for the promotion of public health during the year.

3. This town has no sewage system.

4. There have been no new health ordinances formulated during the past year.

5. There is no Board of Health in this town other than the Town Council.

7. Gratuitous vaccination has not been provided during the past year.

8. Undertakers are located in Fall River and Westport and are fairly prompt in sending in returns of death.

9. Clergymen are prompt in making returns of marriage.

FREDERICK R. BROWNELL, *Town Clerk.*

MIDDLETOWN.

1. No particular work has been done or undertaken in this town during the past year for the promotion of public health or the improvement of the sanitary condition of the town.

2. The Newport Water Works have laid a line of water mains in the West Main Road, nearly the entire length of the town and, as far as known, but few families have been supplied therefrom.

3. There is no sewage system in this town.

4. No new ordinances have been enacted. There has been a general compliance with the sanitary code heretofore enacted. (Contagious disease ordinances, see Report 1893, p. 48.)

5. There is no Board of Health in this town other than the Town Council.

6. George E. Ward, Health Officer.

7. Gratuitous vaccination has not been provided in this town.

8. Undertakers have been quite punctual in forwarding returns of death for the year past.

9. Clergymen are prompt in making returns of marriage.

ALBERT L. CHASE, *Town Clerk.*

NEWPORT.

1. The city authorities have expended about seventy thousand dollars in improving streets, building new ones and laying sewers. The Newport Water Works has enlarged its supply source.

2. There are no means of ascertaining what proportion of the population has been supplied with water. The city is supplied by a private corporation. The Newport Water Works, their source of supply, has been increased by connection with an additional reservoir at Lawton Valley, Portsmouth.

3. The length of sewers in this city is about thirty-eight miles, with which sewers about ninety per cent. of the population is connected.

4. There were no new health laws enacted during 1895.

5. The Board of Health of this city is composed of Christopher F. Barker, M. D., President; Francis H. Rankin, M. D., Secretary; and George C. Shaw, Executive Officer.

6. Henry Gladding, Health Officer and Sentinel for Quarantine laws.

7. Ten or twelve years ago a house to house vaccination was made by order of the city government, since which time the city physician has yearly advertised gratuitous vaccination at the office of the City Board of Health during the months of September and October, and has followed it up at the same time and place for the remainder of the year. No child is admitted to the public schools without a certificate of vaccination, with the exception of the parochial schools which do not require a certificate of vaccination.

8. Undertakers are prompt in sending in their returns of deaths.

9. As a rule, clergymen do not make their returns of marriages promptly.

WILLIAM G. STEVENS, *City Clerk.*

NEW SHOREHAM.

1. No special work for the promotion of public health has been contemplated; only the enforcement of the laws and ordinances heretofore enacted.

4. There have been no new health laws formulated during the past year. (Nuisance ordinance, see Report 1893, p. 50.)

5. There is no Board of Health in this town other than the Town Council.

6. Hamilton A. Mott, Health Officer.

7. Gratuitous vaccination has been provided in this town and about one hundred and ninety-two have been vaccinated.

8. Undertakers have promptly sent in their returns of death.

9. Clergymen are prompt in making returns of marriages.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN, *Town Clerk.*

PORTSMOUTH.

1. There has been no work done for the promotion of public health during the year.

3. This town has no sewage system.

4. There have been no new health ordinances formulated during the past year.

5. This town has no Board of Health other than the Town Council.

6. William T. Harvey, Health Officer.

7. Gratuitous vaccination has been provided in this town.

8. Undertakers are quite prompt in sending in their returns of death.

9. Clergymen make their returns of marriages promptly.

PHILIP B. CHASE, *Town Clerk.*

TIVERTON.

1. There has been no work done for the promotion of public health during the year.

2. There is no water service in this town.

3. There is no sewage system in this town.

4. There have been no new health ordinances enacted during the year.

5. This town has no Board of Health other than the Town Council.

6. There was no Health Officer appointed during 1895.

7. Gratuitous vaccination has not been provided in this town.

8. Some of the undertakers are lax in sending in returns of death.

9. Clergymen send in their returns of marriages promptly.

JOHN T. COOK, *Town Clerk.*

PROVIDENCE COUNTY.

BURRILLVILLE.

1. There has been no work done for the promotion of public health during the year.

2. There is no water service in this town.

3. There is no sewage system in this town.

4. There have been no new health ordinances enacted during the year (Contagious disease ordinance, see Report 1893, p. 51.)

5. This town has no Board of Health other than the Town Council.

6. Andrew Higgins, Health Officer.

7. Gratuitous vaccination has not been provided in this town.

8. Undertakers are fairly prompt in sending in returns of deaths.

9. As a rule, clergymen make returns of marriages promptly.

JOB S. STEERE, JR., *Town Clerk.*

CENTRAL FALLS.

2. Of an estimated population of 16,000, there are 1,668 water connections and about 15,000 supplied with public water service.

3. The aggregate length of sewers is about 7.2 miles, having 354 connections, and serving about 4000 people.

5. This city has no Board of Health other than the Board of Aldermen.

6. Augustine A. Mann, M. D., Health Officer.

7. The population of this city is about 15,000 and 243 children have been vaccinated by the Health Officer from June 1, to December 31, 1895. There are no means of ascertaining how much vaccination was done previous to March, 1895, for the whole town of Lincoln. This is probably all the vaccination done during the year, as the Health Officer is the only person employed by the city for this purpose.

8. Since the adoption of a city ordinance, the undertakers are a little more prompt in sending in returns of deaths.

9. As far as can be ascertained, clergymen make returns of marriages promptly.

C. FRED CRAWFORD, *City Clerk.*

CRANSTON.

1. There has been no work for the promotion of public health done during the year.

2. The water supply of this town is that of the city of Providence.

3. There is no sewage system in this town.

4. All sanitary ordinances in this town are well enforced.

5. The Board of Health consists of Dan O. King, M. D., Superintendent and Town Physician, and John Bigbee. Town Sergeant and Chief of Police.

6. Dan O. King, M. D., Health Officer.

7. Gratuitous vaccination has been provided in this town during the year, but there are no means of ascertaining what proportion of the population was vaccinated.

8. As far as is known, undertakers are very prompt in making returns.

9. Clergymen make their returns of marriages promptly.

DANIEL D. WATERMAN, *Town Clerk.*

CUMBERLAND.

1. There has been nothing done for the promotion of public health during the year.

2. There has been no extension of the water service during the year.

3. There is no sewage system in this town.

4. There have been no new health ordinances passed during the year. (Contagious disease ordinance, see Report 1893, p. 53.)

5. This town has no Board of Health other than the Town Council.

6. George B. Haines, M. D., Health Officer.

7. Gratuitous vaccination has not been provided in this town.

8. Undertakers are fairly prompt in sending in their returns of deaths.

9. Clergymen do not make their returns of marriages promptly.

John F. Clark, *Town Clerk.*

EAST PROVIDENCE.

1. Nothing has been done or contemplated for the further promotion of public health in this town during the year.

2. The East Providence Water Company has extended its mains during the past year, and it is estimated that about five-sixths of the population have been supplied by the same.

3. No new sewers have been laid and there have been but few connections during the year.

4. There have been no new health ordinances enacted during the year. (Contagious disease and garbage ordinances, see Report 1893, p. 54, 56.)

5. This town has no Board of Health other than the Town Council.

6. Mason B. Wood, Health Officer.

7. Gratuitous vaccination has been provided during the past year, but there are no means of ascertaining the proportion of the population vaccinated.

8. Undertakers are quite prompt in sending in their returns of deaths.

9. Clergymen are prompt in making their returns of marriages.

George F. Hunter, *Town Clerk.*

FOSTER.

1. There has been no work for the promotion of public health done during the year.

6. Henry Arnold, M. D., Health Officer.

7. As far as is known, gratuitous vaccination has not been provided in this town during the year.

8. Undertakers are fairly prompt in sending in their returns of deaths.

9. Clergymen are not very prompt in making returns of marriages.

Emory D. Lyon, *Town Clerk.*

GLOCESTER.

1. There has been no work done for the promotion of public health during the year.

2. There is no water service in this town.

3. There is no sewage system in this town.

4. There have been no new ordinances enacted during the year.

5. There is no Board of Health in this town other than the Town Council.

6. George A. Harris, M. D., Health Officer.

7. Gratuitous vaccination has not been provided in this town during the year.

8. Undertakers have all been prompt in sending in their returns of deaths.

9. Clergymen make their returns of marriages promptly.

CHARLES W. FARNUM, *Town Clerk.*

JOHNSTON.

1. A great deal has been done in the way of abating nuisances, and a great many places cleaned : also a number of contagious diseases investigated and conditions looked into and rectified.

2. The water supply of this town is furnished by the city of Providence.

3. There is no sewage system, to any extent, in this town.

4. No new health ordinances were enacted duing the year but some are now under consideration.

5. This town has no Board of Health other than the Town Council.

6. John W. Waters, Health Officer.

7. Gratuitous vaccination has been provided in this town during the year and about three hundred people have been vaccinated.

8. Undertakers are not as prompt in sending in returns of deaths as is desirable, but they are considerably more prompt than in previous years.

9. Clergymen are very lax in making returns of marriages.

JOSEPH GOUGH, *Town Clerk.*

LINCOLN.

1. There has been no special work done for the promotion of public health except to keep the town clean, particularly in the villages, by not allowing the accumulation of any filth or garbage. When any infectious or contagious disease has occurred, the place of its outbreak has been quarantined and the spreading of the disease arrested.

2. About three-quarters of the population are supplied by the water service of the town.

3. There is no public sewage system in this town. What sewers there are, are private. Two small sewers in Manville are the only ones belonging to the town.

CHAPTER 40.

AN ORDINANCE IN AMENDMENT OF AND IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER XXXV OF THE ORDINANCES OF THE TOWN OF LINCOLN, ENTITLED "PUBLIC HEALTH."

It is ordained by the Town Council of the Town of Lincoln as follows:

SECTION 1. Every *physician* or *householder* having knowledge of the existence of any case of contagious, infectious, or epidemic disease within the town of Lincoln, shall *immediately* make report thereof, in writing, to the Health Officer of said town with particulars as said Health Officer may indicate on blanks furnished for that purpose.

SEC. 2. The diseases referred to in the preceding section shall include *asiatic cholera, cerebro spinal meningitis, diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, small pox, typhus fever, typhoid fever, whooping cough, yellow fever* and such other contagious, infectious or epidemic diseases as the Health Officer may from time to time designate.

SEC. 3. Any physician or householder who shall fail to comply with the provisions of the preceding sections shall be fined not less than two dollars nor more than ten dollars for each day of such neglect, after having knowledge of the existence of any of the diseases aforesaid.

SEC. 4. The Health Officer having knowledge of the presence of scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, small pox or asiatic cholera in any house, shall place or cause to be placed a card or cards upon such house where such disease or diseases exist, bearing the name or names of the disease or diseases in such house, which card or cards shall not be removed without the consent of the Health Officer. Any person who shall willfully remove or deface said card or cards shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined ten dollars for the first offence and twenty dollars for each subsequent offence.

SEC. 5. The Health Officer may upon consultation with and by the advice and consent of some member of the town council set a proper guard to prevent the spreading of any contagious, infectious or epidemic disease, and shall give such directions as he may deem proper concerning the ingress and egress of persons to and from any house in which any of said diseases exist; and any member of the town council in his discretion, if in his opinion immediate action is required, upon receiving notification that any person is sick with any contagious, infectious or epidemic disease, may set such guard, as aforesaid, without consultation with said Health Officer, and give such direction as he may deem proper, in which case such member of the town council shall notify said Health Officer. Every person who shall willfully disregard or violate any direction, rule, regulation or order of said Health Officer or member of town council concerning the ingress or egress of persons to and from said house, shall be fined not exceeding twenty dollars, or imprisoned not more than ten days.

SEC. 6. No person living in a family where there is a case of small pox, shall attend school, sunday school or any public place or ride in any public conveyance, and no person employed in any factory, mill or workshop or place of business shall return to work until the patient has passed the period of desiccation, (falling off of scabs) nor until the house has been properly disinfected under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Health Officer, nor without a certificate from the Health Officer.

SEC. 7. No person living in a family where there is a case of scarlet fever shall attend school, sunday school or any public place or public gathering until at least five weeks from the beginning of the last case in said family, nor until desquamation, (peeling of the skin,) shall have ceased, nor until the house has been disinfected to the satisfaction of the Health Officer, nor without a written permit from the Health Officer.

SEC. 8. No person having diphtheria shall attend school or be employed at any business, and no person living in a family where diphtheria exists shall attend school, sunday school, or at any public place until one week after the recovery of the patient and until the absence of the disease has been demonstrated by bacteriological examination of the secretions of the throat, nor until the house has been disinfected under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Health Officer, nor without a written permit from the Health Officer.

SEC. 9. No person having measles or living in a family where there is a case of measles shall attend school or sunday school until one week after the recovery of the last patient, nor until the last patient in said family has ceased to desquamate, nor without a permit from the Health Officer.

SEC. 10. No person with whooping cough, mumps or chicken pox shall attend school or sunday school until complete recovery nor without a certificate from the Health Officer.

SEC. 11. The above rules shall, when deemed necessary by the Health Officer, be extended to all persons living in the same house where any of the above diseases exists, and the Health Officer may at his discretion, extend the period of isolation specified, in the preceding sections.

SEC 12. The funeral of any person who has died of small pox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhus fever, asiatic cholera, or from such other diseases as the Health Officer may specify from time to time, shall be private and no person having the care and custody of the dead body shall knowingly or willfully do or permit to be done any unnecessary act by which such disease may spread from such dead body.

SEC. 13. Every person who shall violate any provision of the preceding section, shall upon conviction thereof, pay a fine of not more than twenty dollars or be imprisoned not exceeding ten days.

SEC. 14. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance, the punishment whereof has not been hereinbefore provided for, shall upon conviction thereof, pay a fine of not more than twenty dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding ten days.

SEC. 15. All ordinances and parts of ordinances inconsistent therewith are hereby repealed.

A true copy, Attest: CHARLES F. EASTON, *Town Clerk.*

5. The Town Council constitutes the Board of Health of this town.
6. James W. Walker, M. D., Health Officer.

7. Vaccination has been provided gratuitously to school children.

8. Undertakers do not send in their returns of deaths promptly.

9. Clergymen are prompt in making returns of marriages.

CHARLES F. EASTON, *Town Clerk.*

NORTH PROVIDENCE.

1. There has been no work for the promotion of public health done during the past year.

2. There has been no extension of the water service during the year.

3. There is no sewage system in this town.

4. There have been no new health ordinances enacted during the year.

5. This town has no Board of Health other than the Town Council.

6. Sanford E. Kinnecom, Health Officer.

7. Gratuitous vaccination has not been provided in this town during the year.

8. Undertakers are quite prompt as a rule in sending in their returns of death, but not quite as prompt as desirable.

9. There have been but few marriages in this town during the year, there being no resident clergyman, but what marriages have occurred have been promptly returned.

THOMAS H. ANGELL, *Town Clerk.*

NORTH SMITHFIELD.

1. There has been no work for the promotion of public health done during the year.

4. Contagious disease ordinances, see report of 1893, page 64.

5. This town has no Board of Health other than the Town Council.

6. John B. Green, health officer.

7. Gratuitous vaccination has not been provided in this town during the year.

8. Undertakers are prompt in sending in their returns of deaths.

9. Clergymen make their returns of marriage promptly.

BYRON A. ANDREWS, *Town Clerk.*

PAWTUCKET.

1. There has been no work for the promotion of public health done during the year.

Extracts from the Report of Commissioner of Public Works of Pawtucket.

LOREN G. LADD.

The close of the present year sees the practical completion of the filter fields for the disposal of sewage of the Moshassuck river drainage district.

This plant, the detail workings of which are fully illustrated in the engineer's report, is one of which the city may well be proud. Owing to the nearness of the plant to the residential portion of the city, extra pains have been taken to make the same as neat and attractive as possible. That we have succeeded well an inspection of the plant will show, and when the warm days of spring come and the grass on the slopes and berms attains a growth, the appearance of the fields will be far from the ideas usually associated with such a plant.

For a detail of appropriations and expenditures for this branch of our work I would invite your attention to the statement of the clerk of the sewer department, and also to the schedules marked Exhibit B and C appended to this report.

WATER WORKS.

The practice of laying 2-inch lead-lined pipe in streets where houses are few and there is no demand for fire hydrants, has been continued, and we have laid during the year 8,196 feet. We find this to be a very satisfactory arrangement as well as economical. The main being lead-lined wrought iron pipe, it can be taken out without injury and used in some other locality whenever the demand shall warrant the laying of a permanent main of large size. The same make of pipe has been used for services, there having been put in during the year 661, 354 being new services and 307 revamps. We now have over 2,500 services of this description, put in during the past four years, as well as some miles of 1½ and 2-inch pipe, and it should be a matter of congratulation to the manufacturers to know that we have never been obliged to renew or repair a single foot by reason of any defect of material or workmanship.

Our policy on the meter question, as set forth in our last report, has been closely followed during the year, and our experience only tends to strengthen and broaden the stand we have taken in this matter.

The improvements about the storage reservoir at Diamond Hill have been continued, and we have all the land immediately surrounding the pond, with the exception of the extreme upper end, cleared of brush and trees and sown with grass or grain.

STATEMENT OF CHIEF CLERK OF WATER DEPARTMENT.

Applications for water for year ending November 30, 1895, are as follows:

In Pawtucket Division	197
In Central Falls Division	47
In Lonsdale and Valley Falls Division	50
In East Providence Division	54
In Ashton Division	5
	353

SERVICES IN USE.

6,694 services in use as per last year's report.
210 added during year in Pawtucket Division.
52 " " Central Falls Division.
54 " " Lonsdale and Valley Falls Division.
78 " " East Providence Division.
4 " " Ashton Division.

7,092
21 services discontinued in all divisions.

7,071 total number of services in use November 30, 1895.

METERS.

397 services have been supplied with meters.
4,704 metered services as per last year's report.

5,101
12 metered services discontinued in all divisions.

5,089 total number of metered services November 30, 1895.

Total number of meters in use	5,089

Respectfully submitted,

William K. Adams,
Chief Clerk, Water Department.

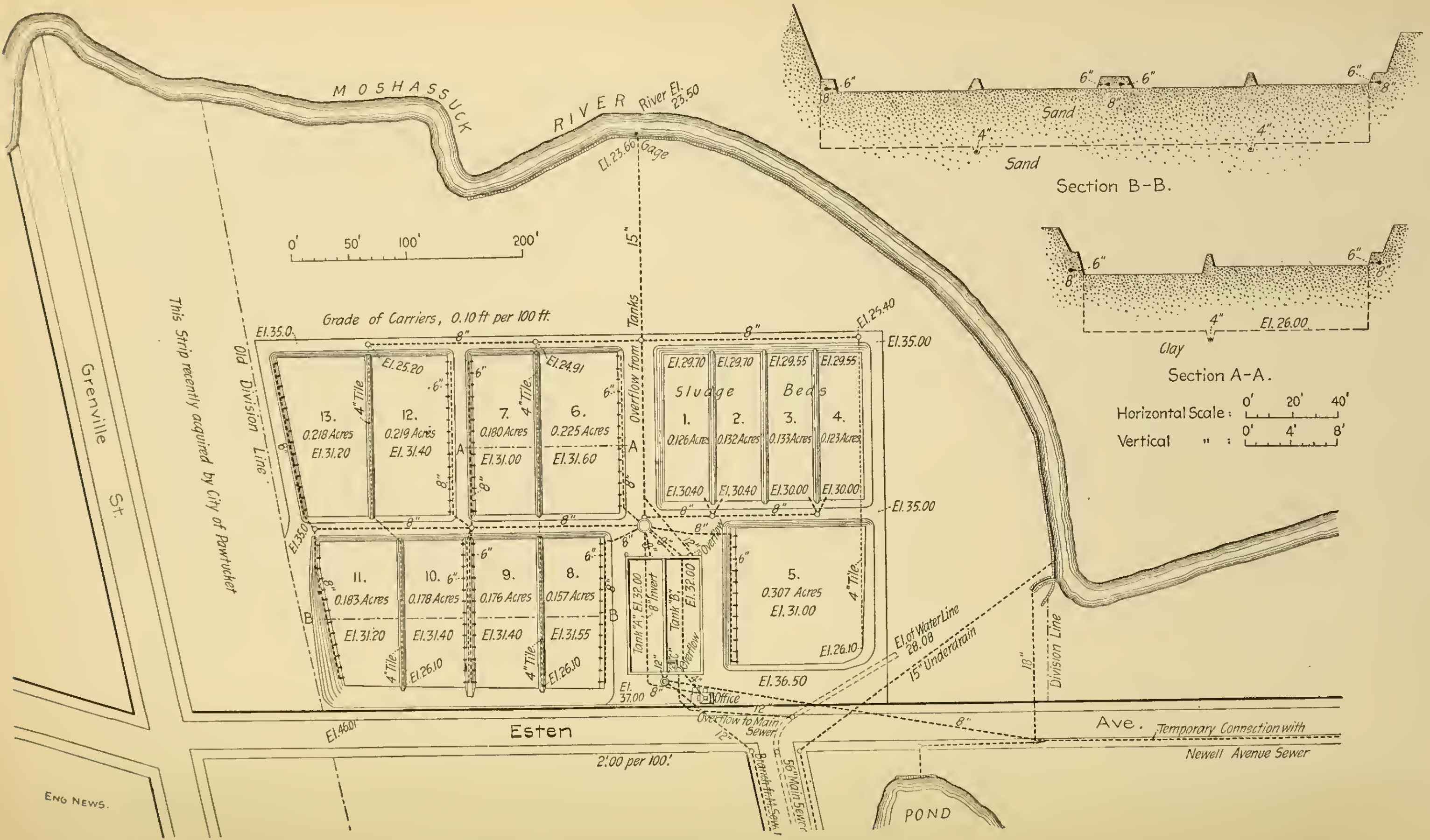
Summary of Pumping Expenses for the Year Ending November 30, 1895.

Pumping Stations No. 1, 2 and 3.

Total expenses for the year	$17,194.14
Total number of United States gallons pumped into reservoir	1,996,947,468
Total cost of raising 1,000,000 gallons into reservoir	$8.61
Total cost of raising 1,000,000 gallons 1 foot high	0.032
Average daily consumption of water in United States gallons	5,471,088
Maximum daily consumption of water in United States gallons	8,564,285
Minimum daily consumption of water in United States gallons	2,691,491

Respectfully submitted,

John H. Walker,
Chief Engineer.



PLAN OF SEWAGE FILTERING PLANT AT PAWTUCKET, R. I.

TABLE SHOWING AMOUNT OF RAIN AND MELTED SNOW FOR YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1895.

DAY OF MONTH.	DECEMBER.	JANUARY.	FEBRUARY.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPTEMBER.	OCTOBER.	NOVEMBER.	DAY OF MONTH.
1	†0.120	......	......	......	*	......	*	0.120	......	......	......	4.210	1
2	†0.710	......	†0.210	0.480	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	0.730	2
3	......	......	......	......	‡0.400	......	0.020	......	......	......	......	......	3
4	......	......	†0.050	0.080	......	......	0.680	0.670	......	......	......	......	4
5	......	......	......	......	......	......	*	......	......	......	......	......	5
6	......	†0.650	......	† *	......	......	0.090	0.700	......	......	......	......	6
7	......	......	......	......	*	......	......	......	0.570	*	*	......	7
8	......	......	†1.110	0.990	......	......	......	......	......	......	0.590	*	8
9	‡0.760	‡0.440	......	......	1.200	0.030	......	1.730	......	......	......	*	9
10	......	......	......	......	0.100	......	......	......	......	0.600	......	0.030	10
11	......	1.300	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	0.030	......	......	11
12	†1.140	......	......	† *	......	......	......	......	0.440	0.260	......	......	12
13	......	0.060	† *	......	......	1.360	......	0.380	......	......	......	......	13
14	......	......	† *	1.100	3.690	......	......	0.210	......	......	5.120	......	14
15	......	......	......	......	......	0.800	......	......	......	......	0.160	‡0.500	15
16	......	‡0.530	......	†0.240	0.050	......	......	0.290	......	*	......	......	16
17	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	*	......	......	0.450	17
18	......	......	......	......	......	0.270	......	......	0.460	0.140	......	......	18
19	......	†0.180	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	19
20	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	*	......	......	0.810	20
21	......	......	‡ *	......	......	0.070	......	0.750	......	......	† *	......	21
22	......	0.240	......	......	0.230	......	*	0.150	......	......	......	......	22
23	......	......	......	......	*	......	*	......	......	......	......	*	23
24	......	......	......	*	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	0.080	24
25	0.270	......	*	0.100	0.080	......	0.460	......	......	......	......	0.080	25
26	......	‡1.740	† *	‡0.030	......	0.130	......	......	......	......	......	1.670	26
27	‡2.330	......	†0.030	......	0.200	0.310	......	......	......	0.960	......	......	27
28	......	......	......	†0.140	......	......	1.190	0.630	0.030	......	0.020	......	28
29	†0.010	†0.150	......	......	......	......	......	......	*	......	......	......	29
30	......	......	......	†0.110	0.070	......	0.050	0.300	......	0.440	......	......	30
31	......	......	......	......	......	0.240	......	......	0.900	......	......	......	31
	5.340	5.290	1.400	3.170	6.020	3.210	2.490	5.330	2.400	2.430	5.890	8.560	

Total rain and melted snow, 51.530.

Depth of snow, 41.25.

* Too small to measure.

† Snow.

‡ Snow and rain.

CITY ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

The disposal of the sewage of the Blackstone river district should be given careful and extended consideration, and general and detailed plans should be prepared for such a system of disposal as a study of the facts and conditions may indicate to be best.

The sewers of this district are built upon the combined system and both storm-water and sewage are carried in the same sewer. It has long been recognized that sooner or later the Blackstone river must be abandoned as an emptying place for the sewers of the city and some other place or method of disposal obtained.

The results observed at the filter-fields of the Moshassuck Valley districts, which are outlined later in the report, show what can be accomplished by this method of sewage disposal, and I would call to your special attention the necessity of an early examination of the amount and character of the wastes of the Blackstone river district with a view toward the preparation of suitable plans for the final disposal of the sewage of this section, and urge, through you, a transmission of these facts to the city council and the appropriation of a sufficient sum for the immediate carrying forward of this particular work.

Sewers.

There have been constructed during the past year 1 89 miles of sewers in the Blackstone river district, which makes a total of 34.16 miles of sewers now built in this city.

The total cost of sewers built the present year has been $141,152.42, and the total assessment made is $22,715.51.

Moshassuck Valley District.

The Moshassuck Valley district has a tributary area within the city of Pawtucket of about 960 acres, and an approximate population, according to the last census, of 9,500. One section of this district, with an average of 34 persons to the acre, has the densest population of any part of the city.

Two portions, comprising 400 acres, are fairly well sewered, the main sewers and a number of laterals having been constructed and 42 per cent. of the total mileage of platted streets, or 60 per cent. of the mileage of accepted streets in these portions being covered by the seven miles of sewers already built. It is these seven miles of sewers that are now delivering sewage to the filter-fields at an average rate of 58,000 gallons per day.

More than one-half of this amount is made up of ground water which, in spite of the under-drains that have been laid under some of the sewers, still finds its way into them, and having mingled with the sewage, has to be cared for at the filter-fields.

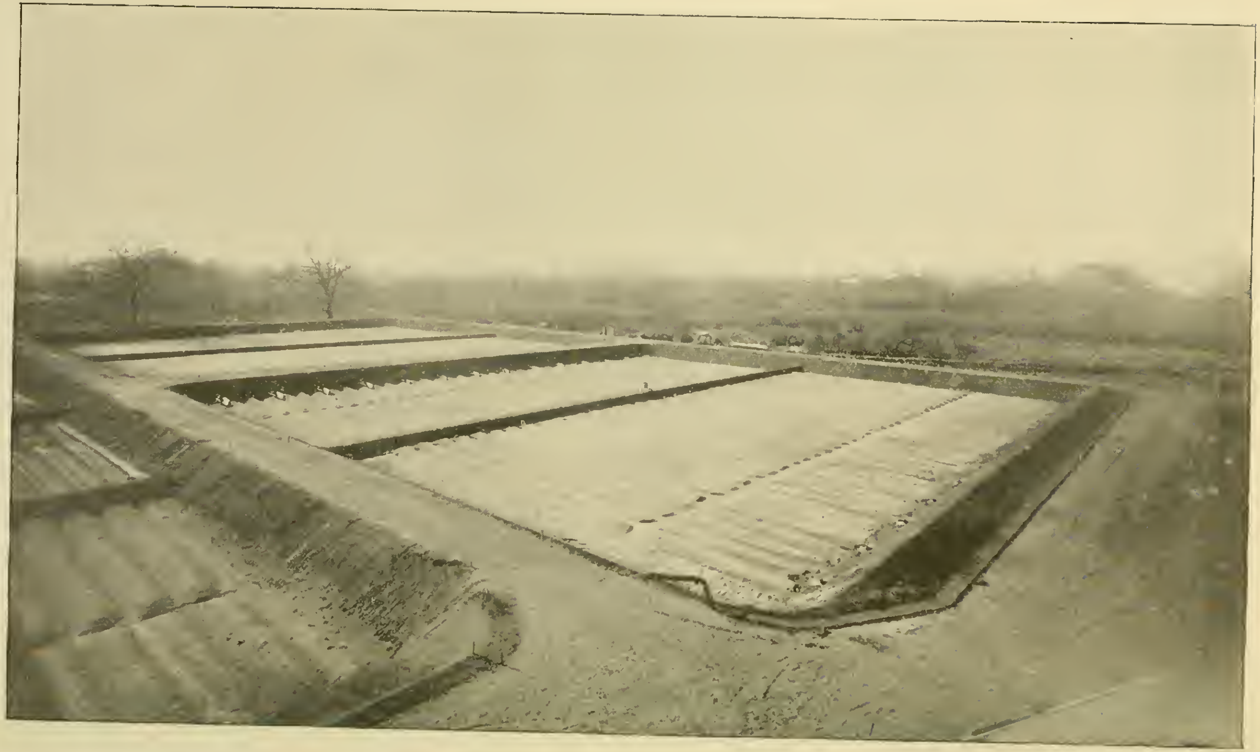
Notwithstanding this large amount of ground water the average strength of the sewage, as shown by the monthly analyses, is greater than that of the sewage treated at the filter-fields at South Framingham, Mass.

Filter Fields.

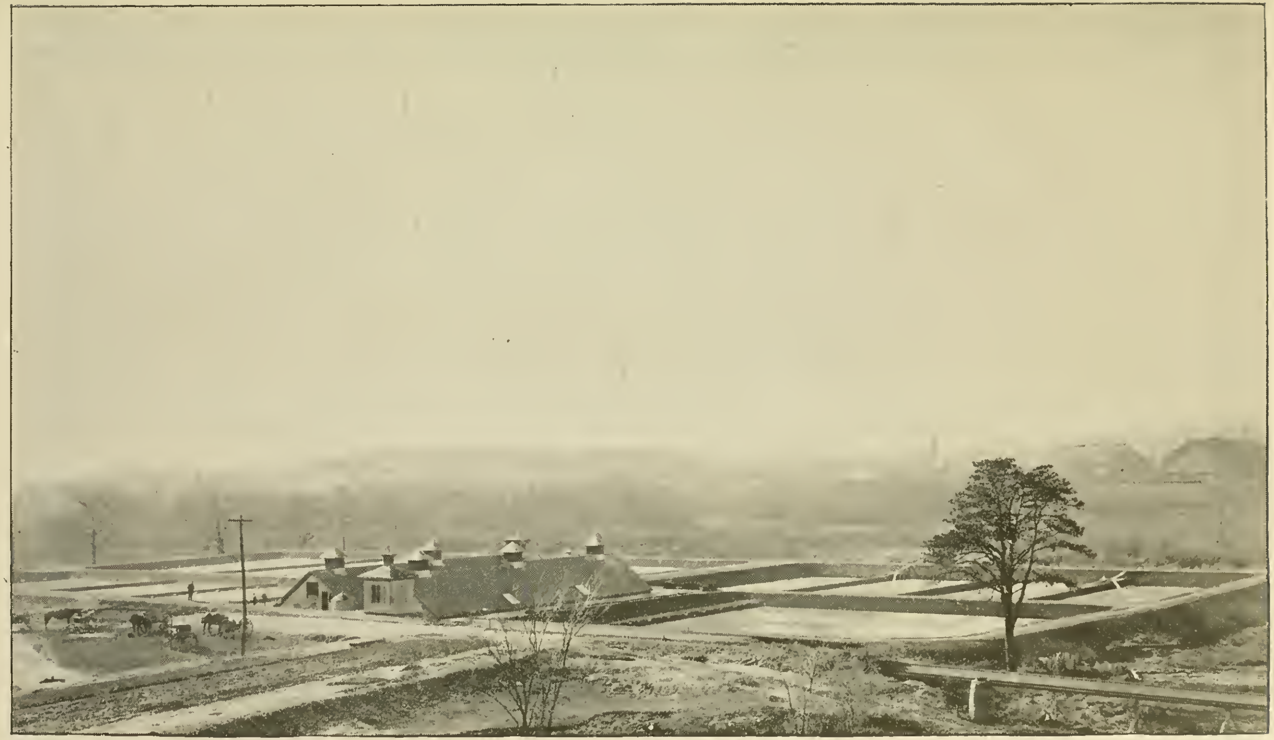
During the year the work at the filter-fields has been extended, and we now have an area of 2.36 acres prepared, upon which sewage can be turned and purified by intermittent filtration, producing an effluent from which an average of 95 per cent. of the organic matter in the sewage applied to the beds has been removed.

Two large beds and two sludge beds have been built this year, the banks graded, sown and sodded, and the walks and driveways graveled, so that the appearance of the whole plant is neat, clean and attractive and has none of the disagreeable features that are likely to be associated with a plant of this character by persons unaccustomed to this method of sewage disposal.

The following quantities of sewage have been cared for at the filter-fields during the year :



View of the Sewage Filter Beds at Pawtucket, R. I., furrowed for winter use.



General View of the Sewage Filter Beds at Pawtucket, R. I.

	Total number of gallons per month.	Average number of gallons per day.
December, 1894	909,000	34,961
January, 1895	2,379,000	76,761
February, "	2,178,000	77,785
March, "	1,971,000	63,580
April, "	1,683,000	56,100
May, "	2,559,000	82,548
June, "	1,671,000	55,700
July, "	1,561,000	50,354
August, "	1,520,000	49,032
September, "	1,225,000	40,833
October, "	1,651,000	53,258
November, "	1,882,000	62,700
Total	21,189,000	

Table of Analyses of Sewage and Effluent Made During the Year 1895.

(Parts per 100,000).

	Free ammonia.	Albuminoid ammonia.	Chlorine.	Oxygen consumed.	
February	2.30	.42	4.94	1.30	1
"	.86	.016	3.86	.10	2
March	2.80	.47	4.03	1.80	1
"	1.02	.022	3.98	.26	2
April	2.00	.35	3.69	1.40	1
"	1.08	.024	3 99	.15	2
May	.70	.21	3.83	.84	1
"	1.22	.020	4.42	.20	2
June	2.10	.40	4.12	1.14	1
"	.44	.044	3.39	.25	2
July	2.50	.41	4.15	1.70	1
"	.29	.022	4.50	.18	2
August	3.05	40	6.87	2.20	1
"	.35	.016	4.31	.14	2
September	4.50	.50	8.88	2.50	1
"	.32	.022	5.74	.20	2
October	3.25	.54	8.49	2.50	1
"	.33	.032	3.51	.09	2
November	5.00	.93	7.20	3.80	1
"	.11	.010	4.45	.08	2

No. 1 is the analysis of the representative sample of sewage, and No. 2 is the analysis of the corresponding representative sample of effluent.

Although the above shows a purification of 95 per cent., it does not fairly represent the work actually performed by the beds, since the analysis of the sewage is made *after* it has been allowed to settle in the tanks and does not represent the heavier parts of the sewage, which are turned on to the sludge beds, while the analysis of the effluent is the effluent as it flows into the river and which comes from *all* the beds, sludge beds as well as the others.

The performance of this plant during the year has been entirely satisfactory.

The city has recently acquired possession of about two acres of land adjoining and south of the present plant, so that now our territory is bounded by streets on both the east and south sides, and by the river on the west and larger portion of the north side.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE A. CARPENTER, *City Engineer.*

2. According to data for year ending September 30, 1896, 90 per cent. of the population of this city was supplied with Abbott's Run water.

3. According to data for year ending September 30, 1896, the aggregate length of sewers was 37.0118 miles; the population in districts sewered, about 23,000; the number of connections with sewers, 1,914, and the approximate estimate of people living in premises connected with sewers, 14,000.

5. There is no board of health in this city other than the board of aldermen.

6. Frank R. Jenks M. D., city physician.

7. Children are vaccinated by various physicians, and no data as to the number vaccinated is available.

8. Undertakers have promptly sent in their returns of deaths.

9. Some of the clergymen make prompt returns of marriages, but not all.

ALDEN W. SIBLEY, *City Clerk.*

PROVIDENCE.

1. A large amount of work has been contemplated and executed by all the departments of the city throughout the year.

2. An account of the extension of the water service is given in the extracts from the report of the commissioner of public works, which is appended.

3. The extension of the sewage system, continuing the work on the trunk sewers connecting at Fields Point, have been actively carried on

4. The removal of privy vaults in the compact part of the city has been continued. Execution of the plumbing law has been followed out with satisfactory results.

5. The board of aldermen is the board of health.

6. The health officers are: Charles V. Chapin, M. D., superintendent of health; Charles H. Leonard, M. D., vaccinating physician; Eugene P. King, M. D., medical inspector; Walter J. Lewis, sanitary inspector; John S. Adamson, signal officer at quarantine; William H. Gladding, inspector of provisions.

7. Gratuitous vaccinations were afforded to a large number of school children, and a certain number of adults were vaccinated. A detailed report of this work will be found under the report of the health officer.

8. All undertakers send in their returns of deaths promptly, as permits for burial or removal from the city are governed by city ordinance providing for report of deaths and under an ordinance licensing undertakers. Not only the

liability of fine, but the suspension of license, results in prompt and careful reports.

Summary of Statements Made in the Report of the Commissioner of Public Works Robert E. Smith and of the City Engineer J. Herbert Shedd.

Pollution of the Pawtuxet River.

Continued monthly inspections of the various causes of pollution of the Pawtuxet river are made, and an increased willingness on the part of those responsible for the pollution to assist the department has been shown.

Water Works, Hydrants, Pipes, etc.

Forty-seven hydrants have been set during the year.

The total number of hydrants to December 31, 1895, is 1,638, including 82 in the town of Johnston. This number does not include 63 post hydrants which are set in the town of Cranston.

Following is a statement of the length of each size of water pipes in the ground December 31, 1895, considered as mains :

Sizes of Pipes.	Length in Feet.	Length in Miles.
36 inch	10,084.00	1.9098
30 "	59,912.70	11.3471
24 "	43,595.20	8.2567
20 "	9,626.59	1.8232
16 "	33,348.75	6.3161
12 "	85,367.82	16 1681
10 "	14,232.81	2.6956
8 "	246,486.54	46 6831
6 "	1,061,679.63	201.0757
Totals	1,564,334.04	296.2754

Included in the above table are the following approximate lengths of pipes which are laid in adjoining towns :

CRANSTON.		JOHNSTON.		NORTH PROVIDENCE.		PAWTUCKET.		WARWICK.	
Sizes of Pipes.	Length in Miles.	Sizes of Pipes.	Length in Miles.	Sizes of Pipes.	Length in Miles.	Sizes of Pipes.	Length in Miles.	Sizes of Pipes.	Length in Miles.
36-inch.	1.9098	30-inch.	0.0587	30-inch.	0.0037	12-inch.	0.0003	8-inch.	0.1660
30 "	4.5134	12 "	0.0451	24 "	0.5386			6 "	1.8988
24 "	0.1307	8 "	6.7218	12 "	0.0154				
12 "	1.8791	6 "	9.2472	8 "	0.5064				
8 "	5.8018			6 "	0.4759				
6 "	15.8299								

Total length of pipes laid in adjoining towns, 49.7426 miles.

The number of meters in use is 13,993.

The number of service pipes in use is 18,763.

The average daily use of water per service for the year 1895 has been 475 gallons.

The population of the city is estimated at 145,472, and the population supplied in the suburbs is estimated at 11,500.

The water receipts for 1895 were $471,070

The net cost of maintenance for 1895 was $66,396.

The net cost of the water works construction from November 8, 1869, to January 1, 1896, is $6,119,085.39, upon which there has been a revenue for water sold of $6,877,646.99.

Consumption of Water.

The monthly and annual and the average daily and monthly consumption of water, including waste and leakage, during the year is shown by the following table :

MONTHS.	Consumption per month.	Average monthly consumption.	Average daily consumption per month.	Average daily consumption for the year.
January	279,801.977		9,025,870	
February	274,972.219		9,820,436	
March	266.733,203		8,604,297	
April	230,987,483		7,699,583	
May	273,065,220		8.776,297	
June	284,755,759		9,491.859	
July	278,801,504		8.993,597	
August	294,348,994		9,495,129	
September	273,083,726		9,102,791	
October	252,667,420		8,150.562	
November	245,783.702		8.192,790	
December	296,354,760		9,559,831	
Total	3,250,355,967			
Averages		270,862,997		8,905,085

The amount of water consumed, shown in the above table, includes the supplying of about forty-two and six tenths miles of distribution pipes, located in adjoining towns, as well as supplying the greater part of the State institutions at Cranston. A considerable quantity of water has been used during the year for irrigating at the Dexter Asylum, and also upon the improved sewerage system. Also, in the colder months, a large quantity of water has been run from the distribution pipes through small blow-offs at different points where the pipes are not sufficiently protected in crossing bridges and elsewhere, for increasing the circulation in order to prevent the water from freezing in the pipes.

The maximum consumption of water for any one day during the year 1895 was 12,022,000 gallons.

Contracts have been awarded for furnishing and erecting a new pumping engine and two new boilers at Hope station. The entire plant should be ready for service about the first of June of the coming year.

The pumping engine, which is to be furnished and erected by the Holly Manufacturing Company of Lockport, N. Y., is to be a Gaskill Horizontal Compound Condensing Crank and Fly-wheel High Duty Pumping Engine, having a capacity of five million gallons per twenty-four hours. This engine is to take the place of the low duty Corliss pumping engine.

The new Worthington vertical triple-expansion high duty pumping engine, of fifteen million gallons capacity per twenty-four hours, that has been erected at Pettaconset pumping station, was turned over to the city by the contractor for regular service about the middle of May of the present year.

Summary of Statistics.—Report of 1895.—In Accordance with Suggestions Adopted by the New England Water Works Association.

PROVIDENCE WATER WORKS, PROVIDENCE COUNTY, R. I.

Population of Providence by census of 1895	145,472
Estimated population supplied in the suburbs	11,500
Date of construction	1870 to 1876
By whom owned	City of Providence.
Source of supply	Pawtuxet river, in the town of Cranston.

Mode of Supply.

The water is pumped from the Pawtuxet river into a storage reservoir located upon a hill about a mile distant. From this reservoir it flows into the city by gravitation, directly supplying a second storage reservoir within the city limits, and also that portion of the city which is of sufficient low elevation to be served by gravitation. To supply that part of the city of too high an elevation to be served by these reservoirs, a third reservoir is located in the town of North Providence. The water is pumped by supplementary pumping machinery from the mains or from the second reservoir, above-mentioned, into the high service reservoir. This supplementary pumping machinery can also supply the high service district, if the reservoir should be out of service, by pumping directly into the mains.

Pumping.

1. Builders of pumping machinery,
    - *a.* Worthington Duplex engine, built by Henry R. Worthington.
    - *b.* Cornish engine, built by Paulding, Kemble & Co.
    - *c.* Corliss Vertical engine, built by George H. Corliss.
    - *d.* Worthington Triple Expansion engine, built by Henry R. Worthington.
    - *e.* Corliss Horizontal High Service engine, built by George H. Corliss.
    - *f.* Nagle High Service engine, built by the Providence Steam Engine Co.

	Worthington Duplex.	Corliss Vertical.	Worthington Triple Expansion.	Corliss Horizontal High Service.	Nagle High Service.
2. Description of coal used :					
a. Kind,	Anthracite.	Anthracite.	Anthracite. and Bituminous.	Anthracite.	Anthracite.
c. Size,	Pea.	Pea.	Pea.*	Egg and Stove.†	Egg and Stove.†

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* Pea coal for heating building.

† Stove coal for banking.

	Worthington Duplex.	Corliss Vertical.	Worthington Triple Expansion.	Corliss Horizontal High Service.	Nagle High Service.
d. Brand,	Beaver Meadow.	Beaver Meadow.	Beaver Meadow and George's Creek, Cumberland.	Lackawanna.	Lackawanna.
e. Price per gross ton delivered,	$4.39	$4.38	$4.49	$5.12	$5.14
g. Wood, price per cord,	$4.50	$4.50	$4 50	$5.00	$5.00
3. Coal consumed for the year, in pounds,	266,000	782,850	4,225,869	120,975	730,247
4. $\frac{\text{Pounds of wood consumed.}}{3}$ =coal in pounds,	583	2,417	1,000	467	1,863
5. Total fuel consumed for the year, (3)+(4) in pounds,	266,583	785,267	4,226,869	121,442	732,110
6. Total pumpage for the year in gallons,	86,411,100	485,127,721	2,923,466,885	33,347,175	446,238,250
7. Average static head against which pumps work,	168.93	170.07	170.30	111.95	112.01
8. Average dynamic head against which pumps work,	171.93	174.62	175.88	116.66	116.66
9. Number of gallons pumped per pound of coal (3),	325	620	692	276	411
10. Duty in foot pounds per 100 pounds of coal, using following formula, making no deductions for starting or banking fires, heating building or anything else, $\text{Duty} = \frac{\text{Gallons pumped (6) x 8.34 (lbs.) x 100 x dynamic head (8).}}{\text{Total fuel consumed (5).}}$	46,478,800	89,970,200	101,452,300	26,716,400	59,303,200
Percentage of total coal consumed used for banking,	0.8	2.6	2.6	8.7	19.1

Cost of Pumping, Figured on Pumping Expenses, Including Cost of Fuel, Salaries, Oil, Waste, and Other Supplies, Cleaning Engines and Houses, and Repairing Machinery and Boilers, was $18,175.54 for the Low Service and $6,768.88 for the High Service.

11.	Per million gallons raised against dynamic head (8) into low service reservoir, the cost was	$5 20
	Into high service reservoir (pumped twice, $5.20+$14.11)	$19 31
12.	Per million gallons raised one foot high (dynamic), low service, the cost was	$0.0299
	High service, the cost was	$0.1210
	Net cost of works to date	$6,119,085 39

CONSUMPTION.

1.	Estimated total population at date	156,972
4.	Total number gallons consumed for year	3,250,355,967
7.	Average daily consumption	8,905,085
8.	Gallons per day to each inhabitant	57
10.	Gallons per day to each tap (Distribution 22)	475

DISTRIBUTION.

Mains.

1.	Kind of pipe used	Cast iron
2.	Size	From 6 to 36 inches.
3.	Extended	62,648.14 feet.
4.	Discontinued	1,635.38 feet.
5.	Total now in use	*296.2754 miles.
8.	Small distribution pipe, less than four inches, total length	None.
9.	Hydrants added	47
10.	Number now in use	1,701
11.	Stop-gates added	135
12.	Number now in use	3,035
14.	Number of blow-off gates	32
15.	Range of pressure on mains at centre of city for day and night	64 to 73 lbs.

Services.

16.	Kind of pipe used	Lead and cast iron.
17.	Size	From ½ to 10 inches.
21.	Service taps added	764
22.	Number now in use	18,763
25.	Meters added	940
26.	Number now in use	13,993
27.	Elevators added	8

28. Number now in use, 109 elevators connected by 4 and 6-in supplies, and 15 house elevators connected by smaller supplies.

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* Includes 10,084 feet of 36-inch pipe, 561 feet of 30-inch pipe and 695 feet of 24-inch pipe, which are force mains, and 19.66 feet of 30-inch pipe and 19,478.46 feet of 24-inch pipe, which are used both as a force and delivery main.

Remarks.

The Cornish engine was not run during the year.
The Worthington Duplex engine was run 28 days.
The Corliss Vertical engine was run 58 days.
The Worthington Triple Expansion engine was run 270 days.
The Corliss Horizontal engine was run 24 days.
The Nagle engine was run 287 days.

Construction of Sewers.

The following is a statement of the total lengths of each size of regular sewers constructed to January, 1896:

SIZE.	Constructed previous to 1895.	Constructed in 1895.	Totals.
Total length in feet...........	652,126.67	33,206 49	685,333.16
" " " miles..	123.5088	6.2891	129.7979

From the preceding tables it will be seen that 6.289 miles of regular sewers have been built during the year 1895, of which 6.011 miles were of pipe and 0.278 miles were of brick, making the total length to date 99.172 miles of pipe and 30.626 miles of brick sewer.

In addition to the regular sewers, 1.55 miles of sewers have been built under the appropriation for improved sewerage, making a total of 7.839 miles of sewers built during the past year, and a total of 149.586 miles of sewers in the sewerage system.

Fourteen hundred and five and twenty-five hundredths feet of sewer, for taking storm water only, has been built on Harris Avenue, making a total of 3.858 miles of such sewers in use January 1, 1896.

One hundred and forty catch-basins, eighty-four extra inlets and three hundred and eighteen manholes have been built and connected with the sewerage system during the past year.

Nine catch-basins have been discontinued, leaving a total number of catch-basins in use January 1, 1896, of three thousand six hundred and forty-three.

The total number of manholes in use is six thousand four hundred and thirty.

The total length of six-inch drains extended to curb line during 1895, under Legislative Act of June, 1894, was 12,637.5 feet, or 2.393 miles, making a total of 4.834 miles laid to date under said act, and assessed for with the sewer assessment.

The number of house connections made in 1895 was nine hundred and ninety-three, making the total number connected to date eleven thousand five hundred and eighty.

The records of this office show that about 13,514 houses are connected with the public sewers, and that of these there are 2,562 houses in the Elmwood district. An estimate, based upon the census of 1893, made by Dr. Chapin, which is the last one of which we have any reliable returns, indicates that 103,164 people are living in houses connected with the sewer system, and are thus enjoying the benefits of good sewerage. Of this number, it is estimated that 16,361 live in the Elmwood district. In this district there are 41.874 miles of sewer, the flow from which goes to Field's Point by gravity.

In June, 1894, the construction of a new style of catch-basin covering, mainly of cast iron, was begun, which has proved to be very satisfactory. The walls of the basin are drawn in from a level a little above the water line to meet a cast iron frame resting against the regular curb stone, through which the inlet is cut, and which forms a part of the covering to the basin.

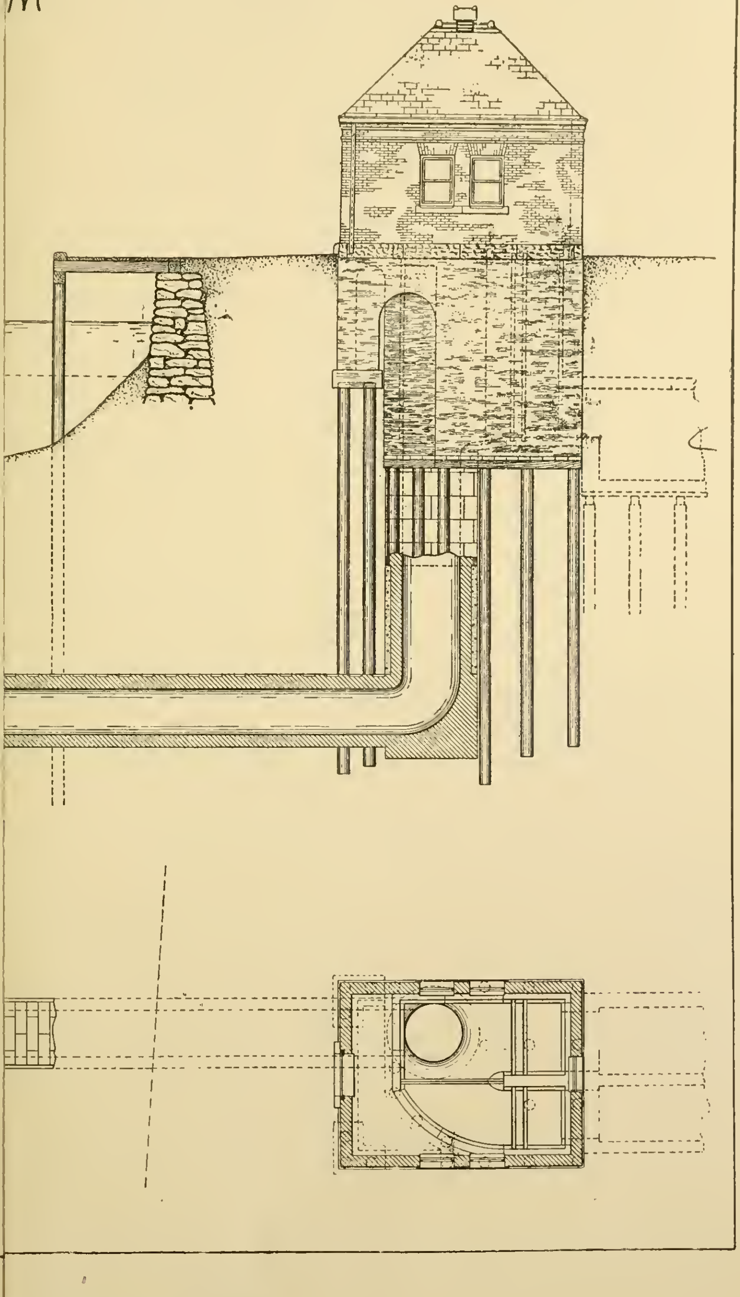
The contract for the foundations of the Ernest Street Sewage Pumping Station, which includes foundations for engine house, filth hoist house, boiler house and chimney, also for boilers, screen chamber, and the piers and pits for the engines, and everything up to the ground level, was let January 17, and work was begun on February 11. These foundations differ from the ordinary work for such a purpose in being, as nearly as it was possible to make it, one monolithic structure of Portland cement concrete, the only brickwork connected with it being the lining to the pump wells and the invert to the screen chamber, and the only stone work the bluestone treads to the stairways. The work contains five thousand six hundred and seventy-seven cubic yards of concrete, and was completed about the middle of November. The contract for the buildings and chimney was let on September 7. They are well advanced and work is now in progress. The engine will be ready to erect as soon as the condition of the buildings will allow.

Three bids were received for building section sixteen, which is the section under the Providence river, by means of coffer dams, and one for doing the work by tunnelling. The latter method seemed the most feasible, as well as the cheapest. The work was commenced April 1 at the west shaft. The first eight feet were excavated by open cut, and the steel plates which were to form the lining of the excavation for the shaft were put in place. The air lock was then placed just above the level of the ground, and the space outside of the plates puddled with clay. Compressed air was then applied, and as the excavation proceeded downward more plates were added, until the bottom of the shaft was reached, about fifty feet below the surface. The character of the excavation at this shaft was for the first five feet dirt and ashes, then about eight feet of oyster shells, then fine silt or river mud to within a foot and a half of the bottom, when coarse, heavy gravel was reached. This shaft is five feet internal diameter, and has a sump five feet deep below the bottom of the tunnel, which starts from the shaft at a depth of forty-three and ninety-one one hundredths feet below the floor of the gate house over the shaft.

The tunnel, which is four feet interior diameter, with walls one foot thick, was excavated as nearly as possible six feet in diameter, plus the depth of the flanges to the steel plates that were used to support the roof of the excavation. These plates were one foot wide and of two lengths, three feet and one and one-half feet, and were used, first, two three-foot-plates and then one, three-foot and two, one and a half foot plates, so as to break joints. The plates were bolted together through the flanges, and the whole held up until the brick work was in place by

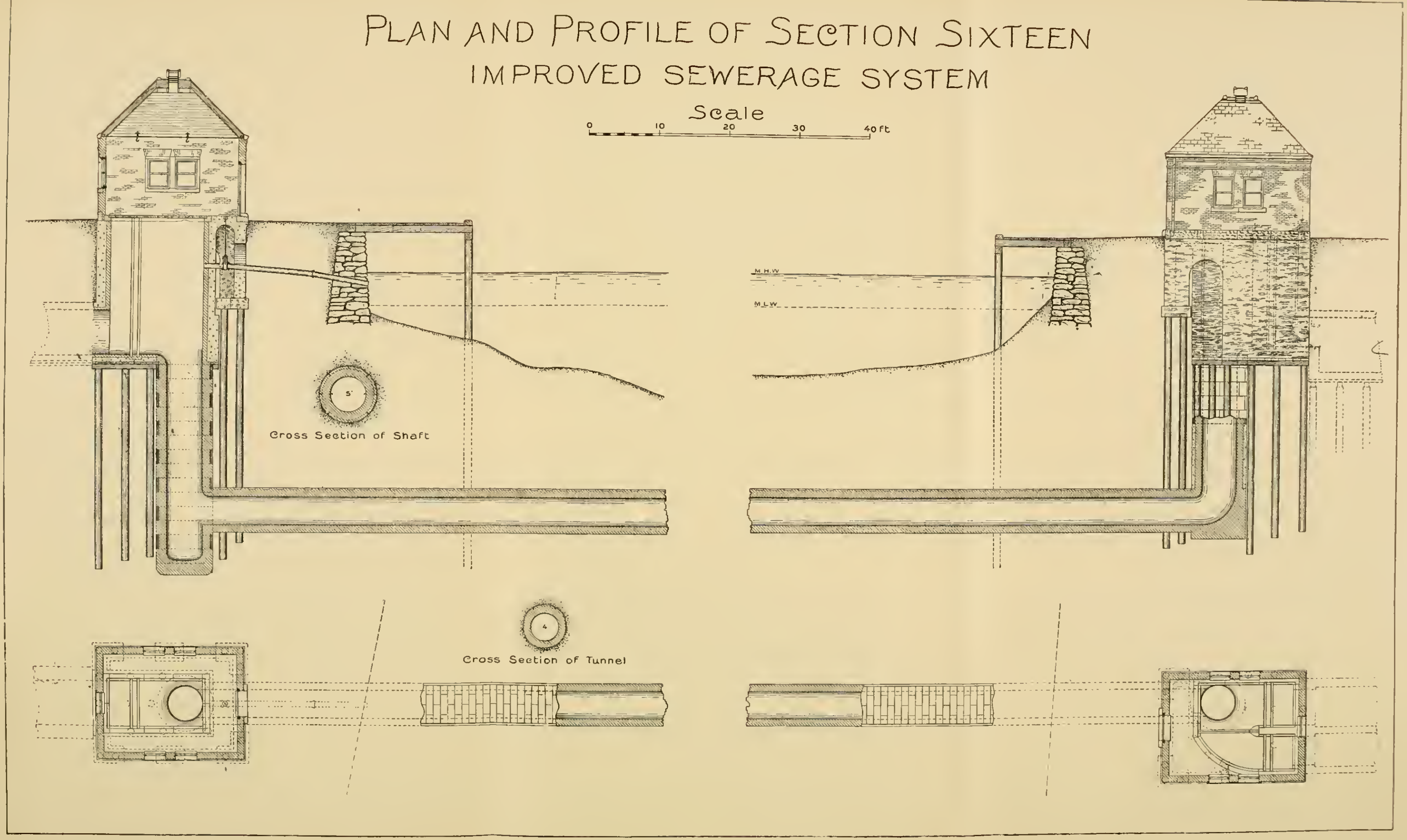
IXTEEN

M



ASSES UNDER THE RIVER.

Plate IV



Plan and Profile of Section of Tunnel in Sewerage System at Providence, R. I., where sewer passes under the river.

screw braces from the bottom. The excavation was advanced in sections of about ten feet, and then the brick work was put in. The best of hard-burned bricks and Portland cement were used in the entire work.

The tunnel, which is seven hundred and seventy-four feet in length between centers of shafts, was driven six hundred and forty-two feet under the river from the west shaft, when the east shaft was put down and the tunnel driven westerly to meet the part already built. The character of the excavation in the east shaft was a sandy gravel mixed with refuse from an iron furnace for about ten feet in depth, then silt or river mud to within about three feet of the bottom, where a sandy gravel was found. The tunnel was driven in silt or mud with thin streaks of sand in a few places, mostly toward the east end.

The circular lines of the two sections of tunnel were so nearly concentric in meeting that no variation is noticeable in the brick work of the completed tunnel. This result is considered good, inasmuch as the lines had to be put down through the air locks on the surface at each end and the conditions were unfavorable.

The outside of the steel casing over the tunnel is supposed to be about one foot below the level of deepest dredging, as fixed by the government for Providence river or harbor, which level is twenty-five feet below mean low tide.

Some trouble was caused by what appeared to be spud holes made by a dredge while dredging in the river. Twice during the construction the water got the best of the workmen and filled the tunnel. When this occurred a large canvas was spread on the bottom of the river so as to cover the hole, and mud or clay dumped on the canvas to hold it in place; the water was then pumped out and the excavation resumed. The work was prosecuted successfully without serious injury to anyone, and completed in December.

A profile of this section is shown on the accompanying plate.

Sewers Built in Miles, to December 31, 1895.

ITEMS.	Kind.	Built Previous to 1895.	Built During 1895.	Total to Dec. 31, 1895.
Under regular appropriation....	Brick.	30.348	.278	30.626
Under regular appropriation..............	Pipe.	93.161	6.011	99.172
Under improved sewerage appropriation.	Brick and Pipe.	18.238	1.553	19.791
Total miles of sewers........		141.747	7.842	149.589

In addition to the above there was also built 1,405.25 lineal feet of 48-inch brick storm sewer.

PUBLIC PARKS.

The area, in square feet and in acres, of land now devoted to park purposes in the city is given below, and also the area of the addition to Roger Williams Park and the proposed addition to Blackstone Park:

	Area in Square Feet.	Acres.
Davis Park	1,481,941	34.021
Roger Williams Park	4,554,705	104.562
Twenty other parks and open spaces	1,931,260	44.335
Total	7,967,906	182.918
Blackstone Park proposed addition. Assumed area	1,300,000	29.844
Roger Williams Park additions. Assumed area	13,136,722	301.578
Total with additions	22,404,628	514.340

SCITUATE.

1. There has been no work for the promotion of public health done during the year.

2. There is no water service in this town.

3. There is no sewage system in this town.

4. There have been no new health ordinances enacted during the year.

5. This town has no Board of Health other than the Town Council.

6. Samuel B. Smith, M. D., health officer.

7. Gratuitous vaccination has not been provided in this town during the past year.

8. As far as is known, undertakers have been prompt in sending in their returns of death.

9. Clergymen do not make prompt returns of marriages.

Daniel H. Remington, *Town Clerk.*

SMITHFIELD.

1. The removal of a nuisance caused by dumping swill on ground near the railroad tracks has been accomplished.

4. (Nuisance and contagious disease ordinances; see Report 1894, pp. 48–50).

5. This town has no Board of Health other than the Town Council.

6. Jenckes Smith, health officer.

7. Gratuitous vaccination has not been provided during the year.

8. Undertakers are prompt in sending in their returns of deaths.

9. Clergymen make prompt returns of marriages.

Oscar A. Tobey, *Town Clerk.*

WOONSOCKET.

2. About 23,500 out of 28,500 are supplied with the water supply of this city.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS OF WOONSOCKET.

JAMES W. DALY, CHAIRMAN, AND GASPARD DRAINVILLE.

The most important thing done by the board during the year was the building of the new storage reservoir. On March 7, we advertised for bids in local and out-of town papers. In all of these advertisements we stated that we reserved the right to reject any and all bids. In response to those advertisements we received 16 bids; after examining all of them carefully, on the 5th of April we awarded the contract to J. B. Reiley & Co., contractors, of Trenton, N. J.

The contract price being $35,169.90, and as this bid was not the lowest that we received, we were subjected to much criticism, but the result has been proven that we acted for the best interest of the city.

The work has been completed by the contractors, and it is in every way satisfactory; there can be no question but that the city has received full value for every dollar expended. Amount allowed on contract, as per final estimate, $37,752.82.

We call your attention to the fact that the revenue received for water rates and metered water during the past year is $2,769.40 more than in 1894; the water department is now earning a large profit for the city each year, and this profit is very rapidly increasing in amount; it is but just, then, that the City Council should afford the Board of Water Commissioners every means to protect all the water used by the city in all seasons, and to take measures to secure a supply of water as pure as it can be made.

By the construction of the new storage reservoir the city can store sufficient water to supply the need of the city in all seasons for years to come; we should at once adopt some measure to make the water as pure as possible; this can be done by introducing a system of filtration, which should be put in during the coming year.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE WATER DEPARTMENT.

BYRON I. COOK.

I would recommend that the commissioners have the authority to purchase such land adjacent to that purchased for the reservoir, if in their opinion it is necessary to protect the pollution of its waters. The total amount of land purchased and condemned for the new reservoir is about 400 acres, and all suits for damage under the condemnation act have been settled except one. Average cost per acre, including buildings, $27.74.

Twice during the past year a party owning land adjoining the brook between the pumping station and the new reservoir, has allowed it to be used as a dumping ground for soil carts from Manville. Your superintendent notified the State Board of Health, and through its efficient secretary, Dr. Swarts, and the health officer of Lincoln, the nuisance was immediately abated. I would recommend that the city government have an act passed at the next session of the legislature protecting the waters of Crook Falls brook from pollution; this is an important matter and should have immediate attention.

Your superintendent was authorized by the committee on water to investigate and report in the near future the best means for a system of filtration for the city water. but owing to the large amount of work on hand, in connection with the general construction and completion of the new reservoir, sufficient time has not elapsed for a careful investigation, but I hope to make a report early in the spring.

The following statistical table will show in detail the work done by the department during the year:

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Woonsocket Water Works Department.

City of Woonsocket, County of Providence, State of Rhode Island.

	Population, 1895	25,000.
	Date of construction	1884.
	Source of supply	Crook Fall Brook.
	Mode of supply	Pump to tanks.
1.	Builders of pumping machinery.	Henry R. Worthington. Deane Steam Pump Co.
2.	Description of coal used	*a.* Bituminous coal. *b.* Amer. Coal Co.'s, George's Creek. *c.* $4.35 per ton. *d.* 6.32 per cent. Ash. *e.* Wood, $3.00 per cord.
3.	Coal consumed for the year	872,477 lbs.
4.	Pounds wood consumed for the year, 953÷3	317 lbs.
5.	Total fuel consumed for the year, 3+4	872,787 lbs.
6.	Total pumpage for the year in gallons	225,587,860 gal.
7.	Average static head against which pump works	238,417 feet.
8.	Average dynamic head against which pump works	239,572 feet.
9.	Number gallons pumped per pound of coal (3)	258 gal.
10.	Duty $\left\{\frac{\text{Gallons pumped (6) x 834 lbs. x 100 x dynamic head (8).}}{\text{Total fuel consumed (5) no allowance.}}\right\}$	52,248,733.
	Cost of pumping, figured on pumping station expenses, viz., $3,427.62.	
11.	Per million gallons raised against (dynamic) head into tanks	$15.15.
12.	Per million gallons raised one foot high (dynamic)	.063.
	Cost of pumping, figured on total maintenance. viz., $28,609.85.	
13.	Per million gallons raised against (dynamic) head into tank	$126.82.
14.	Per million gallons raised one foot high (dynamic)	53.

Consumption.

1.	Estimated total population	28,500
2.	Estimated population on lines of pipe to date	26,000
3.	Estimated population supplied to date	23,500
4.	Total gallons consumed for the year	225,293,830
5.	Average daily consumption in gallons	621,464
6.	Gallons per day to each inhabitant	21.80
7.	Gallons per day to each consumer	26.44
8.	Gallons per day to each tap	336

Boilers.

1. Type—Horizontal tubular; number of boilers, three; size of two, 4 feet 6 inches x 14 feet; size of one, 6 feet 4 inches x 16 feet 2 inches.
2. Grate area .... 50.5 square feet.
3. Steam pressure carried .... 55.44 lbs.
4. Average temperature of feed water .... 146.02 degrees.

Pumps.

5. Type—One Worthington, compound duplex, direct acting, with independent condenser. Capacity—One million gallons in 24 hours.
6. Type—One Worthington, high pressure, duplex, direct acting, with independent condenser. Capacity—One million gallons in 24 hours.
7. Type—One Deane, compound duplex, direct acting, with independent condenser. Capacity—Two and one-half million gallons in 24 hours.
8. Capacity per revolution, as used in calculating duty .... 70.00 gals.
9. Static head on pump (Deane) .... 238,417 feet.
10. Dynamic head on pump (Deane) .... 239,572 feet.
11. Number of days pumping .... 260 days.
12. Total pumping in hours .... 2,305.25 hours.
13. Average pumping time per day .... 8.87 hours.
14. Average number gallons pumped per day's run .... 867,646 gals.
15. Total pumping station expenses, not including fuel $1,701.89

Rainfall at Pumping Station.

December	4.97	inches.
January	4.78	"
February	1.15	"
March	3.27	"
April	5.17	"
May	2.78	"
June	1.99	"
July	4.53	"
August	2.71	"
September	3.65	"
October	7.15	"
November	8.58	"
Total	50.73	"

Monthly Consumption.

MONTH.	Average Consumption. 6 P. M. to 6 A. M.	Average Consumption. 6 A. M. to 6 P. M.	Total Average Daily Consumption.	Total Consumption for Month.
December	131,364	338,286	469,659	14,089,499
January	134,002	343,606	477,608	14,328,233
February	198,711	384,807	583.518	15,754,993
March	190,939	397,075	588,014	18.228,447
April	149,821	420.277	570,098	17,102,958
May	164.394	499,562	663,956	20,582,671
June	197,309	524,973	722,282	21,668.490
July	173,075	512.245	685.320	21,244,908
August	175.117	531,687	706,804	21,910,941
September	177.261	518,494	695,755	20,872,688
October	181.167	491.931	673.098	20,866,044
November	173,074	448,390	621,464	18,643,958
Total	2,046,234	5,411,333	7,457,567	225,293,830
Averages	170,519	450,944	621.464	18,774,488

Average Nightly, Daily and Monthly Consumption from 1885 to 1895.

	Average Consumption.	Average Consumption.	Total Average Daily.	Total.
1885	......	......	147,632	4.482,055
1886	68,548	175,017	243,565	7.482,055
1887	83,589	186,059	243,565	8,209,865
1888	81,984	187,543	269.527	8,239,815
1889	95,876	307,334	302,310	9,195,725
1890	99,138	227,345	326.345	10.027.157
1891	99,392	261,163	360,538	10.980,864
1892	120,262	303,300	423,562	12,793,979
1893	164,303	395,205	559,508	17,017,349
1894	163,130	400,243	563,368	17,090,576
1895	170,519	450,944	621,464	18,774,486

5. The Board of Health of this city is composed of Ara M. Paine, M. D., Leonard S. Allen and Joseph Jalbert.

6. Ara M. Paine, M. D., health officer.

7. Gratuitous vaccination has not been provided during the year.

8. Undertakers have sent in their returns of deaths promptly.

9. Clergymen do not make prompt returns of marriages.

WILLIAM C. MASON, *City Clerk.*

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

CHARLESTOWN.

1. No particular work for the promotion of public health has been done by the town authorities during the year.

2. There is no water service for general use in this town.

3. There is no public sewage system in this town.

4. There have been no new ordinances for sanitary purposes enacted ; upon complaint of nuisances, ordinances governing the abatement of the same have been enforced.

5. This town has no Board of Health other than the Town Council.

6. Albert A. Saunders, M. D., health officer.

7. Gratuitous vaccination has not been provided during the year.

8. Undertakers have sent in their returns of death quite promptly.

9. Clergymen have been very prompt in making returns of marriages.

GEORGE C. CROSS, *Town Clerk.*

EXETER.

1. There has been no work for the promotion of public health done during the year.

2. There is no public water service in this town.

3. There is no sewage system in this town.

4. There have been no new health ordinances enacted during the year.

5. This town has no Board of Health other than the Town Council.

6. This town has no health officer.

7. Gratuitous vaccination has not been provided during the year.

8. Undertakers are fairly prompt in sending in their returns of deaths.

9. Clergymen make their returns of marriages promptly.

JOHN H. EDWARDS, *Town Clerk.*

HOPKINTON.

1. There has been no work for the promotion of public health done during the year.

4. (Contagious disease ordinance ; see Report 1894, p. 59.)

6. George A. Langworthy, health officer.

7. Gratuitous vaccination has not been provided in this town.

8. Undertakers have promptly sent in their returns of deaths.

9. Clergymen make their returns of marriages promptly.

EDWIN R. ALLEN, *Town Clerk.*

NARRAGANSETT DISTRICT.

2. There has been no extension of the water service during the year.

3. The length of sewers in this district is twelve thousand feet, with the addition of a quarter of a mile just completed this year, and about one-tenth of the resident population is connected therewith.

4. Generally speaking, the health ordinances have been enforced.

5. This district has no Board of Health other than the District Council.

6. Lewis A. Champlin, health officer.

7. Gratuitous vaccination has not been provided in this district.

8. Undertakers are very lax in sending in their returns of deaths.

9. Clergymen are prompt in making their returns of marriages.

WILLIAM H. CASWELL, *District Clerk.*

NORTH KINGSTOWN.

1. Nothing special has been done for the promotion of public health during the year.

2. There is no water service in this town.

3. There is no public sewage system in this town.

4. There have been no new health ordinances enacted during the year. (Nuisance ordinances; see Report 1886, p. 97.)

5. This town has no Board of Health other than the Town Council.

6. Stephen E. Reynolds, health officer.

7. Gratuitous vaccination has not been provided in this town.

8. Undertakers have promptly sent in their returns of death.

9. Clergymen are prompt in making their returns of marriage.

CHARLES T. CROMBE, *Town Clerk.*

RICHMOND.

1. There has been no work for the promotion of public health done during the year.

2. There is no water service in this town.

3. There is no sewage system in this town.

4. There have been no new health ordinances enacted during the year. (Contagious disease, nuisance and registration ordinances; see Report 1894, p. 61.)

5. This town has no Board of Health other than the Town Council.

6. C. A. Fuller, health officer.

7. Gratuitous vaccination has been provided during the year. About 20 per cent. of the population were vaccinated.

8. Undertakers have made their returns of deaths with more promptness than usual.

9. Clergymen make their returns of marriage promptly.

HALSEY P. CLARKE, *Town Clerk.*

SOUTH KINGSTOWN.

1. There has been no work for the promotion of public health done during the year.

2. There is no water service in this town.

3. There is no sewage system in this town.

4. There were no new health ordinances enacted during the year. (Nuisance and registration ordinances; see Report 1886, pp. 97–100.)

5. This town has no Board of Health other than the Town Council.

6. James McArdle, health officer:

7. Gratuitous vaccination has been provided during the year, and ninety-two school children were vaccinated.

8. Undertakers send in their returns of deaths promptly.

9. Clergymen are prompt in making their returns of marriages.

Howard B. Perry, *Town Clerk.*

WESTERLY.

3. There is no public sewage system in this town.

AN ORDINANCE IN RELATION TO THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS, AND THE INTERMENT OF THE DEAD.

It is Ordained by the Town Council of the Town of Westerly, as follows:

Section 1. There shall be appointed by the Town Council a sufficient number of persons to act as undertakers, removable at the pleasure of the Town Council.

Sec. 2. No person shall bury, or place in a tomb, or remove from the town, or otherwise dispose of the body of any human being who shall die in this town, without first reporting the death to the Town Clerk and obtaining a permit from him, under a penalty of not less than five dollars nor more than twenty dollars for each and every offence.

Sec. 3. No permit shall be given, as provided in section two, until the Town Clerk is furnished with the information in relation to the deceased person, required by the laws of the State for record, so far as the same can be ascertained, together with the physician's certificate of the cause of death, whenever a physician has been in attendance, or a medical examiner's or coroner's certificate. Whenever a permit for burial is applied for, in a case of death without the attendance of a physician, or if it is impossible to obtain the physician's certificate, it shall be the duty of the Town Clerk to investigate the case so far as may be necessary; and when he has obtained satisfactory evidence in relation to the cause and circumstances of the death he shall sign the certificate and give the required permit. If not satisfied in relation to the cause and circumstances of the death, or if, in his opinion, the public good requires it, he shall report the case to a coroner for investigation.

Sec. 4. Whenever the body of a human being who has died out of the town shall be brought here for burial, it shall be the duty of the undertaker, or other person attending the funeral, to furnish the report required in sections two and three, with the exception of the physician's, medical examiner's or coroner's certificate; and in case of neglect or failure so to do, such person shall forfeit and pay not less than five dollars nor more than twenty dollars for each and every offence.

Sec. 5. All funerals shall take place between sunrise and sunset, unless otherwise permitted or directed by the Town Council.

Sec. 6. No undertaker or other person shall bury, or cause to be buried, the body of any deceased person in this town, except in such grounds as are now known and used as burying grounds, or such as shall hereafter be by the Town Council designated as burying grounds, and authorized to be used as such; and every person violating this section of this ordinance shall forfeit and pay a sum of not less than five dollars nor more than twenty dollars for each offence.

An Ordinance in Relation to the Prevention and Spreading of Contagious Diseases Among Children Attending Public Schools.

It is Ordained by the Town Council of the Town of Westerly, as follows:

Section 1. Whenever a case of scarlet fever or diphtheria exists in any tenement, cellar, or building used as a dwelling place, within the limits of said town of Westerly, the child or children belonging to or residing with any family occupying any such tenement, cellar, or building, where a person is sick with either of the aforesaid diseases, is forbidden to attend any school until the physician in attendance shall have given a certificate over his own signature, stating that every symptom of the affection of the throat and skin has completely disappeared, and that the patient's body, clothing, bedding and apartments have been thoroughly cleansed and disinfected to his personal knowledge.

Sec. 2. Any adult person of the age of twenty-one or more years having the care, custody or control or such child or children, and allowing any of such children to attend school in violation of this ordinance shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than twenty dollars, said fine to enure, one half thereof to the use of the complainant and one-half thereof to the use of the town.

An Ordinance for Obtaining Reports of Cases of Contagious, Infectious or Epidemic Sickness.

It is Ordained by the Town Council of the Town of Westerly, as follows:

Section 1. Every physician having knowledge of the existence of any case of contagious, infectious or epidemic disease other than small-pox, within the town of Westerly, shall immediately make a report thereof in writing to the superintendent of health of said town, with such particulars as the said superintendent may indicate on blanks furnished for that purpose.

Sec. 2. The diseases referred to in the preceding section shall include especially diphtheria, typhoid fever, typhus fever, scarlet fever or scarlatina, cerebro-spinal meningitis or spotted fever, measles, membraneous croup and whooping cough.

SEC. 3. Any physician who shall fail to comply with the preceding regulations shall be fined not more than twenty dollars for each day of such neglect, after having knowledge thereof as aforesaid, said fine to enure, one-half thereof to the use of the complainant and one-half thereof to the use of the town.

AN ORDINANCE FOR OBTAINING REPORTS OF DEATHS FROM CONTAGIOUS, INFECTIOUS OR EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

It is Ordained by the Town Council of the Town of Westerly, as follows:

SECTION 1. Every physician having knowledge of the death of any person within the town of Westerly from any contagious, infectious or epidemic disease upon whom he had been in attendance, shall immediately make a report thereof in writing to the superintendent of health of said town.

SEC. 2. Any physician who shall fail to comply with the preceding section shall be fined not more than twenty dollars for each day of such neglect, after having knowledge thereof as aforesaid, said fine to enure, one-half thereof to the use of the complainant and one-half thereof to the use of the town.

AN ORDINANCE IN RELATION TO THE KEEPING OF SWINE.

It is Ordained by the Town Council of the Town of Westerly, as follows:

SECTION 1. No swine shall be kept within the limits of the compact part of this town without a license therefor being first granted by the superintendent of health, specifying the place for keeping said swine.

SEC. 2. All licenses to keep swine shall be for the current year, and shall terminate on the last day of December in each year, and shall be issued by the superintendent of health, specifying the place for keeping said swine, without cost to the applicant, and shall contain the condition that said license may be revoked at any time by said superintendent.

SEC. 3. Every person who shall keep any swine within the limits of the compact part of this town without first obtaining a license as aforesaid, or after notice that such license has been revoked as aforesaid, or who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance, shall pay a fine of twenty dollars.

AN ORDINANCE IN RELATION TO PRIVY VAULTS AND CESSPOOLS.

It is Ordained by the Town Council of the Town of Westerly, as follows:

SECTION 1. No person shall allow the contents of any privy vault or cesspool to become in any way a nuisance or offensive; and when required by the superintendent of health, every owner, occupant, agent or other person having charge of the land on which any privy vault or cesspool is located, shall disinfect the same in such manner as may be required by said superintendent; and every such owner, occupant, agent or other person who shall neglect or refuse to disinfect the contents of any privy vault or cesspool, so as to remove all offensive odors therefrom, within thirty-six hours after receiving notice so to do from the superintendent of health, shall be punished as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. No person shall at any time place or deposit in any street-opening to any sewer any animal or vegetable matter whatever, solid or liquid, or any other filthy substance.

SEC. 3. No person shall deposit, or allow to be deposited, in any privy vault or cesspool, or water closet, any swill, rubbish, refuse, or any other substance except that of which any such place is the appropriate receptacle, nor shall any surface water be allowed to run into any privy vault or cesspool.

SEC. 4. No person or persons, either by themselves or by their agents or servants, shall carry or cause or permit to be carried, into or through any highway or street in this town, any part of the contents of any cesspool, in any cart, wagon or other vehicle, except between the first day of December and the first day of May, without the written permission of the superintendent of health.

SEC. 5. No person or persons, either themselves or by their agents or servants, shall carry the contents of any such cesspool, or any part thereof, through or across any highway or street in this town, in any cart, wagon, or other vehicle which shall not be effectually covered, water-tight, and kept well painted and cleaned on the outer surface.

SEC. 6. No person shall move or transport through any street or highway in the town the contents of any cesspool, or any offensive substance or liquid, unless the same shall be removed or transported in such manner as shall prevent the escape upon the vehicle on which the same is conveyed, or upon the street or highway, of any such material or liquid so removed or transported as aforesaid.

SEC. 7. No person or persons shall station or stand, or suffer to be stationed or to stand, any cart, wagon or other vehicle having therein any part of the contents of any cesspool (except while loading) in any highway or street in the town.

SEC. 8. Every cart, wagon or other vehicle used within this town to carry the contents of any cesspool, or any part thereof, into or through any part of any highway or street in this town shall be licensed, and shall have placed upon the outside, and on each side of the same, and so that the same can be distinctly seen, a tin sign with the number of the license and the number of cubic feet such vehicle will contain, in plain, legible white figures, of not less than three inches in size, upon a black ground, and every such license shall be granted by the superintendent of health without charge.

SEC. 9. No person shall use, or permit or suffer to be used, any such cart, wagon or other vehicle without the same being licensed and numbered as aforesaid.

SEC. 10. Every person violating any of the provisions of the nine next preceding sections shall pay a fine of twenty dollars, said fine to enure, one-half thereof to the use of the complainant and one half thereof to the use of the town.

SEC. 11. Every owner, occupant, agent or other person having charge of the land on which any privy vault within the limits of this town is located, shall cause such vault to be emptied at least once between the first day of December and the first day of May in every year, and at no other time, without the written permission of the superintendent of health.

SEC. 12. No person or persons, either by themselves or by their agents or servants, shall carry, or cause or permit to be carried, into or through any highway or street in this town, any part of the contents of any privy vault, in any cart, wagon or other vehicle, except between the first day of December and the first day of May, without the written permission of the superintendent of health.

SEC. 13. From the first day of May until the first day of December in each year no person shall remove any portion of the contents of any privy vault therefrom, unless such contents are previously disinfected, so that the removal thereof shall cause no offensive odor.

SEC. 14. No person or persons, either themselves or by their agents or servants, shall carry the contents of any such vault, or any part thereof, through or across any highway or street in this town, in any cart, wagon or other vehicle which shall not be effectually covered, water-tight, and kept well painted and cleaned on the outer surface.

SEC. 15. No person shall remove or transport through any street or highway in the town the contents of any privy vault, unless the same shall be removed or transported in such manner as shall prevent the escape upon the vehicle on which the same is conveyed, or upon the street or highway, of any such material or liquid so removed or transported as aforesaid.

SEC. 16. No person or persons shall station or stand, or suffer to be stationed or to stand, any cart, wagon or other vehicle having therein any part of the contents of any privy vault (except while loading) in any highway or street in the town.

SEC. 17. Every cart, wagon or other vehicle used within this town to carry the contents of any privy vault, or any part thereof, into or through any part of any highway or street in this town shall be licensed, and shall have placed upon the outside, and on each side of the same, and so that the same can be distinctly seen, a tin sign with the number of the license and the number of cubic feet such vehicle will contain, in plain, legible white figures of not less than three inches in size, upon a black ground, and every such license shall be granted by the superintendent of health without charge.

SEC. 18. No person shall use, or permit or suffer to be used, any such cart, wagon or other vehicle, without the same being licensed and numbered as aforesaid.

SEC. 19. Every person violating any of the provisions of the eight next preceding sections shall pay a fine of twenty dollars for each offence, to be recovered upon complaint and warrant before the District Court of the Third Judicial District, to the use of the town.

5. There is no Board of Health in this town other than the Town Council.
6. Ethan Wilcox, superintendent of health; Wm. B. Gavitt, health officer.
7. Gratuitous vaccination is not asked for, but is furnished when desired.
8. Undertakers have promptly sent in their returns of deaths.
9. Clergymen are prompt in making their returns of marriages.

WILLIAM HOXSEY, *Town Clerk.*

REPORTS OF

HEALTH OFFICERS.

1895.

CIRCULAR TO HEALTH OFFICERS.

Following the practice of previous years, and in order to ascertain what degree of interest was taken in the work of sanitary inspection; what knowledge of the prevalence of contagious, infectious or other acute and dangerous diseases; what means had been taken to prevent the spread of such diseases; and what other work had been accomplished in the different towns by the Health Officers of the same during 1895, the following circulars were sent at the close of the year:

CIRCULAR No. 131.

Office of Secretary of the State Board of Health.

Providence, January 1, 1896.

To the Health Officer of

Dear Sir: An important feature of the Annual Report of the Rhode Island State Board of Health is that of giving a connected history of the occurrence of contagious and epidemic diseases from year to year, as they may have prevailed in the different towns, whether epidemically or in a less degree, together with the location in the town (village or otherwise), and season of the year.

If the proportion of the fatal cases to the whole number of the cases of the same disease could be given, the value of such reports would be very much enhanced. Such proportion can be ascertained only in such towns as *by town ordinance* require physicians to report all cases of such diseases as come within their charge.

An approximate proportion can, however, be given, after the subsidence of the disease, by inquiry of persons living in the immediate neighborhood of the prevalence of such disease, as to the number of the sick, or by house to house visitation where the sickness occurred, with the same inquiry, and by the comparison of the deaths with the recoveries as so ascertained.

It is for the purpose of obtaining such information, in full or approximate, and also what may have been done to prevent and restrict diseases, that the questions in the enclosed circular (No. 132) are sent to the various Health Officers of the State.

If, therefore, you will have the kindness to reply to the questions in the said circular, according to the best knowledge you have been able to obtain, and forward in the enclosed stamped envelope, you will favor one of the most important interests of the State, and greatly oblige,

Yours truly,

GARDNER T. SWARTS,

Sec. State Board of Health.

CIRCULAR No. 132.

Dear Sir: Replies to the following questions, as suggested in the accompanying circular (No. 131), are respectfully solicited; said replies to be made on this circular, following each question:

1. Name of town.

2. Name of Health Officer.

3. Have there been, within your knowledge, any epidemics, or any large prevalence of contagious or infectious diseases in your town during 1895? If so, of what disease or diseases? in what locality or localities? how many of each disease? number of deaths? and in what months of the year?

Locality.	Diseases.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	Months in which they occurred.

4. Was isolation maintained or attempted?

5. What proportion of the sick, if any, were isolated?

6. Was any inspection of premises made, where sickness prevailed, as to the sanitary condition of the cellars, pantries, sinks, sink drains, water closets, if any, cesspools, out-house privies, distance of wells from accumulations of filth, etc., etc.? If so, please give a general statement as to whether they were sanitarily in conditions good or bad, or if anything or place was unusually unsani-

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* According to the best knowledge obtainable.

tary, give a full description. Or if the cause of any outbreak of disease was found, please state what ?

7. Did you make any sanitary inspections during 1895, by order of the Town Council or from your own option ? If so, what were they, and how made ?

8. Do you know of any location in your town that seems to be particularly unhealthy to any considerable number of persons ? If so, and the cause is suspected, can such cause be removed at any reasonable expense ?

9. Do you report to your Town Council nuisances dangerous to the public health, or unsanitary premises within your knowledge ; or of buildings unsafe for occupants in case of fire ? (See Chapter 495, Section 6, Public Laws.)

10. Has there, to your knowledge, been any contamination of any of the water, milk or ice supplies in your town ?

11. Please give names and addresses of dealers in ice in your town.

REPORTS OF HEALTH OFFICERS.

BRISTOL COUNTY.

1. BARRINGTON.

2. Arthur C. Pierce, M. D., health officer.

3. There have been, to my knowledge, no epidemics or large prevalence of any contagious diseases in this town since 1895.

7. On complaints to the town council and to the health officer, several privy vaults were inspected.

8. The low and damp clay banks in the vicinity of the brick yards seem to be the only unhealthy locality in the town.

9. All public nuisances, unsanitary premises, etc., when any such exist, are reported to the town council.

10. There has been, to my knowledge, no contamination of the water, milk or ice supplies of the town.

11. W. A. Leonard, of Drownville, and E. Tiffany, of Barrington Centre, are the ice dealers of this town.

1. BRISTOL.

2. George H. Peck, health officer.

3. There were no epidemics during 1895. The contagious diseases reported during the year were as follows: Diphtheria, two cases, and one death in November; typhoid fever, five cases in August, September and October; scarlatina, two cases and one death in February and October; and measles, two cases in January and May, June and July. In almost every instance the different cases were very close together in the town, a few being scattered around Bristol Neck and the outlying districts.

4. Isolation was maintained in every case.

5. All of the sick were isolated.

6. Inspection of premises where contagious diseases were reported were made, and were found to be in a fair condition. In one place where typhoid fever existed, a well was found to be contaminated and was closed up.

7. Whenever complaints were made, which were mostly in regard to cesspools and privy vaults, personal inspections were made and, if anything was found in a bad condition, such nuisance was abated.

9. All public nuisances, unsanitary premises, etc., are reported to the town council.

10. There has been, to my knowledge, no contamination of the water, milk or ice supplies of this town.

11. John P. Reynolds and Terence P. Morris are the ice dealers of this town.

1. WARREN.

2. Michael B. Conroy, health officer.

3. There were no epidemics during 1895. The only contagious diseases reported were two cases of typhoid fever in August and three cases of scarlatina, one each in August, October and November. No deaths resulted from either disease.

4. Houses were placarded in the scarlatina cases.

6. Inspection of premises where all cases of sickness prevailed were made, and sanitary conditions were found to be good.

7. From my own option, I made a number of sanitary inspections during 1895.

8. No particularly unhealthy localities in this town are known.

9. Unsanitary conditions are reported to the town council, but not unsafe buildings.

10. There has been, to my knowledge, no contamination of the water, milk or ice supplies of this town.

11. Walter S. Bosworth, of Warren; E. Tiffany, of Barrington Centre, and Terence P. Morris, of Bristol, are the ice dealers of this town.

KENT COUNTY.

1. COVENTRY. No report. Health officer died before close of year.

1. EAST GREENWICH.

2. Elbridge G. Carpenter, M. D., health officer.

3. There have been, to my knowledge, no epidemics or large prevalence of any contagious diseases in this town. During January, February and March, there was a large prevalence, or almost an epidemic, of la grippe. With this exception, the year of 1895 was unusually healthy.

6. Some inspections were made, but not on account of sickness. Plenty of opportunities were found for improvement.

7. From my own option, I made sanitary inspections and gave directions for removing filth.

8. No unhealthy localities in this town are known.

9. All public nuisances, unsanitary premises, etc., are reported to the town council.

10. There has been, to my knowledge, no contamination of the water, milk or ice supplies of this town.

11. George Sunderland and Edgar Sweet are the ice dealers of this town.

1. WEST GREENWICH has no health officer.

1. WARWICK.

2. Albert G. Sprague, M. D., health officer.

3. There were no epidemics during 1895. The number of contagious diseases reported during the year were ten cases of scarlatina and fifteen cases of typhoid fever. The number of deaths from these are not known.

4. Isolation was maintained in scarlatina.

5. All of the sick were isolated.

6. Sanitary inspection of premises where sickness prevailed was made, and disease was found to have been imported from Providence.

7. Sanitary inspections of cellars, cesspools, drains and vaults were made by order of the town council.

8. No unhealthy localities in this town are known.

9. All public nuisances, unsanitary premises, etc., are reported to the town council.

10. There has been, to my knowledge, no contamination of the water, milk or ice supplies of this town. There seems to be danger of contamination at Barnes' establishment, where ice is cut by Mr. Hoxie from pond within two-hundred feet of the boiling house, the drainage of which runs into the pond.

11. Manchester Bros., of Anthony; George L. Clapp, of Quidnick, and Hoxie, of Old Warwick, are the ice dealers of this town.

NEWPORT COUNTY.

1. JAMESTOWN. No reply from the health officer.

1. LITTLE COMPTON has no health officer.

1. MIDDLETOWN.

2. George E. Ward, health officer.

3. There have been, to my knowledge, no epidemics or large prevalence of any contagious diseases in this town for 1895.

4. There was no occasion for isolation.

6. There were no inspections made, as there was no sickness.

7. No sanitary inspections were made during 1895.

8. No particularly unhealthy localities in this town are known.

10. There has been, to my knowledge, no contamination of the water, milk or ice supplies of this town.

11. There are no ice dealers in this town.

1. **Newport.**

2. George C. Shaw, health officer.

3. There were no epidemics during 1895. The contagious diseases reported during the year were as follows: Scarlatina, thirty-nine cases, which occurred in March, July and September, and no deaths; diphtheria, sixteen cases, which occurred in March, July and September, and five deaths; typhoid fever, thirty-two cases, which occurred in January, June, July, September, November and December, and seven deaths. All these cases occurred in the first five wards of the city.

4. Isolation was maintained in every case.

5. All of the cases were isolated.

6. A thorough inspection of all premises where scarlatina and diphtheria were reported was made, and all were found in good condition, with but one exception and in that case the house was torn down, as it was unfit to live in.

7. Sanitary inspections were made from house to house on all streets having sewers.

8. No unhealthy localities in this city are known.

9. Reports of unsanitary premises, public nuisances, etc., are made to the Board of Health, and by them to the city council.

10. There has been, to my knowledge, no contamination of the water, milk or ice supplies of this city.

11. The Arctic, Citizens and Newport Ice Companies are the ice dealers of this city.

1. **New Shoreham.** No reply from the health officer.

1. **Portsmouth.**

2. William T. Harvey, health officer.

3. There were no epidemics during 1895. The only contagious diseases were two light cases of typhoid fever in November. These occurred in the eastern part of the town, near the shore, and neither resulted fatally.

4. Isolation was maintained in both cases.

5. Both patients were isolated.

6. No inspection of the premises where the above cases happened was made, as it was not necessary.

7. One sanitary inspection was made during the year, and an out-building was cleaned and disinfected.

8. No unhealthy localities in this town are known.

9. All public nuisances, unsanitary premises, etc., are reported to the town council when brought to the notice of the health officer.

10. There has been, to my knowledge, no contamination of the water, milk or ice supplies of this town.

11. William A. Tallman is the ice dealer of this town.

1. **Tiverton** has no health officer.

PROVIDENCE COUNTY.

1. Burrillville. No reply from the health officer.

1. Central Falls.

2. Augustine A. Mann, M. D., health officer.

3. There were no epidemics during 1895. The contagious diseases reported were as follows: Diphtheria, one hundred and twenty six cases, and thirty five deaths; measles, seventy-one cases and one death; and scarlatina, seventeen cases and one death. These cases were scattered throughout the city and occurred in the latter part of the year, between June and November.

4. Isolation was maintained in nearly all cases.

5. Nearly all of the sick were isolated.

6. Inspections of premises where sickness prevailed were made, and the sanitary conditions were found to be quite good.

7. Sanitary inspections were made during the year at my own option.

8. No unhealthy localities in this city are known.

9. All public nuisances, unsanitary premises, etc., are reported to the city council.

10. There has been, to my knowledge, no contamination of the water, milk or ice supplies of this city.

11. Spaulding Brothers are the ice dealers of this city.

1. Cranston.

2. Dan O. King, M. D., health officer.

3. The contagious diseases reported during the year were as follows: Ten cases of scarlatina, from which there were two deaths, and twenty-four cases of diphtheria, from which there were six deaths. These occurred in the vilages of Cranston and Sockanosset, and occurred throughout the year.

4. Isolation was maintained in both diseases.

5. About one-third of the sick were isolated.

6. A sanitary inspection was made by the secretary of the State Board of Health, but nothing of an unsanitary nature could be found.

7. Sanitary inspections were made during 1895 as required.

8. The village of Cranston seems to be the only unhealthy locality in this town.

9. All public nuisances, unsanitary premises, etc., are reported to the town council.

10. There has been, to my knowledge, no contamination of the water, milk or ice supplies of this town.

11. Chas. A. Sherwood and D. A. Sweet are the ice dealers of this town.

1. Cumberland. No reply from the health officer.

1. East Providence. No reply from the health officer.

1. Foster.

2. Henry Arnold, M. D., health officer.

3. There have been, to my knowledge, no epidemics or large prevalence of any contagious diseases in this town for 1895.

6. A number of sanitary inspections were made, but nothing of an unsanitary nature could be found.

8. No unhealthy localities in this town are known.

9. All public nuisances, unsanitary premises, etc., are reported to the town council.

10. There has been, to my knowledge, no contamination of the water, milk or ice supplies of this town.

11. There are no ice dealers in this town.

1. Glocester.

2. George A. Harris, M. D., health officer.

3. There have been, to my knowledge, no epidemics or large prevalence of any contagious diseases in this town for 1895.

6. There were no inspections made, as there was no sickness.

7. No sanitary inspections were made during the year.

8. No unhealthy localities in this town are known.

9. There have been no public nuisances, unsanitary premises, etc., brought to my notice during the year,

10. There has been, to my knowledge, no contamination of the water, milk or ice supplies of this town.

11. About every family in this town has its own ice house.

1. Johnston.

2. John W. Waters, health officer.

3. There was an epidemic during 1895. The contagious diseases reported were as follows: Diphtheria, ninety-two cases, and twenty-nine deaths; scarlatina, eighty-nine cases and five deaths; and typhoid fever, seven cases. These occurred throughout the whole year, but the greater number occurred during the last five months of the year.

4. Isolation was maintained in nearly every case.

5. Nearly all of the sick were isolated.

6. Inspections of premises where sickness prevailed were made, and the sanitary conditions were found to be from fair to good.

7. A great many sanitary inspections were made every day during the months of October, November and December, 1895.

8. No unhealthy localities in this town are known.

9. All public nuisances, unsanitary premises, etc., are reported to the town council.

10. There has been, to my knowledge, no contamination of the water, milk or ice supplies of this town.

11. The Pocasset, Hughesdale and Wallum Pond Ice Companies and John Merritt are the ice dealers of this town.

1. LINCOLN.

2. James W. Walker, M. D., health officer.

3. There were no epidemics during 1895. The average number of contagious diseases, or infectious diseases, numbered about three to four each month, scattered throughout various sections of the town.

4. Isolation was maintained is every case.

5. All of the sick were isolated.

6. All sanitary conditions of premises where contagious diseases were reported were inspected and found to be in good condition. Suspicion has always pointed to neighboring cities where disease has existed.

7. Sanitary inspections of cesspools, privies and slaughter houses were made during 1895. When a case is reported, the health officer inspects from his own option, and orders it abated if occasion seems to warrant such proceeding.

8. No unhealthy localities in this town are known.

9. All public nuisances, unsanitary premises, etc., are reported to the town council.

10. There has been, to my knowledge, no contamination of the water, milk or ice supplies of this town.

11. The Saylesville, Moshassuck, Central Falls, Lonsdale and Manville Ice Companies are the ice dealers of this town.

1. NORTH PROVIDENCE.

2. Sanford E. Kinnecom, health officer.

9. All public nuisances, unsanitary premises, etc., are reported to the town council.

10. There has been, to my knowledge, no contamination of the water, milk or ice supplies of the town.

11. Charles O. Angell, Walter Gould and William O. Sweet are the ice dealers of the town.

1. NORTH SMITHFELD. No reply from the health officer.

1. PAWTUCKET.

2. Frank R. Jenks, M. D., health officer.

3. There were no epidemics or any large prevalence of any contagious disease during the year.

4. Wherever contagious disease existed isolation was maintained.

5. All cases reported to the health officer were isolated.

6. Sanitary inspections of premises where sickness prevailed were made, and the sanitary conditions were found to be fairly good.

7. Sanitary inspections of privy vaults and cesspools were personally made, both by order of the city council and at my own option.

8. No unhealthy localities in this city are known.

9. All public nuisances, unsanitary premises, etc., are reported to the city council, but not buildings unsafe in case of fire.

10. There has been, to my knowledge, no contamination of the water, milk or ice supplies of this city.

11. The Pawtucket, the Seekonk and the Union Ice Companies are the ice dealers of this city.

1. PROVIDENCE CITY.

2. Superintendent of Health, Charles V. Chapin, M. D.

3. The following extracts from Dr. Chapin's report will fully answer all questions in circular No. 132:

The number of deaths reported during the year was 3,087, which was 191 more than in the preceding year. The population of the city, according to the State census taken in June, 1895, was 145,472, and the death rate based upon this was 21.22.

There were 296 deaths from diarrhœal diseases in 1895. This was 18 more than in the preceding year. The 296 deaths were 9.62 per cent. of the total deaths.

There were in 1895 ten deaths from malarial diseases, two less than in 1894.

Epidemic influenza reappeared in December, 1894, and continued into the early part of 1895, causing 39 deaths in the first half of the year, of which 20 were in March and 10 in April. The total number of deaths from this disease during the year was 40.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

The diseases referred to under this heading in this report are measles, whooping cough, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, diphtheria and small pox.

Measles caused 40 deaths in 1895; whooping cough caused 27 deaths in 1895.

The deaths for previous years are shown in the following table:

1856	10	1866	8	1876	35	1886	23
1857	2	1867	2	1877	16	1887	12
1858	7	1868	13	1878	43	1888	25
1859	22	1869	16	1879	15	1889	44
1860	19	1870	24	1880	11	1890	30
1861	25	1871	10	1881	40	1891	53
1862	3	1872	10	1882	40	1892	8
1863	6	1873	18	1883	4	1893	11
1864	10	1874	33	1884	28	1894	53
1865	31	1875	8	1885	24	1895	27
						40 years	822

The number of deaths from scarlet fever in 1895 was 64, which was 8 more than the preceding year. This was 2.07 per cent. of the deaths from all causes.

There were 46 deaths from typhoid fever, or 1.10 per cent. of the deaths from all causes. This was 24 less than in 1894. Twelve of these deaths were in December.

Diphtheria caused 79 deaths in 1895, or 2.55 per cent. of all deaths. This was 33 more deaths than in 1894.

There were 355 deaths from phthisis in 1895, or 24 more than in 1894. This was 11.11 per cent. of all deaths.

Cases of scarlet fever, typhoid fever and diphtheria are reported to this office by the attending physicians, who are by law required to make these reports without compensation. The faithfulness and care with which this is done by almost all speaks highly for their interest in their profession and in the public welfare. Some few cases of contagious disease where there is no physician in attendance are brought to light through the reports of school teachers or by the personal investigations of the medical inspector.

The following list shows the number of cases of contagious diseases during the last eight years that the attending physician failed to report and which were discovered in other ways :

YEAR.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria.
1886	14	11	21
1887	125	18	62
1888	29	4	50
1889	4	6	15
1890	2	4	7
1891	6	7	9
1892	6	6	1
1893	11	9	2
1894	24	12	1
1895	18	13	8

In addition to the above, during 1895 four cases of scarlet fever and two of diphtheria were discovered by the medical inspector where there was no physician in attendance.

The Rhode Island Hospital now receives patients suffering with contagious diseases, provided pay for the same at the rate of $15.00 per week is assured. During the year sixty-four cases were removed to the hospital under my direction, and the total expense to the city in caring for them was $3,614.78. Three of the patients paid their own board, either wholly or in part. The hospital was first opened for the reception of these patients in 1891, and the following shows the number of cases admitted during that time, and also the number of deaths that occurred in the hospital :

YEAR.	SCARLET FEVER.		DIPHTHERIA.		Total Cases.	Expense.
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.		
1891	6	0	4	1	10	$486 43
1892	13	2	4	1	17	1,553 36
1893	20	1	5	1	25	1,267 77
1894	27	2	4	2	31	2,297 07
1895	37	0	27	3	64	3,614 78
Totals	103	5	44	8	147	$9,219 41

SCARLET FEVER.

The following table gives the result of my observations during the past nine years concerning certain points in the etiology and prevention of scarlet fever. This table does not include all the families and cases, as some pass from observation through removal or otherwise; but for 1893 and 1894 and 1895 all cases are included:

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Total.
Number of families in which there was more than one susceptible child	232	244	73	66	198	220	345	359	478	2,215
Number of these in which there was a second case	130	147	30	27	78	90	150	177	216	1,045
Number of susceptible children in all the above families	986	827	242	215	605	711	1,212	1,293	1,750	7,841
Number of these children who were attacked	452	511	126	105	341	389	642	687	876	4,129
Number of additional families with susceptible children in the house where the disease appeared	112	128	18	15	98	154	198	244	123	990
Number of susceptible children in these families	381	354	34	30	238	369	493	587	572	3,058
Number of these additional families attacked	27	16	0	2	10	21	16	20	27	139
Number of children in these families who were attacked	58	21	0	2	12	44	34	34	33	238
Number of families where inunction was practiced	87	99	36	38	124	126	172	..	..	682
Number of instances in the above families where the disease spread beyond the first case	44	64	12	15	46	60	131	..	..	372
Number of susceptible children in these families	218	496	191	132	382	413	717	..	..	2,549
Number of these children who were attacked	148	319	56	65	198	241	444	..	..	1,471
Number of tenements disinfected where there were other families with susceptible children in the house	49	56	10	4	20	26	42	109	177	493
Number of above where the disease spread to other families in the house	5	5	0	0	2	1	2	2	2	19
Number of susceptible children who were at once removed	23	18	10	9	27	42	86	102	117	434
Number of these who were attacked on their return	3	1	0	0	0	2	8	4	6	24
Number of children who were exposed and who had previously had scarlet fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	178	278
Number of these who were attacked a second time	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	27	40
Number of adults who were exposed and who had previously had scarlet fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	230	311	541
Number of these who were attacked a second time	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	10
Number of families with susceptible children where there was isolation	..	..	..	..	41	27	127	37	53	285

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Total.
Number of families where more than one child was attacked...........	..	..	..	..	23	13	32	14	15	97
Number of susceptible children in families where there was isolation	..	..	..	..	130	69	291	96	172	758
Number of the above who were attacked.........................	..	..	..	..	52	23	108	52	74	309

The great value of the removal of the well children from the infected house, or of the sick patient to the hospital, is well shown by the history of scarlet fever in this city. Thus since 1888 453 such children have been removed, and 24 only were attacked on their return. Of the 126 cases in 1895 only 6 were attacked. Of these six cases one was away two weeks, one one week, and four only four days. Besides these there were four children who were removed, but who were taken sick soon afterwards, evidently having been infected before their removal. The time that the 434 children were away is shown in the following:

	NUMBER OF WEEKS AWAY.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Over 7	Unknown	Total Children
Children who were attacked on return..	7	5	5	5	2	..	..	..	..	24
Children who were not attacked on return........	20	29	86	87	126	24	18	21	8	419

If these children had remained at home about half of them would undoubtedly have had scarlet fever.

There were 27 instances in 1895 in which scarlet fever occurred in more than one family in a house. During the eight years in which these records have been kept the disease has spread, or simultaneously occurred in 139 out of 990 families who resided in the same house with a scarlet fever case. In the 27 families in which this happened in 1895 there was no attempt whatever at isolation, except in three instances. In 5 of the 27 cases the disease occurred simultaneously in the two families. In all except the three cases where isolation was attempted it was apparent that no precautions would be taken by either of the families concerned. From these facts I am inclined to think that in the majority of cases the children who live in a house where there is scarlet fever, but not in the family with it, may be allowed to attend school. In crowded tenements and among ignorant people this privilege must be withheld. This would perhaps be in about one quarter of all cases.

A perusal of the table on page 85 shows that with fair care in the isolation of the patient the danger of the spread of the disease is very much lessened. Thus in all the cases tabulated the disease spread beyond the first case in 47 per cent. and attacked 52.6 per cent. of the children in the houses. Where an attempt at isolation was made it spread in 34 per cent. of the families and involved 40.7 per cent. of the children. There appears to be an improvement in isolation from year to year, for in 1895 the disease spread beyond the first case, in families where there was isolation, in 28.3 per cent. of the cases, though involving 43 per cent of the children. A fairer way would be to throw out those instances in which the second case was taken sick within two days of the first, for in such there was probably a common infection, or at least isolation could not be expected to have prevented the second case. Five of the fifteen cases in 1895 belonged to this class, and if we omit these we find that in 20.8 per cent. the disease involved more than one child. In cases where no attempt at isolation is made the disease spreads in about half the cases.

The following table shows the number and percentage of persons of different ages exposed to scarlet fever who contracted it and also the number who did not. When I began to collect these facts the inspector was not careful to obtain the age in every case, so that until 1890 only a portion of the cases are contained in the table, and it was only in 1894 that the facts in regard to all the adults in the family were obtained

AGES.	CASES								NUMBER EXPOSED.								Ratio of Cases to Number Exposed.
	1887-89.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Total.	1887-89.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Total.	
Under 1 year.	28	1	12	23	22	10	50	146	116	1	40	54	77	76	178	542	26.9
1 "	36	3	15	21	45	41	38	199	86	7	28	45	74	68	147	455	43.7
2 years	100	8	23	33	73	56	72	365	177	16	45	52	108	88	185	671	54.3
3 "	99	9	30	39	74	76	101	428	177	13	49	62	98	102	243	744	57.5
4 "	104	12	32	43	83	62	89	425	173	13	46	59	110	88	215	704	60.3
5 "	82	9	48	56	89	84	106	474	183	14	59	77	117	125	243	818	57.9
6 "	101	12	42	42	98	75	91	461	169	19	59	58	129	94	219	747	61.7
7 "	93	10	40	42	72	70	102	429	151	18	61	61	111	96	252	750	57.2
8 "	68	15	17	32	66	55	53	306	143	25	41	46	104	87	158	604	50.6
9 "	61	13	31	32	43	35	53	268	148	18	49	52	77	58	144	546	49.0
10 "	41	10	18	13	32	43	51	208	90	6	33	33	70	69	134	435	47.8
11 "	41	2	24	18	25	19	27	156	96	8	42	27	54	47	82	356	43.8
12 "	29	5	8	15	24	27	30	138	89	15	27	37	58	46	98	370	37.2
13 "	24	9	10	9	16	12	22	102	73	10	20	21	46	38	74	282	36.1
14 "	19	2	14	9	12	16	16	88	65	11	19	19	43	44	66	267	32.9
15 "	14	4	7	1	10	11	12	59	61	6	15	12	30	37	48	209	28.2
16 "	11	1	8	4	6	5	10	45	36	11	16	13	27	30	53	186	24.1
17 "	7	1	2	5	9	3	9	36	31	2	6	13	21	23	41	137	26.2
18 "	..	4	3	6	2	3	5	23	2	8	5	14	20	19	40	108	21.2
19 "	5	1	3	1	8	..	5	23	15	1	6	4	19	20	37	102	22.5
20 "	6	2	3	2	5	3	4	25	14	4	8	6	16	16	30	94	26.5
Adults. ...	39	3	15	23	46	43	42	211	56	50	81	138	509	847	1377	3058	6.8
Total......	1008	136	405	469	860	749	988	4615	2151	276	755	903	1918	2118	4064	12185	37.8

The data furnished by tables similar to the above were discussed in my report for 1894.

DIPHTHERIA.

The discovery of the culture method of assisting in the diagnosis of diphtheria was taken advantage of in this city with the opening of the year 1895. During January cultures were taken from a number of cases and sent to Dr. H. C. Ernst, of the Harvard Medical School, who kindly offered to make these examinations for us. There was considerable difficulty in having the work done at such a distance, so when the State Board of Health, through its secretary, Dr. Gardner T. Swarts, offered to do this diagnostic work free of charge for the cities and towns of this State this department gladly availed itself of the offer. Since the latter part of January all the cultures have been made in the laboratory connected with the State Board of Health. The following circular was sent to the practicing physicians of the city and explains the arrangements that were at that time made :

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF HEALTH,
CITY HALL, PROVIDENCE, January 21, 1895.

DEAR DOCTOR : It has now been well established that it is only by means of a bacteriological examination that the diagnosis of diphtheria can be confirmed. If a culture from the throat of a patient is made upon properly prepared blood-serum, the presence or absence of the Klebs-Lœffler bacillus, the only criterion of diphtheria, can be determined in the course of twelve to twenty-four hours by the character of the growth upon the serum. It is needless to say that the diagnosis of these cases should, for the interest of the patient, the family and the physician, be made as early and as surely as possible.

The Secretary of the State Board of Health has offered to make such examinations, and the Health Department of this city is very glad to take advantage of his offer.

Blood-serum tubes, with directions for making cultures, are to be obtained at the office of the Health Department, City Hall, at the State Board of Health, 48 Weybosset street, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and at the following pharmacists :

W. O. Blanding, 48 North Main Street ; Blanding & Blanding, 58 Weybosset street ; W. O. Blanding, 855 Westminster street ; S. J. Briggs & Co., 309 Smith street ; W. E. Cates, 245 Prairie avenue ; Geo. L. Claflin & Co., 62 South Main street ; O. Clapp & Son, 417 Westminster street ; J. F. Gibson, 1349 Westminster street ; W. H. Green, Jr., 110 Elmwood avenue ; Charles A. Gladding, 309 Elmwood avenue ; N. N. Mason, 129 North Main street ; H. A. Pearce, 370 Elmwood avenue ; William Russell, Jr., 913 Eddy street ; O. Sumner & Son, 326 Weybosset street ; J. M. Fenner, 706 Cranston Street.

It is earnestly requested that every physician, as soon as he is called to a case of diphtheria, or suspected diphtheria, obtain a tube, make a culture in accordance with the directions accompanying it, and return the same to the officer of the State Board of Health before 5 P. M. When it is impracticable to return the tube, if a telephone message is sent to my office before 5 P. M. the tube will be called for wherever left by the physician. After 5 P. M. the tube can be left at my house, 84 Keene street, or with Dr. Swarts, 441 Broad street.

It is strongly urged that cultures be taken from all cases of sore throat with exudations, and also from the pharynx in croup, for recent investigations have shown that in many such cases diphtheria has been found when it was not suspected.

Now that a positive method of diagnosis has been found, membranous croup is hereafter to be included among the diseases to be reported to this department.

While a culture is under examination no action will be taken by this department towards placarding the house until the diagnosis is established, but it is earnestly requested that the attending physician meanwhile insist upon the strictest precautions, keeping the well children from school and also separating them from the sick if practicable.

The presence or absence of the Klebs-Lœffler bacillus being a ready means of determining whether or not a patient is free from infection, a bacteriological examination will be required to show when in each case the card can be removed from the house. Such culture is to be taken by the attending physician, unless otherwise requested.

CHARLES V. CHAPIN, *Superintendent of Health.*

The physicians have very generally made use of this method of diagnosis, but still not as generally as I would wish. At first I think that perhaps too great reliance was placed on this method. We must remember that it is by no means perfect, and that the results are least certain when negative. The culture method is only one method of diagnosis, though by far the most useful and important. It is, however, to be insisted on that whenever the examination shows the presence of the Klebs-Lœffler bacillus the case must be treated as diphtheria. The law in Providence at present does not require the reporting of cases of membranous croup, but I trust that it will soon be amended so as to include that disease. In order to call the attention of physicians to the above points the following circular was issued. The statements and directions therein concerning sore throat met with general disapproval, but I nevertheless consider it necessary that in the great majority of cases of acute inflammation of the tonsils and pharynx and larynx one or more cultures should be taken to aid in the diagnosis, for it has been abundantly demonstrated that in a very large proportion of cases clinical symptoms do not suffice for a diagnosis.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF HEALTH,
CITY HALL, PROVIDENCE, December 26, 1895.

DEAR DOCTOR: It has now been certainly determined that diphtheria is characterized by the presence in and upon the inflamed tissues of a specific micro-organism, generally known as the Klebs-Lœffler bacillus. It is indeed recognized that other forms of tonsilitis, pharyngitis and laryngitis may occur without the presence of this bacillus, but such affections are usually benign, except in certain cases of exudative laryngitis. In anginas without the Klebs-Lœffler bacillus the mortality is scarcely one or two per cent., while in affections in which the bacillus is found the mortality ranges from 25 to 50 per cent., and sometimes more. Common usage has restricted the use of the term diphtheria to these affections in which the Klebs-Lœffler bacillus is found. It is in this class of cases characterized by the presence of this organism that it is on account of their danger to life necessary to employ restrictive measures. By the use of the culture method of diagnosis, such as is now rendered available through the action of our State Board of Health, it is possible to recognize such cases with a very great degree of certainty. It is not, however, to be affirmed that a culture test is always reliable. Chemical tests sometimes fail, and biological tests are from the nature of the case less certain. But actual experience in this city, and in an enormous number of trials in other cities of this country and in Europe, have shown that a single bacteriological examination may in the great majority of cases be relied upon to determine whether or not a given case is diphtheria. And it has also been demonstrated, as the majority of us have long felt, that it is in a large proportion, perhaps in a considerable majority of cases, impossible to make a diagnosis by clinical signs alone.

If such are the facts, and it is presumed that none will deny them, it follows that it is necessary either to isolate every case of sore throat and croup as well as of clearly recognized diphtheria, or else to test every such case by means of a culture. It is my duty, therefore, to ask you to report all cases of sore throat, croup and diphtheria. The best way to report is to send in a culture to this department or to the State Board of Health. If such a culture is sent in, no action will be taken, such as placarding, etc., until the result of the culture is reported. But it is earnestly requested that the physician insist upon all necessary precautions until the result of the culture is known.

In case the attending physician neglects to report a case of sore throat or croup which afterwards comes to the notice of this office, it will be necessary for this department to take a culture or placard the house, as the facts may warrant.

If the result of the bacteriological examination is negative, and in the opinion of the attending physician the clinical symptoms still indicate diphtheria, his diagnosis, of course, is to be accepted, as it is recognized that the test is not infallible except when positive.

In all cases isolation is to be maintained as long as the Klebs-Lœffler bacillus is found in the throat, and this fact is to be determined by a culture.

If it is not convenient for a physician to obtain or return a culture tube, one will be furnished and returned by a messenger from this office, or the culture will, if desired, be taken by the medical inspector.

In all business with this office concerning contagious diseases use the telephone when possible, as it insures greater promptness. Yours truly,

Charles V. Chapin, *Superintendent of Health.*

Such being the state of the case in regard to the diagnosis of diphtheria, I was somewhat at a loss to know how to tabulate the cases for the year just past. The proper way, of course, would be to have satisfactory cultures from all cases, and only count as diphtheria those in which the characteristic bacilli are found. But this is not yet possible, so for purposes of comparison with other years I have in the tables on pages 91 and 92 counted as diphtheria not only the cases in which the Klebs-Lœffler bacilli were found, but also those cases which my judgment, or that of the attending physician, exhibited the clinical symptoms of that disease. In other words, I have included all cases that would in past years have been called diphtheria, and also those cases in addition which would not have been so considered if it had not been for the finding of the characteristic bacillus. There are among these eight cases in which no Klebs-Lœffler bacilli were found, but in which there was a subsequent death certified to by the attending physician as diphtheria.

The following table shows the number and percentage of persons of different ages exposed to diphtheria who contracted it and the number who did not. This table includes both the Klebs-Lœffler diphtheria and clinical diphtheria. When I began to collect these facts in 1889, the inspector was not careful to obtain the age in every case, so that until 1890 only a portion of the cases are contained in the table, and it was only in 1894 and in 1895 that the facts in regard to all the adults in the family were obtained.

DIPHTHERIA.

AGES.	CASES.								NUMBER EXPOSED.								Ratio of Cases to Number Exposed.
	1889-89.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Total.	1889-89.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Total.	
Under 1 year.	3	10	3	4	5	4	13	42	23	36	15	21	25	23	46	189	22.22
1 "	13	11	8	6	12	7	10	67	23	20	22	13	17	25	37	157	42.67
2 years	23	29	15	10	17	14	34	142	32	42	27	19	29	29	52	230	61.73
3 "	18	26	29	10	20	9	35	147	36	40	39	21	25	22	57	240	61.25
4 "	23	24	18	12	19	18	36	150	32	39	32	27	31	24	54	239	62.76
5 "	27	21	23	13	10	25	20	139	37	38	41	28	25	37	48	254	54.72
6 "	23	19	9	8	14	17	24	114	39	29	23	14	30	29	55	219	52.05
7 "	17	14	13	14	8	5	30	101	35	34	23	26	19	19	47	203	49.75
8 "	14	19	11	4	15	13	22	97	25	33	29	10	26	32	44	199	48.74
9 "	10	13	8	10	6	5	12	64	25	27	18	19	18	16	38	161	39.75
10 "	13	13	6	7	3	4	19	65	22	27	16	19	17	18	31	150	43.33
11 "	11	6	7	3	2	4	11	44	19	20	10	11	14	15	26	115	38.26
12 "	15	12	10	3	5	8	17	70	28	25	25	9	18	12	32	149	46.97
13 "	4	4	3	1	2	3	12	29	9	19	10	9	8	10	31	96	30.10
14 "	3	8	2	..	5	1	7	26	13	20	6	5	12	6	20	82	31.70
15 "	4	2	6	1	1	1	3	18	9	8	13	6	6	12	23	77	23.37
16 "	2	9	2	1	..	1	3	18	6	24	9	6	13	6	17	81	22.22
17 "	2	3	9	1	2	3	3	23	8	4	16	3	8	6	15	60	38.33
18 "	3	4	3	..	4	1	2	17	6	8	8	7	8	6	12	55	30.90
19 "	2	..	..	2	2	2	1	9	5	3	2	4	12	4	8	38	23.68
20 "	2	2	1	2	1	1	3	12	4	5	4	2	7	3	6	31	38.70
Adults.......	36	49	32	21	39	17	50	244	267	485	181	210	350	273	272	2038	11.97
Total......	268	298	218	132	192	163	367	1638	703	986	569	489	718	627	971	5063	32.35

In the above are not included sixteen cases that occurred at the Children's Home and three at the Rhode Island Nursery.

The following shows certain facts in the natural history of this disease :

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Total.
Number of families in which there was more than one child	121	112	102	77	105	102	188	807
Number of these in which there was more than one case	47	42	37	19	32	29	62	268
Number of children in all the above families	472	422	356	269	356	345	288	2,508
Number of these children who were attacked	231	191	164	112	91	144	180	1,113
Number of additional families with children in the same house	38	59	41	62	64	68	94	426
Number of children in these families	95	167	89	171	185	176	233	1,116
Number of these additional families attacked	7	11	3	1	1	5	14	42
Number of children in these families who were attacked	11	14	7	1	1	5	14	53
Number of tenements which were disinfected where there were other families with children in the house	9	14	14	9	16	26	43	131
Number of instances of the above where the disease spread to other families in the house	1	4	0	1	0	1	8	15
Number of well children who were at once removed	26	28	26	31	42	27	76	256
Number of these who were attacked on their return	0	2	0	3	1	0	1	7
Number of those exposed who had a previous attack	51	38	20	18	40	42	..	209
Number of the above attacked	25	8	13	6	10	5	..	67

It will now be interesting to compare the cases in which the Klebs-Lœffler bacilli were found with those in which the bacteriological examination gave a negative result. The following shows the age distribution, and degree of contagiousness in the two classes of cases :

AGES.	CASES IN WHICH BACILLI WERE FOUND.			CASES IN WHICH BACILLI WERE NOT FOUND.		
	Cases.	Number Exposed.	Ratio of cases to number exposed.	Cases.	Number Exposed.	Ratio of cases to number exposed.
Under 1 year......	13	31	41.9	6	19	31.5
1 "	10	27	37.0	1	15	6.6
2 years. ...	84	46	73.9	8	16	50.0
3 "	35	50	70.0	10	22	45.4
4 "	36	47	76.5	8	20	40.0
5 "	20	34	58.8	11	22	50.0
6 "	24	41	58.5	10	14	71.4
7 "	30	37	81.0	5	18	27.7
8 "	22	36	61.1	6	23	26.0
9 "	12	26	46.1	6	12	50.0
10 "	19	24	79.1	3	8	37.5
11 "	11	20	55.0	1	6	16.6
12 "	17	26	65.3	2	5	40.0
13 "	12	20	60.0	5	6	83.3
14 "	7	14	50.0	1	5	20.0
15 "	3	14	21.4	2	5	40.0
16 "	3	11	27.2	2	4	50.0
17 "	3	11	27.2	1	4	25.0
18 "	2	9	22.2	4	8	50.0
19 "	1	7	14.2	1	2	50.0
20 "	3	3	100.0	2	5	40.0
Adults	50	247	20.2	37	95	38.9
Totals.........	225	781	28.8	132	334	39.5

In the above 225 cases of diphtheria are not included sixteen at Children's Home and three at Rhode Island Nursery.

In regard to the mortality in the two classes of cases, namely, those with and those without the Klebs-Lœffler bacilli, it was, as was to be expected, very much greater in the former. Thus among the 244 cases in which the Klebs-Lœffler bacilli were found there were thirty deaths, which gave a mortality of 12.3 per cent. In the 132 cases in which none of these bacilli were found by the culture method there were seven deaths, or 5.3 per cent. Of these seven deaths one occurred not many days after an attack of measles, and in another the physician did not feel that he had touched the affected part of the throat with the swab. Two of the cases were called croup, and in one, in which tracheotomy was performed, a culture was taken from membrane which was coughed up, but no bacilli were present. Besides the above there were six deaths of persons whose throats were not examined bacteriologically, but who lived in families (or, in one instance, in a house) in which there were one or more persons sick whose throats had been so examined and in which bacilli were not found. In nearly all cases the culture was taken by the attending physician, and as it has been shown that considerable practice is required to secure the best results, it is rather surprising that failures to find the bacillus were not more frequent.

There were also twenty-four cases in which an examination of the throat failed to show the presence of Klebs-Lœffler bacilli, all of which subsequently proved to be scarlet fever. There were four negative cultures from cases which proved to be measles, pneumonia, typhoid fever and general tuberculosis.

Antitoxin has been used rather sparingly in this city, only seventy-five cases having come to my knowledge, and it is not probable that it was used in many others. Most of the serum used was that obtained from the Pasteur Institute in New York, but some of Behring's and a little of Roux's has been used.

Antitoxin has been used in forty-six cases of sickness in which Klebs-Lœffler bacilli was found, with nine deaths.

Antitoxin has been used in nineteen cases of sickness presenting decidedly the clinical symptoms of diphtheria, but from which no cultures were taken. Of these nineteen cases eight died.

The total is sixty-five cases with seventeen deaths, giving a mortality of 26.1 per cent. The mortality in these cases of diphtheria in which antitoxin was not used was 20 per cent. But it must be admitted that most of the cases to which antitoxin was administered were very sick, and many of them very low indeed at the time of administration.

Antitoxin was also used to immunize ten children who were exposed to the disease, one of whom was taken sick thirty days afterwards, but recovered. Cultures showed that the bacilli were present in the throat during this thirty days.

With the exception of the epidemic presently to be mentioned, there was less typhoid fever in the city than there had ever been in any previous year. Towards the last of November it was discovered that several cases of typhoid fever received milk from the same milkman, viz., A. E. Arnold, of Johnston. The matter was referred to the Secretary of the State Board of Health, who promptly investigated, and found that Mr. Arnold kept no cows, but bought his milk from two farmers in the same town. On one of these farms there was no trace of anything which could cause the disease. On the other farm it was found that there had been two cases of typhoid, one of which had extended well into November. The same person took care of the sick and also of the milk. These facts were made public, and at the same time Mr. Arnold ceased taking milk from that farm. Shortly after another case developed on the farm and Mr. Arnold also was taken sick. But it is not believed that any more infected milk was brought into the city. In all there were thirty-one cases and three deaths in this city among persons who took milk from this supply. Mr. Arnold supplied about 100 customers, of whom about fifty must have had milk from the infected source. The rest of the cases of typhoid occurring in the city during this period obtained their milk from forty-two milkmen. In only one instance besides the one in question did the same milkman supply more than two customers.

During the year there were twenty instances in which more than one person in a family was attacked, in six of these families the milk supply was from Arnold, so that all of the sick were probably through the milk exposed to the same infection. This leaves fourteen cases in which the disease may have spread from one person to another in the same family.

SMALL-POX.

On February 11, 1895, a suspicious case was reported from 552 Douglas avenue. The case was seen that day in consultation with the attending physician, and also on the next day in consultation with Drs. J. W. C. Ely and Charles H. Leonard. The case was considered to be one of small-pox, and the Fields Point Hospital was made ready and the patient, together with her mother, was removed there on the 12th. The patient was a girl, seven years old, who had been vaccinated three years before, but showed no cicatrix. The case progressed favorably, and she was discharged cured.

DISINFECTION.

Disinfection after contagious disease in the city is not compulsory, and is only done at the request of the family. It is done by this department without charge. The following are the number of disinfections since 1888:

YEAR.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria	Phthisis.	Cancer.	Small-Pox.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1888	....	....	....	....	....	....	180
1889	....	....	....	....	....	....	92
1890	....	....	....	....	....	....	93
1891	....	....	....	....	....	....	132
1892	101	28	....	2	6	3	140
1893	158	8	4	2	....	1	173
1894	331	56	1	....	12	....	400
1895	555	188	1	....	1	10	755
Total	1,145	280	6	4	19	14	1,468

Disinfection is done by carrying to the steam disinfector and there steaming all infected articles that can be so treated. In a considerable proportion of cases sulphur in large quantities is burned in the infected rooms, and the householder is instructed to thoroughly "clean house," using corrosive sublimate in all the water used for washing.

VACCINATION.

During the year 1895 the number of persons vaccinated was 1,511. The only public vaccination has been at the City Hall, Saturday afternoons. Humanized virus only is employed. The number of transfers in 1895 was 32, making the total number of transfers since 1868, when an accurate record was begun, 544. The number of certificates of vaccination issued was 2,050. The following table gives the number of persons vaccinated and the number of certificates issued from 1856 to 1880, and during each year since that time :

Year.	Persons Vaccinated.	Certificates Issued.
1856-1880	24,142	32,585
1881	2,307	1,655
1882	1,694	1,690
1883	1,385	1,601
1884	1,137	2,725
1885	17,034	1,776
1886	625	1,856
1887	917	1,437
1888	894	1,676
1889	1,136	1,344
1890	1,438	1,765
1891	1,738	2,112
1892	2,440	2,407
1893	1,905	2,359
1894	3,086	2,809
1895	1,511	2,050
Total, 1856-1895	63,389	61,847

Fewer persons were vaccinated in 1895 than in any year since 1890. There seems to be a growing tendency to object to vaccination.

QUARANTINE.

The signal officer at quarantine for the year was John S. Adamson, who performed the services in a very satisfactory manner.

The following is the number of vessels hailed by the signal officer :

1893 (from May 18)	98
1894	82
1895	204

The following is a list of the number of vessels boarded by the health officer and the ports from which they sailed :

	1893.	1894.	1895.
British Provinces	14	2	0
West Indies	11	14	18
Italy	1	2	2
Brunswick, Ga	3	0	0
South America	1	0	0
Total	30	18	20

SWILL.

During the year the swill has been collected by Messrs. A. H. and J. Barney, under contract with the city, dated April 18, 1889. On the expiration of this contract, May 1, 1894, it was renewed for a period of five years from that date. The payment for the service is 15½ cents per annum for each person in the city, the population of the city to be estimated for that purpose each year by the City Registrar. At this rate they were paid $1,989.17 each month during the year ending May 1, 1895, and $2,040.83 per month since that date.

The contractors continue to collect the swill in the same satisfactory manner in which they undertook the work. They employ in the business eighteen two-horse teams and one three-horse team.

VITAL STATISTICS FROM SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES FOR 1895.

CITIES.	Population.	Total Deaths.	Deaths per Thousand.	Deaths Under One Year.	Percentage of Whole Number of Deaths.	Deaths Under Five Years.	Percentage of Whole Number of Deaths.	Deaths from Phthisis.	Percentage of Whole Number of Deaths.
New York	1,879,195	43,420	23.15	11,267	25.94	18,221	41.96	5,205	11.98
Brooklyn, N.Y	1,100,000	22,568	11.42	5,695	25.23	9,277	41.10	2,299	10.18
Boston, Mass	501,083	11,329	22.60	2,580	22.77	3,935	34.73	1,349	11.90
San Francisco	330,000	5,914	17.92	965	16.31	284	4.80	1,049	17.73
Cleveland, O	325,000	5,167	15.80	1,484	28.72	2,074	40.12	454	8.78
Milwaukee, Wis	250,000	3,885	15 54	1,322	34.00	516	13.28	288	7.41
Jersey City	182,713	6,285	34.39	....	....	2,622	41.84	683	10.86
St. Paul, Minn.	140,292	1,629	11.61	426	26.15	222	13.62	178	10.92
Columbus, O	100,000	1,504	15.04	284	18.87	160	10.63	230	15.29
Richmond, Va	96,660	1,556	16.12	400	25.70	524	33.67	173	11.11
Lowell, Mass	84,359	1,857	22.01	566	30.47	788	42.43	158	8.40
Cambridge, Mass	81,519	1,500	18.40	317	21 13	512	34.13	181	12.06
Grand Rapids	80,000	1,106	13.82	209	18.89	307	27.75	130	11.75
Lynn, Mass	63,000	1,086	17.39	214	19.70	312	28.72	122	11.23
New Bedford, Mass	55,294	1,055	19.45	330	31.27	137	11.42	97	9.38
Somerville, Mass.	52,200	838	16.05	.. ....	......	....	....	91	10.87
Utica, N.Y	50,000	898	17.96	168	18.70	212	23.74	114	12.69
Haverhill, Mass	30,209	521	17.24	125	23.99	171	32.82	67	12.66
Newton, Mass	27,590	448	16.23	95	21.20	39	8.70	39	8.70
Taunton, Mass	27,093	514	18.97	114	22.17	34	6.61	16	3.11
Newport, R. I.	20,000	349	17.45	67	19.19	90	25.78	43	12.32
Fall River	89,303	1,902	21.29	688	36.17	267	14.03	154	7.57
Oakland	60,000	736	12.26	118	16.03	47	6.52	110	14.94

VITAL STATISTICS FROM SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES FOR 1895.

Deaths from Typhoid Fever.	Percentage of Whole Number of Deaths.	Deaths from Scarlet Fever.	Percentage of Whole Number of Deaths.	Deaths from Diphtheria.	Percentage of Whole Number of Deaths.	Deaths from Small-pox.	Percentage of Whole Number of Deaths.	Deaths from Diarrhœal Diseases.	Percentage of Whole Number of Deaths.	CITIES.
322	.75	468	1.07	1,634	3.76	10	.02	3,377	7.77	New York.
173	.76	124	.50	1,139	5.04	1	.003	2,200	9.74	Brooklyn, N. Y.
163	1.43	114	1.80	588	5.19	......	......	691	6.09	Boston, Mass.
107	1.00	1	.01	15	.25	....	......	231	3.90	San Francisco.
117	2.26	117	2.26	124	2.39	1	.01	612	11.84	Cleveland, O.
63	1.64	5	.12	112	2.88	30	.77	494	12.71	Milwaukee, Wis.
149	2.37	74	2.37	175	2.78	......	......	286	4.55	Jersey City.
38	2.33	3	.18	107	6.56	......	......	140	8.58	St. Paul, Minn.
56	3.72	18	1.13	76	5.05	......	......	106	7.04	Columbus, O.
26	1.66	3	.19	9	1.57	......	.....	139	8.93	Richmond, Va.
33	1.77	4	.21	53	2.85	......	......	247	13.30	Lowell, Mass.
12	.80	17	1.13	94	6.26	......	......	138	9.30	Cambridge, Mass.
25	2.26	6	.54	29	2.62	......	......	70	6.32	Grand Rapids.
13	1.96	26	2.39	42	3.86	......	......	102	9.39	Lynn, Mass.
9	.85	5	.47	26	2.46	......	......	84	7.96	New Bedford, Mass.
10	1.19	17	2.02	43	5.13	......	......	59	5 59	Somerville, Mass.
8	.88	1	.11	5	.55	......	......	63	7.12	Utica, N. Y.
8	1.53	6	1.15	6	1.15	......	......	43	8.25	Haverhill, Mass.
3	.67	1	.22	15	3.34	......	......	23	5.11	Newton, Mass.
......	......	......	....	26	5.05	.....	......	20	3.89	Taunton, Mass.
8	2.29	1	.28	5	1.43	.....	.....	23	6.69	Newport, R. I.
30	1.57	29	1.52	27	......	......	.....	302	10.62	Fall River, Mass.
17	2.32	3	.40	3	.40	....	......	18	2.40	Oakland.

SUMMARY OF DEATHS IN PROVIDENCE FROM CERTAIN IMPORTANT DISEASES FOR FORTY YEARS.

YEAR.	Population.	Whole Number of Deaths.	Deaths per Thousand.	Deaths Under 1 Year.	Percentage of Whole No. of Deaths.	Deaths Under 5 Years.	Percentage of Whole No. of Deaths.	Deaths from Phthisis.	Percentage of Whole No. of Deaths.	Deaths from Typhoid Fever.	Percentage of Whole No. of Deaths.	Deaths from Scarlet Fever.	Percentage of Whole No. of Deaths.	Deaths from Diphtheria.	Percentage of Whole No. of Deaths.	Deaths from Small-pox.	Percentage of Whole No. of Deaths.	Deaths from Diarrhœal Diseases.	Percentage of Whole No. of Deaths.	YEAR.
1856 to 1869..	755,933	14,940	19.76	2,852	19.08	5,766	38.59	2,719	18.19	494	3.30	835	5.58	219	1.46	46	0.30	1,801	12.05	..1856 to 1869
1870..........	68,904	1,263	18.33	277	21 93	464	36.74	238	19.06	52	4.16	35	2.80	10	0.80	2	0.16	149	11.92	1870
1871....	72,011	1,254	17.41	245	19.54	401	32 22	194	15.66	53	4.28	21	1.69	21	1.69	3	0.24	126	10.15	1871
1872	75,118	1,603	21.34	357	22.29	566	35.27	241	15.26	68	4.31	19	1.20	27	1.71	13	0.82	262	16.58	1872
1873	78,225	1,719	21.97	344	20.01	631	36.71	231	13.57	61	3 58	132	7.76	23	1 35	14	0.82	165	9.69	1873
1874	96,452	1,987	20.60	402	20.23	781	39.31	270	13.76	60	3.06	268	13.66	20	1.02	......	......	229	11.67	1874
1875..........	100,675	1,915	19 02	409	21.36	703	36.66	299	15.79	71	3.75	93	4.91	14	0.74	1	0.05	223	11.71	1875
1876	101,511	1,865	18.37	388	20.80	727	38.98	284	15.34	33	1.78	35	1.87	111	5.95	......	......	206	11.13	1876
1877..........	101,000	1,938	19.18	365	18.83	724	37.36	294	15.22	43	2.22	12	0.62	295	15.27	......	.....	204	10.56	1877
1878.........	102,286	1,989	19 44	373	18.76	796	40.02	305	15.46	47	2.38	57	2.86	246	12.47	......	.....	130	6.59	1878
1879..........	103,572	2,026	19 56	316	15.60	714	35.25	293	14.52	40	1.98	252	12.49	107	5 30	......	.....	120	5.95	1879
1880	104,857	2,080	19.83	381	18.32	731	35.15	322	15.60	52	2.57	243	11.77	61	2.95	......	......	165	7.98	1880
1881..........	109,617	2,145	19.56	415	19.35	727	33.90	344	16.15	38	1.78	45	2.11	116	5.54	......	......	182	8 55	1881
1882	114,377	2,242	19.60	416	18.56	678	30.24	351	15.72	140	6 27	18	0.81	48	2.15	......	....	256	11 45	1882
1883.....	117,018	2,328	19.89	418	17.96	666	28.61	364	15.68	128	5.51	16	0.69	54	2.33	1	0.04	212	9.13	1883
1884	117,544	2,233	19.00	469	21.00	773	34 61	344	14.44	52	2.33	57	2.56	58	2.60	......	. ....	253	11.33	.... .1884
1885	118,070	2,164	18.32	376	17.38	628	29.02	347	16.03	44	2.03	38	1.76	37	1.71	......	......	161	7.44	1885
1886	120,000	2,355	19.62	439	18.24	743	31.54	368	15.64	53	2.25	30	1.27	98	4.16	......	... .	231	9 80	1886
1887..........	121,500	2,612	21.50	452	17.30	896	34.28	314	12.02	30	1.49	153	5.85	109	4.17	......	.....	212	6.47	1887
1888..........	123,000	2,608	21.20	436	16.71	770	29.52	359	13 76	103	3.94	80	3.06	98	3.75	.....	......	271	10.39	1888
1889..........	127,000	2,510	19.76	499	19.88	803	31.99	309	12.31	59	2.31	25	.99	97	3.86	.....	.....	232	9.24	1889
1890..........	132,146	2.877	21.77	636	22.10	966	33 57	385	13.38	29	1.35	8	.27	94	3.26	......	......	312	10.84	1890
1891..........	135,000	2,630	19.48	576	21.90	828	31.48	344	13.08	62	2.36	17	.64	48	1.82	......	......	231	8.78	1891
1892..........	138,000	2,964	21.48	639	21.56	900	30.36	333	11.23	51	1.72	37	1.25	39	1.32	3	0.10	344	11.61	1892
1893..........	150,000	3.139	20.92	686	21.85	1,039	33.09	325	10.35	50	1.59	97	3.09	46	1.46	......	....	309	9 48	1893
1894..........	153,000	2,896	18.92	648	22.37	934	32.25	331	11.42	70	2.41	56	1.93	46	1.58	2	0.06	278	9.59	1894
1895	145,472	3,087	21.22	656	21.25	1,012	32.78	355	11.49	46	1.49	64	2.07	79	2.55	......	......	296	9.58	1895
Totals and Averages	....	72,369	19.65	14,471	19.99	25,371	35.05	10,863	15.01	2,048	2.82	2,785	3.84	2,221	3.06	85	.11	7,560	10.44	Totals and Averages.

1. SCITUATE.

2. Samuel B. Smith, M. D., health officer.

3. There was a slight epidemic of measles during the months of May and June, the number of deaths from which is not known. There were about eighteen cases and were located in the northern and southern parts of the town.

4. Isolation was attempted.

5. The exact proportion of the sick isolated is not known.

7. No sanitary inspections were made during 1895.

8. No particularly unhealthy localities in this town are known.

9. All public nuisances, unsanitary premises, etc., are reported to the town council.

10. There has been, to my knowledge, no contamination of the water, milk or ice supplies of this town.

11. There are no regular ice dealers in the town; nearly all of the store keepers sell ice when desired.

1. SMITHFIELD.

2. Jencks Smith, health officer.

3. There were no epidemics during 1895. The contagious diseases reported were as follows: Diphtheria, two cases; scarlatina, twenty-three cases, and typhoid fever, two cases. These cases occurred in all the months of the year, with the exception of January and February, and were scattered throughout the town. The number of deaths from these diseases was not reported.

4. Isolation was maintained in all cases.

5. All of the sick were isolated.

6. Sanitary inspections of the infected premises were made.

7. Sanitary inspections of cellars, cesspools and sink drains were made.

9. All public nuisances, unsanitary premises, etc., are reported to the town council.

11. Arthur C. Gould and William Winsor are the ice dealers of this town.

1. WOONSOCKET.

2. Ara M. Paine, M. D., James C. Molten and Joseph Jalbert, health officers.

3. There were no epidemics during 1895.

4. Isolation was maintained in all cases of contagious diseases.

5. All of the sick were isolated.

6. No inspections of premises were made with special reference to prevailing sickness.

7. Many and various inspections were made by the health officers, but only one by order of the board of health, to ascertain the source of pollution of a certain brook, which was duly investigated and reported to the board of health by the health officers.

8. The only unhealthy locality in this city is the one referred to above; this is now under consideration by the board of health.

9. All public nuisances, unsanitary premises, etc., are reported to the city council.

10. There has been, to my knowledge, no contamination of the water, milk or ice supplies of this city.

11. B. W. Jenks, A. J. Kelly and George H. Miller are the ice dealers of this city.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

1. CHARLESTOWN.

2. Albert A. Saunders, M. D., health officer.

3. There were no epidemics during 1895.

7. No sanitary inspections were made during 1895.

8. No unhealthy localities in this town are known.

9. All public nuisances, unsanitary premises, etc., are reported to the town council.

10. There has been, to my knowledge, no contamination of the water, milk or ice supplies of this town.

11. There are no ice dealers in this town.

1. EXETER has no health officer.

1. HOPKINTON.

2. George A. Langworthy, health officer.

3. There were no epidemics during 1895.

4. Isolation was maintained in all cases of contagious diseases.

5. All of the sick were isolated.

6. Inspections of premises where sickness prevailed were made, and orders given for cleaning and fumigating the same, which orders were complied with.

7. Three inspections were made in one house where there were five cases of scarlatina; this house was thoroughly cleaned and fumigated and no other cases resulted from it. One inspection was made of a sink drain which had flowed into a well near by; this was ordered repaired, which was done. One dwelling house was complained of for filth; this was also rectified.

8. No unhealthy localities in this town are known. When any such exist, they are reported to the town council in the annual report of the health officer.

9. All cases where life and health are endangered are reported to the town council.

10. There has been, to my knowledge, no contamination of the water, milk or ice supplies of this town.

11. William L. Clark, of Ashaway; H. G. Kenyon, of Hopkinton, and B. F. Smith, of Hope Valley, are the ice dealers of this town.

1. NARRAGANSETT.

2. Lewis A. Champlin, health officer.

3. There were no epidemics or contagious diseases during 1895.

7. Sanitary inspections were made during the year and several nuisances were looked into and abated.

8. No unhealthy localities in this district are known.

9. All public nuisances, unsanitary premises, etc., with the exception of unsafe buildings, are reported to the town council.

10. There has been, to my knowledge, no contamination of the water, milk or ice supplies of this district.

11. Griffin & Browning, C. H. Priday and Isaac Blanchard are the ice dealers of this district.

1. NORTH KINGSTOWN.

2. Stephen E. Reynolds, health officer.

3. There were no epidemics during 1895. There were five cases of scarlatina during September. All these cases were located in Bellville, and were brought from outside of the town by a child.

4. Isolation was maintained in all of these cases.

5. All of the patients were isolated.

7. Sanitary inspections of cesspools and privies were made during the past year.

8. No unhealthy localities in this town are known.

9. All public nuisances, unsanitary premises, etc., are reported to the town council.

10. There has been, to my knowledge, no contamination of the water, milk or ice supplies of this town.

11. The Orpen Ice Company, James B. Brayman and Charles McGutrick are the ice dealers of this town.

1. RICHMOND.

2. C. A. Fuller, health officer.

3. There were no epidemics during 1895.

7. Sanitary inspections of all vaults and drains were made during the past year. Some of these were found in very bad condition and were cleaned.

8. No unhealthy localities in this town are known.

10. There has been, to my knowledge, no contamination of the water, milk or ice supplies of this town.

11. S. N. Richmond, B. F. Smith and A. L. Dalley are the ice dealers of this town.

1. South Kingstown. No reply from the health officer.

1. Westerly.

2. Ethan Wilcox, superintendent of health ; William B. Gavitt, health officer.

3. There were no epidemics during 1895.

7. Several sanitary inspections were made during the year at my own option.

8. No unhealthy localities in this town are known.

9. All public nuisances, unsanitary premises, etc., when any such exist, are reported to the town council.

10. There has been, to my knowledge, no contamination of the water, milk or ice supplies of the town.

11. W. T. Babcock and Lorenzo D. Richmond are the ice dealers of this town.

WATER SUPPLIES.

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WATER SUPPLIES.

In July, 1894, the Board commenced a systematic monthly chemical and bacteriological examination of the waters of the Pawtuxet river. This river supplies the greatest number of population of the State, the population of the city of Providence being 145,472 as determined by the State census of 1895.

The advantage of periodical examinations has a value in comparison of the results from month to month and from year to year and thereby a determination as to the possibility of contamination may be made. An individual examination made at any one time would alone be of little value, for if the sample taken showed a purity compared with samples from other rivers it would lead to a conclusion which would be misleading, since during all the rest of the year the supply might be poor in quality. Likewise an individual sample might be taken during peculiar and unusual conditions of the source of supply, whereby a water of a very poor quality would be obtained and on analysis might be condemned as a continuous supply for drinking purposes, yet it might be the case that eleven other samples taken at periodical intervals would show an average quality which would be up to the standard.

Another advantage of the periodical examination is the possibility of determining the opportunities for an outbreak of disease before the epidemic may occur, and to study the relation of epidemics to the supply, and after years of records it would be possible to obtain information which would give practical deductions.

Owing to the limited amount of appropriations received from the legislature this work has been limited to the one supply referred to; and it is to be hoped that in future years a sufficient amount may be appropriated to enable the Board to keep informed of the condition of the various supplies, some of which are controlled entirely by private corporations where care is sometimes diverted to the quantity rather than the quality.

The collections of the samples were not made on any particular date, but were collected usually on the Thursday coming nearest to the fifteenth of the month. This was done upon the suggestion given by the Engineer's Department of the State Board of Health of Massachusetts.

It was considered that a sample taken from the river on a particular date, as for instance the first or fifteenth of the month, would not give a fair average of the quality of the water, inasmuch as those dates might fall upon a Monday, in which case the mills having been shut down since Saturday night thirty-six hours would have passed, during which time the river was not being used at its maximum and the maximum contamination would not be present. Likewise if the sample was collected on a Saturday it would give the result of a whole week's contamination. Being taken on a Thursday would give a sample which would have a better average.

The locations from where the samples were taken from the Pawtuxet river were as follows: One from the north branch of the river at the village of Hope, at a point where the water enters the mill in the trench. The second sample was taken at Washington, on the southwest branch, at a point located above the mill and where the supply of the mill is taken in. The third sample was collected on the same day as the other two and some hours later, at the intake of the Pettaconsett Pumping Station and at the same point where the samples are collected by the city of Providence for their analyses.

The north branch from Hope to where the river meets the southwest branch at River Point flows a distance of about three and one-quarter miles, and has a drainage area, as given by Mr. Weston, of the City Engineer's Department of Providence, of about 107.79 square miles. The distance from Washington on the southwest branch to the point where it joins the north branch is about six miles and has a drainage area of about 67.79 square miles. From River Point to the intake at the Pettaconsett Pumping Station where the third sample was taken is about five miles and has a drainage area of about 19.42 square miles. The total area of the whole watershed above the pumping station is 195 square miles.

Along this stream at frequent intervals below the points where the first two samples are collected there are numerous cotton and woolen mills from which, and from the towns which are made up of the population which supplies these mills with labor, produce a certain amount of refuse matter which finds its way into the river. In addition to this the distance of the points where the different samples are taken would go to show that the sedimentation which occurs at the various dams where the water is held back at these various mills is not sufficient to reduce the amount of accumulated contamination to any appreciable extent.

The reports of the examinations of the water taken at these points are given below. The results are shown in parts in 100,000 as is customary in the reports made by the Massachusetts State Board of Health.

The first arrangement is made collectively by dates, giving the results of the examination of the samples taken at the different sources on the same day, which admits of comparison of the changes in the water from one point to the other.

The next arrangement is made collectively by dates at one point only and will give the differences which occur from month to month during the different seasons. This is followed by the arrangement of average by years of each place.

The chemical analyses were made by Mr. Charles E. Swett, State Assayer; and the bacteriological analyses were made by the Rhode Island Laboratory, which is under the direction of Gardner T. Swarts, M. D., and Jay Perkins, M. D.

WATER SUPPLY OF PROVIDENCE, COLLECTIVELY, BY DATES, AT DIFFERENT POINTS.

Results of Examinations of Waters of Pawtuxet River for January, 1895.

(Parts per 100,000).

Place of Collection.	Appearance.		Residue on Evaporation.			Ammonia.				Chlorine.	Nitrogen.		Hardness.	No. of Bacteria Colonies.
							Albuminoid.							
	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Total.	Dissolved.	Suspended.		As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.		
Washington...	Rusty.	.5	3.4	1.4	2.0	.000	.012	.0115	.0005	1.2	.03	.09	1.09	831
Hope........	Very slight.	.5	3.6	1.3	2.3	.000	.009	.009	......	1.2	.03	trace	1.15	512
Pettaconsett	Dirty, black, rusty.	.5	5.1	1.6	3.5	trace	.9195	.0090	.0015	1.2	.04	trace	1.09	1092

Results of Examinations of Waters of Pawtuxet River for February, 1895.

(Parts per 100,000).

Place of Collection.	Appearance.		Residue on Evaporation.			Ammonia.				Chlorine.	Nitrogen.		Hardness.	No. of Bacteria Colonies.
							Albuminoid.							
	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Total.	Dissolved.	Suspended.		As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.		
Washington.	Slight flocculent.	.25	3.7	1.0	2.7	.0008	.006	.0056	.0004	.7	.024	.00	.92	108
Hope........	Slight flocculent.	.25	3.5	1.2	2.3	.0008	.0054	.0052	.0002	.7	.025	.00	.99	243
Pettaconsett	Rusty flocculent.	.25	4.7	2.0	2.7	.001	.006	.0054	.0006	.8	.03	.00	1.15	395

WATER SUPPLY OF PROVIDENCE, COLLECTIVELY, BY DATES, AT DIFFERENT POINTS.

Results of Examinations of Waters of Pawtuxet River for March, 1895.

(Parts per 100,000).

Place of Collection.	Appearance.		Residue on Evaporation.			Ammonia.				Chlorine.	Nitrogen.		Hardness.	No. of Bacteria Colonies.
	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.				As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.		
							Total.	Dissolved.	Suspended.					
Washington	Slight rusty.	.7	4.9	1.3	3.6	.002	.0145	.0143	.0002	.6	trace	trace	1.5	912
Hope	Slight sandy.	.7	3.2	1.1	2.1	.001	.018	.0178	.0002	.5	trace	very slight	1.8	1087
Pettaconsett	Dirty black flocc't.	.6	5.2	1.5	3.7	.002	.021	.019	.002	.6	trace	very slight	1.6	1376

Results of Examinations of Waters of Pawtuxet River for April, 1895.

(Parts per 100,000).

Place of Collection.	Appearance.		Residue on Evaporation.			Ammonia.				Chlorine.	Nitrogen.		Hardness.	No. of Bacteria Colonies.
	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.				As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.		
							Total.	Dissolved.	Suspended.					
Washington	Slight rusty.	.4	5.0	1.2	3.8	none	.014	.014	......	.5	trace	none	1.4	105
Hope	Very slight.	.4	3.1	1.0	2.1	none	.015	.015	......	.5	none	none	1.6	100
Pettaconsett	Dirty flocc't.	.4	5.0	1.3	3.7	none	.019	.017	.002	.4	trace	none	1.6	198

WATER SUPPLY OF PROVIDENCE, COLLECTIVELY, BY DATES, AT DIFFERENT POINTS.

Results of Examinations of Waters of Pawtuxet River for May, 1895.

(Parts per 100,000).

Place of Collection.	APPEARANCE.		RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			AMMONIA.				Chlorine.	NITROGEN.		Hardness.	No. of Bacteria Colonies.
							Albuminoid.							
	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Total.	Dissolved.	Suspended.		As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.		
Washington...	Slight.	.35	5.0	1.0	4.0	trace	.013	.0128	.0002	.4	.000	none	1.2	224
Hope..........	None.	.3	3.0	.8	2.2	none	.012	.012	......	.4	trace	none	1.4	523
Pettaconsett	Dirty flocculent.	.4	4.2	.9	3.3	trace	.018	.016	.002	.6	.003	none	1.4	2121

Results of Examinations of Waters of Pawtuxet River for June, 1895.

(Parts per 100,000).

Place of Collection.	APPEARANCE.		RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			AMMONIA.				Chlorine.	NITROGEN.		Hardness.	No. of Bacteria Colonies.
							Albuminoid.							
	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Total.	Dissolved.	Suspended.		As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.		
Washington...	High.	high	7.7	2.5	5.2	.001	.923	......	......	.68	......	......	.4	328
Hope..........	Slight.	yel'w	5.95	3.	2.95	.000	.014	......	......	.34	......	......	.5	493
Pettaconsett..	Slight.	yel'w	7.	4.	3.	.0026	.022	......	......	.68	......	......	1.5	7312

WATER SUPPLY OF PROVIDENCE, COLLECTIVELY, BY DATES, AT DIFFERENT POINTS.

Results of Examinations of Waters of Pawtuxet River for July, 1895.

(Parts per 100,000).

Place of Collection.	Appearance.		Residue on Evaporation.			Ammonia.				Chlorine.	Nitrogen.		Hardness.	No. of Bacteria Colonies.
							Albuminoid.							
	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Total.	Dissolved.	Suspended.		As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.		
Washington	Slight organic	good	4.8	2.2	2.6	.0027	.022	.019	.003	.4	......	very slight trace	.7	1278
Hope	Very slight.	good	3.2	1.4	2.	.0013	.02	.018	.002	.4	......	......	.8	388
Pettaconsett	Org'nic brown.	good	5.6	2.6	3.	.0008	.021	.0155	.0055	.4	slight trace	......	1.3	4563

Results of Examinations of Waters of Pawtuxet River for August, 1895.

(Parts per 100,000).

Place of Collection.	Appearance.		Residue on Evaporation.			Ammonia.				Chlorine.	Nitrogen.		Hardness.	No. of Bacteria Colonies.
							Albuminoid.							
	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Total.	Dissolved.	Suspended.		As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.		
Washington	Heavy. brown. mossy.	good	3.8	2.3	1.5	.001	.024	.0225	.0015	.6	......	.0002	.7	1278
Hope	Slight.	good	5.	3.5	1.5	trace	.02	.02	slight trace	.6	......	*.0008	.8	1089
Pettaconsett	Brown. mossy.	good	3.6	2.5	1.1	.005	.032	.0295	.0025	.6	......	slight trace	1.5	18333

* An unusual amount of Nitrites for the Pawtuxet River.

WATER SUPPLY OF PROVIDENCE, COLLECTIVELY, BY DATES, AT DIFFERENT POINTS.

Results of Examinations of Waters of Pawtuxet River for September, 1895.

(Parts per 100,000).

Place of Collection.	Appearance.		Residue on Evaporation.			Ammonia.				Chlorine.	Nitrogen.		Hardness.	No. of Bacteria Colonies.
							Albuminoid.							
	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Total.	Dissolved.	Suspended.		As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.		
Washington.	Deposited turbid matter.	good	4.7	2.7	2.	slight trace	.019	.019	trace	.6	......	.....	.9	664
Hope........	Very slight.	good	3.3	1.8	1.5	.0025	.017	.017	trace	.6	......	......	.8	581
Pettaconsett..	Slight.	good	5.4	2.1	3.3	.006	.036	.024	.012	.8	......	......	1.5	68510

Results of Examinations of Waters of Pawtuxet River for October, 1895.

(Parts per 100,000).

Place of Collection.	Appearance.		Residue on Evaporation.			Ammonia.				Chlorine.	Nitrogen.		Hardness.	No. of Bacteria Colonies.
							Albuminoid.							
	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Total.	Dissolved.	Suspended.		As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.		
Washington.	Very slight.	Very light straw	4.5	2.2	2.3	.008	.021	.021	slight trace	.6	......	......	0.3	874
Hope..........	Slight.	......	6.	3.5	2.5	.004	.032	.032	trace	.6	......	......	0.3	405
Pettaconsett	Slight.	Light yel'w	7.2	3.2	4.	.006	.029	.026	.003	.7	slight trace	......	1.	840

WATER SUPPLY OF PROVIDENCE, COLLECTIVELY, BY DATES, AT DIFFERENT POINTS.

Results of Examinations of Waters of Pawtuxet River for November, 1895.

(Parts per 100,000).

Place of Collection.	Appearance.		Residue on Evaporation.			Ammonia.				Chlorine.	Nitrogen.		Hardness.	No. of Bacteria Colonies.
							Albuminoid.							
	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Total.	Dissolved.	Suspended.		As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.		
Washington...	Slight.	yel'w	4.5	3.5	1.	.006	.025	.021	.004	.5	trace	......	.3	101
Hope	Slight.	yel'w	4.3	2.9	1.4	.0026	.021	.015	.006	.5	.03	......	.3	324
Pettaconsett ..	Slight.	yel'w	5.	2.1	2.9	.0026	.032	.024	.008	.7	trace	......	.7	1073

Results of Examinations of Waters of Pawtuxet River for December, 1895.

(Parts per 100,000).

Place of Collection.	Appearance.		Residue on Evaporation.			Ammonia.				Chlorine.	Nitrogen.		Hardness.	No. of Bacteria Colonies.
							Albuminoid.							
	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Total.	Dissolved.	Suspended.		As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.		
Washington.	Very slight.	light b'wn	4.	1.9	2.1	.0013	.02	.02	very slight	.5	......	......	.3	1337
Hope	Very slight.	light yel'w	4.2	1.3	2.9	.002	.013	.013	very slight	.4	......	......	.3	1071
Pettaconsett	Brown, mossy.	light yel'w	5.5	3.	2.5	.0027	.024	.023	.001	.5	slight trace	......	.4	990

WATER SUPPLY OF PROVIDENCE, BY DATE, COLLECTIVELY.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Water from the Pawtuxet River, at Washington Village, collectively, by months.

(Parts per 100,000).

Date of Collection.	Appearance.			Residue on Evaporation.			Ammonia.				Chlorine.	Nitrogen.		Hardness.	No. of Bacteria Colonies.
								Albuminoid.							
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Total.	Dissolved.	Suspended.		As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.		
1895															
Jan. 17.	slight milky	rusty	.5	3.4	1.4	2.	.000	.012	.0115	.0005	1.2	.03	......	1.09	821
Feb. 14.	none	slight flocculent	.25	3.7	1.0	2.7	.0008	.006	.0056	.0004	.7	.024	......	.92	108
Mar. 14.	slight	slight sandy	.7	4.9	1.3	3.6	.002	.0145	.0143	.0002	.6	trace	trace	1.5	912
Apr. 15.	none	slight rusty	.4	5.0	1.2	3.8	none	.014	.014	......	.5	trace	none	1.4	105
May 16.	none	slight	.35	5.0	1.0	4.0	trace	.013	.0128	.0002	.4	......	none	1.2	224
June21.	slight	high	high	7.7	2.5	5.2	.001	.023	......	......	.68	......	......	.4	328
July 18.	slight	slight organic	good	4.8	2.2	2.6	.0027	.022	.019	.003	.4	none	very slight trace	.7	1278
Aug.15.	slight	heavy brown mossy	good	3.8	2.3	1.5	.001	.024	.0225	.0015	.6	......	.0002	.6	1622
Sep. 19.	slight flocc't yellow	depos'd turbid matter	good	4.7	2.7	2.	slight trace	.019	.019	trace	.6	......	......	.9	664
Oct. 17.	consp. clear	very slight	very light straw	4.5	2.2	2.3	.008	.021	.021	slight trace	.6	......	......	.3	874
Nov.15.	slight	slight	yel'w	4.5	3.5	1.	.006	.025	.021	.004	.5	trace	......	.3	101
Dec. 19.	finely divided slight	very slight	light br'wn	4.	1.9	2.1	.0013	.02	.02	very slight	.5	......	......	.3	1337

WATER SUPPLY OF PROVIDENCE, BY DATE, COLLECTIVELY.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Water from the Pawtuxet River, at Hope Village, collectively, by months.

(Parts per 100,000).

Date of Collection.	Appearance.			Residue on Evaporation.			Ammonia.				Chlorine.	Nitrogen.		Hardness.	No. of Bacteria Colonies.
								Albuminoid.							
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Total.	Dissolved.	Suspended.		As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.		
1895															
Jan. 17.	none	very slight	.5	3.6	1.3	2.3	......	.009	.009	......	1.2	.03	trace	1.15	512
Feb. 14.	none	slight flocculent	.25	3.5	1.2	2.3	.0008	.0054	.0052	.0002	.7	.025	......	.99	243
Mar. 14.	slight	slight rusty	.7	3.2	1.1	2.1	.001	.018	.0178	.0002	.5	trace	very slight	1.8	1087
Apr. 15.	none	very slight	.4	3.1	1.	2.1	none	.015	.015	......	.5	none	none	1.6	100
May 16.	none	none	.3	3.	0.8	2.2	none	.012	.012	......	.4	trace	none	1.4	523
June 21.	slight	slight	yel'w	5.95	3.	2.95	......	.014	......	......	.24	......	......	.5	493
July 18.	slight	very slight	good	3.4	1.4	2.	.0013	.02	.018	.002	.4	......	......	.8	388
Aug. 15.	very slight	slight	good	5.	3.5	1.5	trace	.02	.02	slight trace	.6	......	*.0008	.8	1089
Sep. 19.	slight flocc't white	very slight	good	3.3	1.8	1.5	.0025	.017	.017	trace	.6	......	......	.8	581
Oct. 17.	slight	slight	......	6.	3.5	2.5	.004	.032	.032	trace	.6	......	......	.3	405
Nov. 15.	slight	slight	yel'w	4.3	2.9	1.4	.0026	.021	.015	.006	.5	.03	......	.3	324
Dec. 19.	finely divided	very slight	light yel'w	4.2	1.3	2.9	.002	.013	.013	very slight	.4	......	......	.3	1071

* An unusual amount of Nitrites for Pawtuxet water.

WATER SUPPLY OF PROVIDENCE, BY DATE, COLLECTIVELY.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Water from the Pawtuxet River, at Pettaconsett, collectively, by months.

(Parts per 100,000).

Date of Collection.	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			AMMONIA.				Chlorine.	NITROGEN.		Hardness.	No. of Bacteria Colonies.
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.				As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.		
								Total.	Dissolved.	Suspended.					
1895															
Jan. 17.	considerable milky	dirty black rusty	.4	5.1	1.6	3.5	trace	.0105	.0090	.0015	1.2	.04	trace	1.09	1092
Feb. 14.	very slight milky	rusty flocculent	.25	4.7	2.0	2.7	.001	.006	.0054	.0006	.8	.03	......	1.15	395
Mar. 14.	slight milky	dirty black flocc't	.6	5.2	1.5	3.7	.002	.021	.019	.002	.6	trace	very slight	1.6	1376
Apr. 15.	slight	dirty flocculent	.4	5.0	1.3	3.7	none	.019	.017	.002	.4	trace	none	1.6	198
May 16.	slight	dirty flocculent	.4	4.2	.9	3.3	trace	.018	.016	.002	.6	.003	none	1.4	2121
June21...	high	slight	yel'w	7.	4.	3.	.0026	.022	......	......	.68	......	......	1.5	7312
July 18.	slight	organic brown	good	5.6	2.6	3.	.0008	.021	.0155	.0055	.4	slight trace	......	1.3	4563
Aug. 15.	slight mossy	brown mossy	good	3.6	2.5	1.1	.005	.032	.0295	.0025	.6	......	slight trace	1.5	18323
Sep. 19.	v. high finely divided brown	slight	good	5.4	2.1	3.3	.006	.036	.024	*.012	.8	......	......	1.5	68510
Oct. 17.	ext'me flocculent	slight	light yel'w	7.2	3.2	4.	.006	.029	.026	.003	.7	slight trace	......	1.	840
Nov.15...	slight	slight	yel'w	5.	2.1	2.9	.0026	.032	.024	.008	.7	trace	......	.7	1073
Dec. 19.	white flocculent	brown mossy	light yel'w	5.5	3.	2.5	.0027	.024	.023	.001	.5	slight trace	......	.4	990

* The albuminoid ammonia is very high from the suspended matter. The albuminoid ammonia is not much above the normal.

uvtuxet

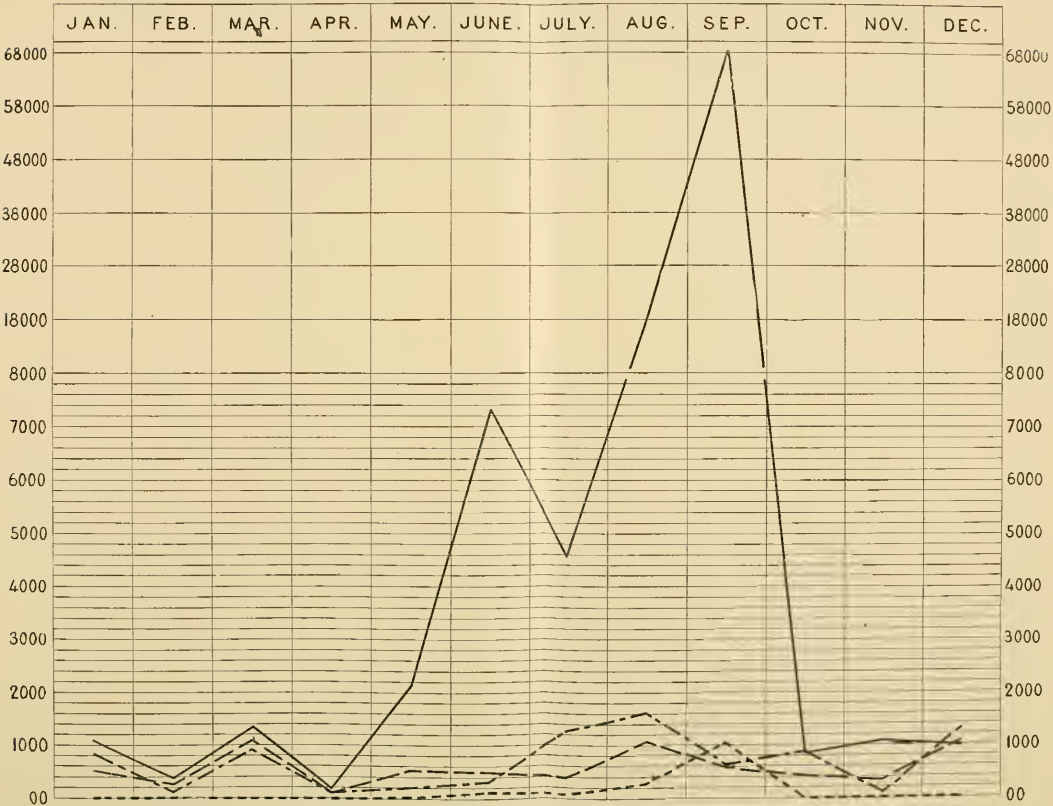
ardness.	No. of Bacteria Colonies
19	568
8	698
24	3970
39	560
5	9021
7	8900

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSES OF PAWTUXET RIVER WATER,

BY DR. GARDNER. T. SWARTS,

OF ONE SAMPLE COLLECTED MONTHLY DURING THE YEAR 1895 AT WASHINGTON VILLAGE, HOPE VILLAGE AND AT THE PETTACONSET PUMPING STATION OF THE PROVIDENCE WATER WORKS

THE FIGURES REPRESENT THE NUMBER OF "BACTERIA" PER CUBIC CENTIMETER.



SCHEDULE OF LINES - "WASHINGTON" — - — -; "HOPE" — — —; "PETTACONSET" ———; "PETTACONSET" IF 98.5 % OF THE BACTERIA HAD BEEN REMOVED BY FILTRATION - - - - -

WATER SUPPLY OF PROVIDENCE, BY PLACE AND YEAR.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Water from the Pawtuxet River, by place, giving averages by years.

(Parts per 100,000).

YEAR.	RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			AMMONIA.					NITROGEN.			
					Albuminoid.							
	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Total.	Dissolved.	Suspended.	Chlorine.	As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.	Hardness.	No. of Bacteria Colonies.
WASHINGTON.												
*1894	5.2	1.2	3.9	.0014	.0012	.0118	.0005	.8	.008	......	1.19	568
1895	4.7	1.9	2.7	.0019	.0178	.015	.0008	.8	......	......	.8	698
HOPE.												
*1894	4.6	1.5	3.2	.0007	.0131	.0129	.0003	.78	.02	......	1.24	3970
1895	4.04	1.9	2.14	.0012	.0164	.0145	.0007	.58	.007	......	.89	560
PETTACONSETT.												
*1894	5.7	1.6	4.2	.0015	.0199	.0192	.0006	.67	.02	.001	1.55	9021
1895	5.3	1.9	3.	.0023	.0081	.0174	.0033	.66	.006	......	.57	8900

* Average of the last six months of the year only.

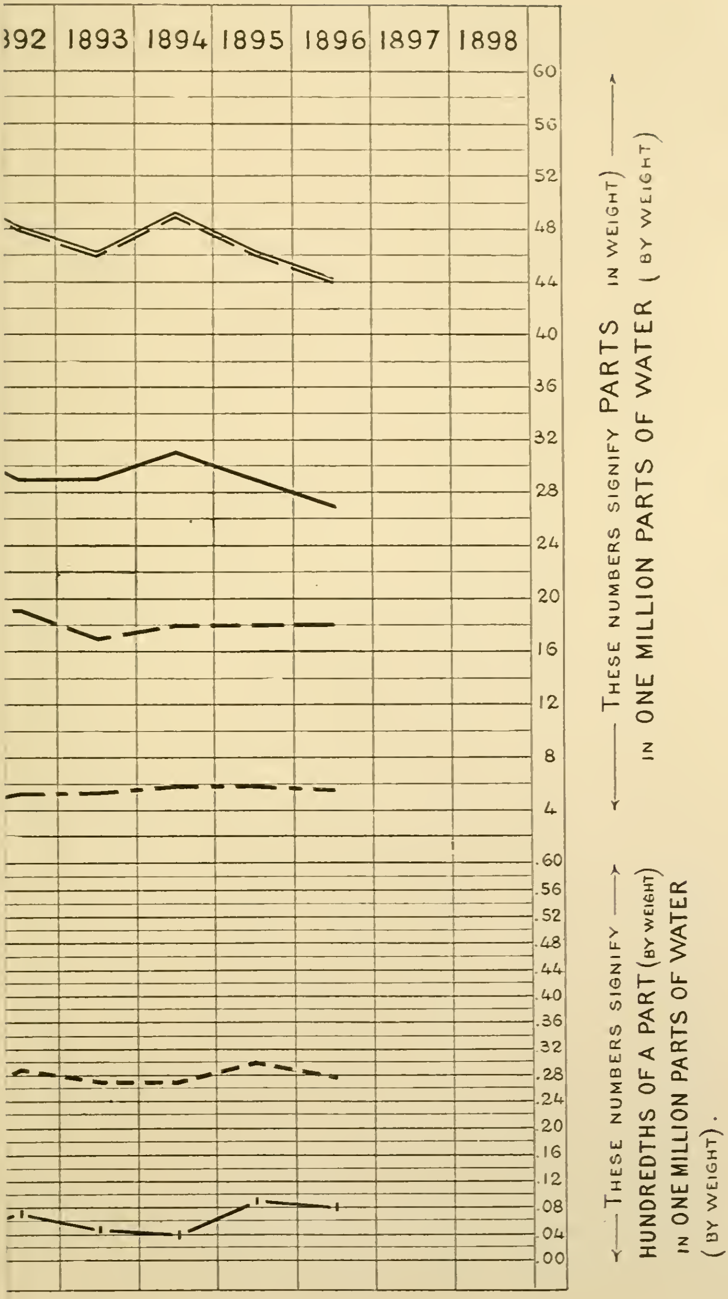
The following analyses of the Pawtuxet water were made by Professor John H. Appleton for the Department of Public Works and the Engineering Department of the city of Providence.

The samples are secured at the intake of the Pettaconsett Pumping Station, and are collected on the first and fifteenth of each month, except those days fall on Sunday, when the collection is made upon the following Monday.

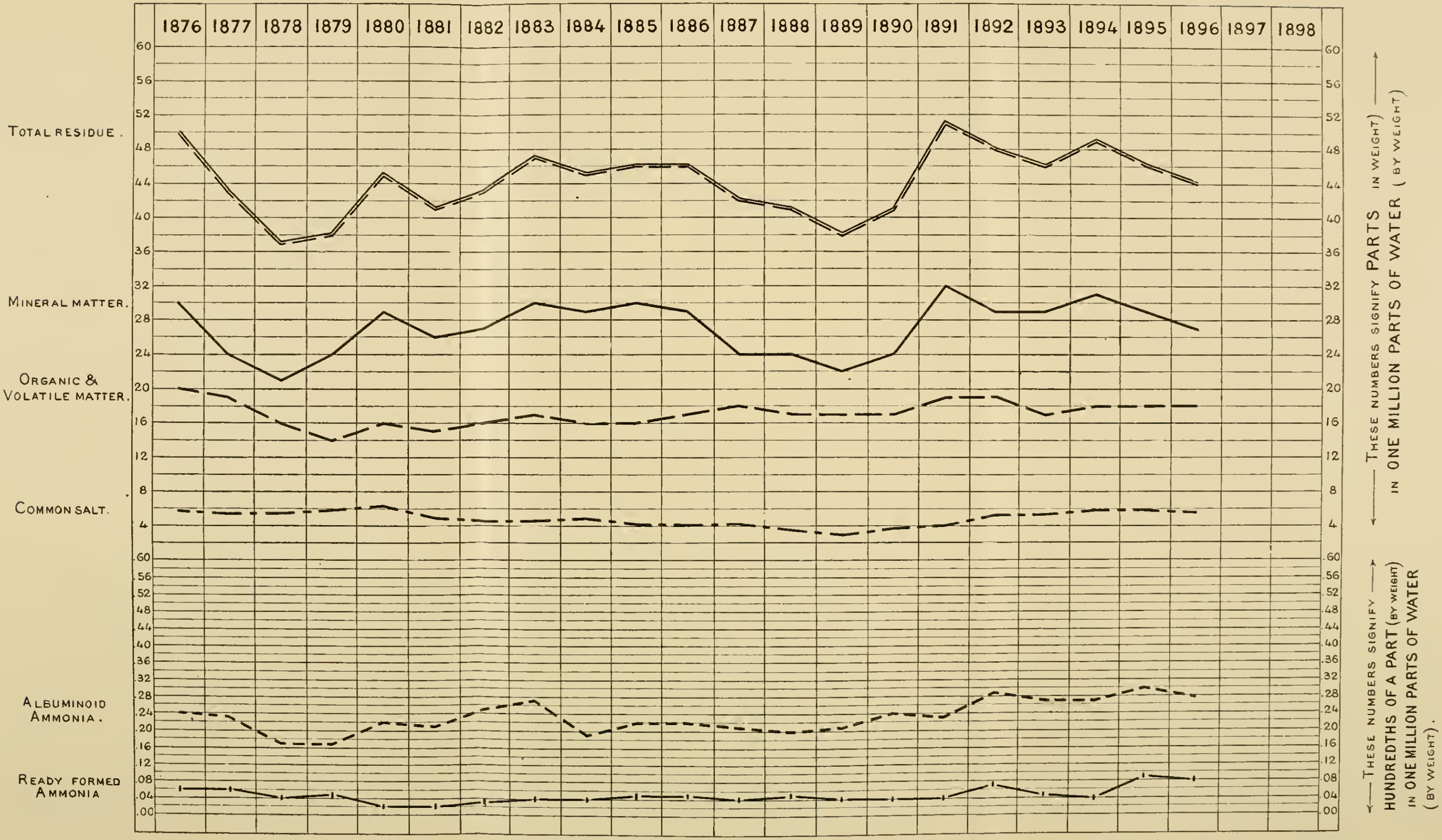
These examinations were commenced in 1876 and have been continued up to the present year. The details of the results of the examinations are given by months for the year 1895. The averages of all the years by years and by months are given in the following tables. The results for the year of 1896 being available at this time are also inserted.

These tables are available for comparison as to any changes which may have occurred in the quality of the supply from the increase of population which has been going on in the Pawtuxet Valley during this period. On the other hand a decrease in quality is not noted under these conditions, owing to the removal of most of the sources of pollution.

ESSOR JOHN H. APPLETON.



Average yearly results of ANALYSES OF PAWTUXET WATER by Professor John H. Appleton.



WATER SUPPLY OF PROVIDENCE.

Chemical Examinations of the Pawtuxet River Water, taken at the Pettaconsett Pumping Station, giving averages, by years, for twenty-one years.

[Parts (in weight) in one million parts of water (in weight).]

YEAR.	Total Residue.		Mineral Matter.		Organic and Volatile Matter.		Common Salt.		Albuminoid Ammonia.		Ammonia.	
	Average.	Maximum.	Average.	Maximum.	Average.	Maximum.	Average.	Maximum.	Average.	Maximum.	Average.	Maximum.
1876	50	62	30	44	20	30	5.72	8.50	.24	.40	.06	.11
1877	43	56	24	32	19	24	5.46	7.09	.23	.32	.06	.12
1878	37	54	21	34	16	24	5.47	8.51	.17	.25	.04	.10
1879	38	59	24	43	14	24	5.73	10.83	.17	.23	.05	.10
1880	45	70	29	49	16	22	6.35	8.76	.22	.26	.02	.14
1881	41	55	26	40	15	21	4.95	8.07	.21	.28	.02	.05
1882	43	59	27	42	16	25	4.43	6.60	.25	.38	.03	.08
1883	47	64	30	47	17	24	4.60	7.95	.27	.36	.04	.14
1884	45	72	29	43	16	29	4.79	7.33	.19	.32	.04	.14
1885	46	63	30	46	16	24	4.20	6.74	.22	.30	.05	.20?
1886	46	59	29	44	17	25	4.14	5.95	.22	.30	.05	.14
1887	42	63	24	40	18	25	4.18	6.84	.21	.36	.04	.10
1888	41	59	24	40	17	30	3.49	5.62	.20	.30	.05	.14
1889	38	52	22	29	17	27	2.86	4.99	.21	.30	.04	.10
1890	41	55	24	35	17	25	3.63	5.30	.24	.36	.04	.12
1891	51	107	32	74	19	33	3.99	6.52	.23	.38	.04	.14
1892	48	71	29	49	19	29	5.22	8.48	.29	.46	.07	.20
1893	46	66	29	46	17	22	5.27	8.89	.26	.34	.05	.12
1894	49	75	31	52	18	24	5.72	8.90	.27	.46	.04	.18
1895	46	61	29	39	18	27	5.73	8.45	.30	.48	.09	.34
1896	44	57	27	36	18	25	5.51	7.71	.28	.46	.08	.20
Average	44	......	27	......	17	......	4.83	......	.23	......	.05	......
Maximum	......	107	......	74	......	33	......	10.83	......	.48	......	.34

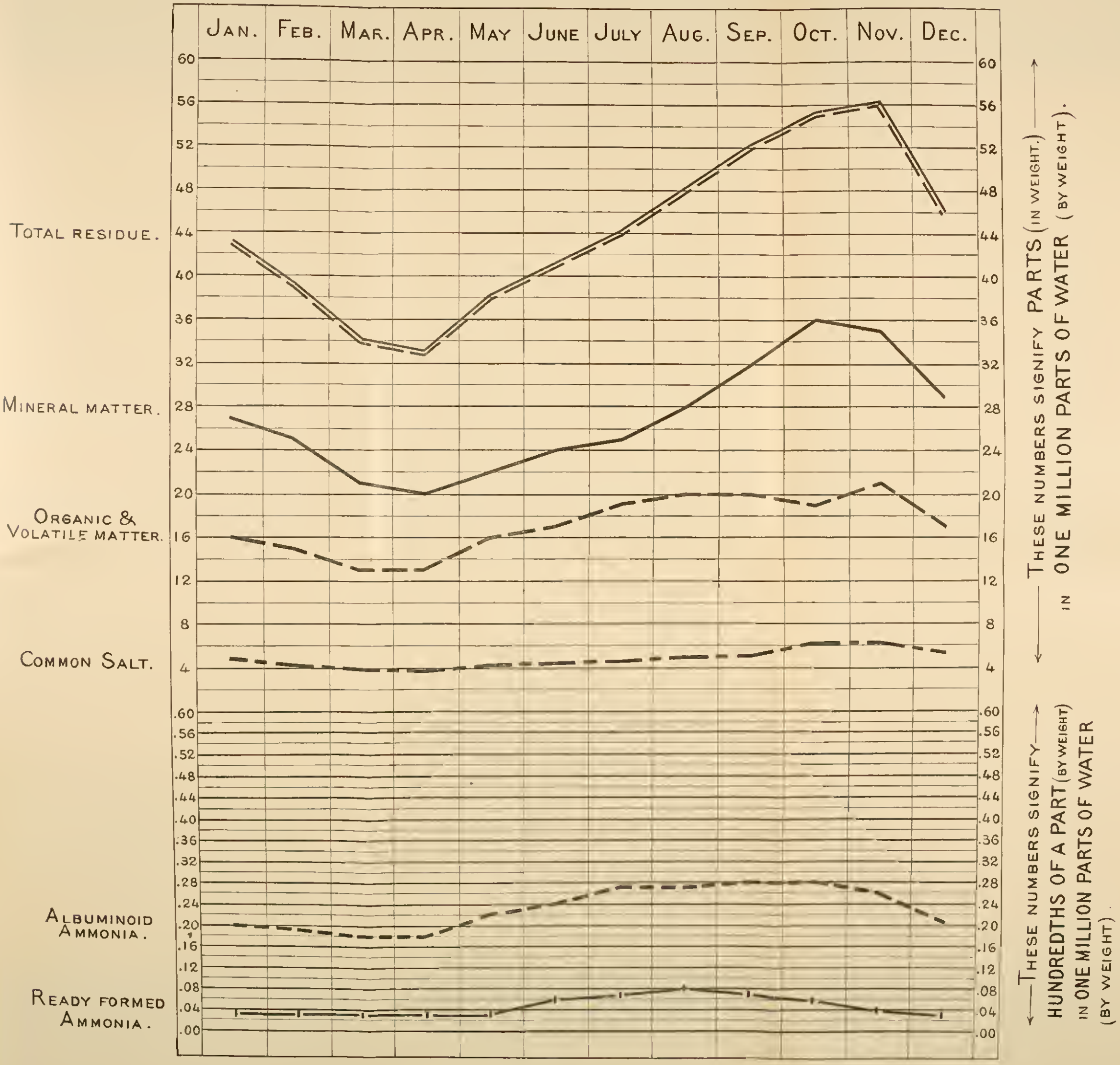
WATER SUPPLY OF PROVIDENCE.

Chemical Examinations of the Pawtuxet River Water, taken at the Pettaconsett Pumping Station, by months, on the first and fifteenth of each month, for the year 1895.

[Parts (in weight) in one million parts of water (in weight).]

MONTHS.	Total Residue.	Mineral Matter.	Organic and Volatile Matter.	Common Salt.	Alb'minoid Ammonia.	Ammonia.
January	47 41	29 24	18 17	5.30 5.63	.20 .22	.06 .04
February	42 36	27 20	15 16	5.63 4.75	.18 .18	.08 .06
March	46 36	31 21	15 15	5.34 3.86	.18 .26	.06 .08
April	38 37	23 21	15 16	3.56 3.26	.22 .22	.05 .06
May	40 43	25 24	15 19	5.63 5.01	.26 .26	.06 .06
June	47 46	31 29	16 17	5.34 5.93	.26 .32	.08 .12
July	46 48	30 26	16 22	5.93 4.75	.36 .28	.18 .12
August	51 52	31 30	20 20	5.93 5.93	.38 .40	.10 .12
September	51 53	33 33	18 20	6.08 7.41	.35 .44	.34 .12
October	57 56	39 33	18 23	8.45 6.23	.32 .42	.08 .08
November	61 52	34 33	27 19	7.27 7.71	.48 .34	.10 .08
December	42 43	30 28	12 15	6.23 6.37	.27 .30	.07 .08
Av'ge for whole year	46	29	18	5.73	.30	.09

Average monthly results of ANALYSES OF PAWTUXET WATER by Professor John H. Appleton
From 1876 to 1896 inclusive.



WATER SUPPLY OF PROVIDENCE.

Chemical Examinations of the Pawtuxet River Water, taken at the Pettaconsett Pumping Station, giving averages, by months, for twenty-one years.

[Parts (in weight) in one million parts of water (in weight).]

MONTHS.	Total Residue.	Mineral Matter.	Organic and Volatile Matter.	Common Salt.	Alb'minoid Ammonia.	Ammonia.
January	43	27	16	4.85	.20	.03
February	39	25	15	4.18	.19	.03
March	34	21	13	3.82	.18	.03
April	33	20	13	3.62	.18	.03
May	38	22	16	4.27	.22	.03
June	41	24	17	4.38	.24	.06
July	44	25	19	4.62	.27	.07
August	48	28	20	4.97	.27	.08
September	52	32	20	5.11	.28	.07
October	55	36	19	6.24	.28	.06
November	56	35	21	6.31	.26	.04
December	46	29	17	5.35	.21	.03
Total averages	44	27	17	4.81	.23	.05

EXAMINATION OF WATERS OF THE BLACKSTONE RIVER.

For several years the State Board of Health of Massachusetts has made a study of the water supplies of its State and of certain rivers which are contaminated by sewage wastes. The Blackstone river at Worcester received for some time all the sewage wastes from that city. In 1891 this was corrected by treating most of the sewage before allowing it to flow into the Blackstone river.

The amount of sewage treated at Worcester in 1895 averaged about 13,000,000 gallons per day. Less than 1,000,000 gallons of lime were used for purifying the sewage. The effluent after precipitation was run off into the Blackstone river.

For the purpose of determining the amount of contamination, if any, and its effect upon the waters below the outlet of the effluent tanks, which might be utilized by other towns for various purposes, also for the purpose of determining the amount of purification which occurred in such a contaminated water after flowing certain distances, chemical examination of samples taken from this river at several points were made. These samples were all taken within the State of Massachusetts. The Blackstone river on leaving that State flows for several miles through the State of Rhode Island before reaching tide water. In order to complete the record of these examinations, samples were collected monthly from two points inside this State. One was taken from the trench leading to the mill at Albion on the Providence and Worcester road and the other at Valley Falls at the John Street bridge.

The results of these analyses are as follows:

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Water from the Blackstone River, collectively, during the month of January, 1895.

(All figures parts per 100,000).

Place of Collection.	APPEARANCE.		RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			AMMONIA.					NITROGEN.			
							Albuminoid.							
	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Total.	Dissolved.	Suspended.	Chlorine.	As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.	Hardness.	No. of Bacteria Colonies.
Albion.......	slight earthy.	.5	6.0	1.2	4.8	.0003	.06	.0588	.0012	1.2	.06	.0014	1.689	6641
Valley Falls.	slight earthy.	.6	6.8	1.8	5.0	.0266	.0135	.0134	.0001	1.3	.06	.0015	1.69	4341

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Water from the Blackstone River, collectively, during the month of February, 1895.

(All figures parts per 100,000).

Place of Collection.	APPEARANCE.		RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			AMMONIA.					NITROGEN.			
							Albuminoid.							
	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Total.	Dissolved.	Suspended.	Chlorine.	As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.	Hardness.	No. of Bacteria Colonies.
Albion.......	white flocc't.	.4	7.0	1.4	5.6	.0003	.02	.0198	.0002	1.1	.05	.001	1.92	2270
Valley Falls.	white flocc't.	.5	7.2	2.1	5.1	.0133	.005	.0048	.0002	1.1	.06	.001	2.00	2015

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Water from the Blackstone River, collectively, during the month of March, 1895.

(All figures parts per 100,000).

Place of Collection.	APPEARANCE.		RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			AMMONIA.					NITROGEN.			
							Albuminoid.							
	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Total.	Dissolved.	Suspended.	Chlorine.	As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.	Hardness.	No. of Bacteria Colonies.
Albion.......	dirty flocc't.	.5	8.4	1.9	6.5	none	.018	.017	.001	.9	.048	.001	1.69	14962
Valley Falls.	dirty flocc't.	.5	3.9	1.1	2.8	.008	.0168	.016	.0008	1.	.05	.0016	1.68	13211

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Water from the Blackstone River, collectively, during the month of April, 1895.

(All figures parts per 100,000).

Place of Collection.	APPEARANCE.		RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			AMMONIA.				Chlorine.	NITROGEN.		Hardness.	No. of Bacteria Colonies.
							Albuminoid.							
	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Total.	Dissolved.	Suspended.		As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.		
Albion.......	dirty flocc't.	.5	6.8	2.0	4.8	.0003	.018	.0178	.0002	1.0	.05	trace	1.8	159
Valley Falls.	flocculent.	.5	7.2	2.1	5.1	trace	.010	.0098	.0002	1.0	.05	.001	1.8	731

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Water from the Blackstone River, collectively, during the month of May, 1895.

(All figures parts per 100,000).

Place of Collection.	APPEARANCE.		RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			AMMONIA.				Chlorine.	NITROGEN.		Hardness.	No. of Bacteria Colonies.
							Albuminoid.							
	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Total.	Dissolved.	Suspended.		As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.		
Albion.......	consid. flocc't.	.3	6.6	2.4	4.2	trace	.014	.0138	.0002	1.2	.06	none	1.5	1016
Valley Falls.	consid. flocc't.	.3	7.1	2.1	6.0	none	.013	.013	none	1.3	.06	none	1.8	1369

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Water from the Blackstone River, collectively, during the month of June, 1895.

(All figures parts per 100,000).

Place of Collection.	APPEARANCE.		RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			AMMONIA.				Chlorine.	NITROGEN.		Hardness.	No. of Bacteria Colonies.
							Albuminoid.							
	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Total.	Dissolved.	Suspended.		As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.		
Albion.........	slight.	yel'w	10.	2.	8.	.008	.032	....	....	1.19	.04	....	2.3	....
Valley Falls...	slight.	yel'w	7.	3.	4.	.004	.028	....	....	1.19	.03	....	2.5	....

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Water from the Blackstone River, collectively, during the month of July, 1895.

(All figures parts per 100,000).

Place of Collection.	APPEARANCE.		RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			AMMONIA.				Chlorine.	NITROGEN.		Hardness.	No. of Bacteria Colonies.
							Albuminoid.							
	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Total.	Dissolved.	Suspended.		As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.		
Albion.........	slight.	good	9.2	4.2	5.	.003	.026	.0195	.0065	1.1	.05	.0012	3.5	....
Valley Falls...	slight.	good	3.4	4.4	4.	.016	.021	.015	.006	1.	.06	.001	2.8	....

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Water from the Blackstone River, collectively, during the month of August, 1895.

(All figures parts per 100,000).

Place of Collection.	APPEARANCE.		RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			AMMONIA.				Chlorine.	NITROGEN.		Hardness.	No. of Bacteria Colonies.
							Albuminoid.							
	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Total.	Dissolved.	Suspended.		As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.		
Albion.......	slight brown.	light yel'w	9.2	4.8	4.4	.006	.021	.018	.003	1.4	.06	trace	3.5	759
Valley Falls.	brown mossy.	light yel'w	10.	2.	8.	.002	.025	.02	.005	1.3	.03	.00003	3.75	10647

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Water from the Blackstone River, collectively, during the month of September, 1895.

(All figures parts per 100,000).

Place of Collection.	APPEARANCE.		RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			AMMONIA.				Chlorine.	NITROGEN.		Hardness.	No. of Bacteria Colonies.
							Albuminoid.							
	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Total.	Dissolved.	Suspended.		As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.		
Albion.......	*	good	9.6	2.6	7.	.013	.020	.014	.006	1.3	.035	slight trace	3.8	liq.
Valley Falls.	†	good	11.	2.	9.	.006	.023	.013	.010	1.5	.04	h'avy trace	3.5	liq.

* Brown organic and black sooty sediment. † Large quantity brown sediment.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Water from the Blackstone River, collectively, during the month of October, 1895.

(All figures parts per 100,000).

Place of Collection.	APPEARANCE.		RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			AMMONIA.				CHLORINE.	NITROGEN.		Hardness.	No. of Bacteria Colonies.
							Albuminoid.							
	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Total.	Dissolved.	Suspended.	Chlorine.	As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.	Hardness.	No. of Bacteria Colonies.
Albion.......	mossy.	deep yel'w	7.1	3.2	3.9	.021	.028	.023	.005	.8	.08	....	1.3	....
Valley Falls.	mossy.	deep yel'w	8.	5.	3.	.024	.028	.022	.006	.8	.07	....	1.3	....

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Water from the Blackstone River, collectively, during the month of November, 1895.

(All figures parts per 100,000).

Place of Collection.	APPEARANCE.		RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			AMMONIA.				CHLORINE.	NITROGEN.		Hardness.	No. of Bacteria Colonies.
							Albuminoid.							
	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Total.	Dissolved.	Suspended.	Chlorine.	As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.	Hardness.	No. of Bacteria Colonies.
Albion.........	slight.	yel'w	8.8	4.7	4.1	.067	.03	.023	.007	.7	.06	....	1.3	....
Valley Falls...	slight.	yel'w	7.	4.7	2.3	.04	.032	.023	.009	.8	.05	....	1.3	....

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Water from the Blackstone River, collectively, during the month of December, 1895.

(All figures parts per 100,000).

Place of Collection.	APPEARANCE.		RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			AMMONIA.				CHLORINE.	NITROGEN.		Hardness.	No. of Bacteria Colonies.
							Albuminoid.							
	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Total.	Dissolved.	Suspended.	Chlorine.	As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.	Hardness.	No. of Bacteria Colonies.
Albion.......	slight.	light yel'w	8.7	3.7	5.	.034	.025	.023	.002	.7	.08	....	1.3	....
Valley Falls.	slight.	light yel'w	9.	5.	4.	.0268	.026	.0245	.0015	.7	....	.08	1.3	....

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Water from the Blackstone River, at Albion, collectively, by months.

(All figures parts per 100,000).

Date of Collection.	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			AMMONIA.				Chlorine.	NITROGEN.		Hardness.	No. of Bacteria Colonies.
								Albuminoid.							
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Total.	Dissolved.	Suspended.		As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.		
1895															
Jan. 18.	milky	slight earthy	.5	6.0	1.2	4.8	.0003	.06	.0588	.0012	1.2	.06	.0014	1.689	6641
Feb. 15.	slight milky	white flocculent	.4	7.0	1.4	5.6	.0003	.02	.0198	.0002	1.1	.05	.001	1.92	2270
Mar. 15.	flocc't milky	dirty flocculent	.5	8.4	1.9	6.5	none	.018	.017	.001	.9	.048	.001	1.69	14962
Apr. 19.	milky	dirty flocculent	.5	6.8	2.0	4.8	.0003	.018	.0178	.0002	1.0	.05	trace	1.8	159
May 17.	milky	considerable flocc't	.3	6.6	2.4	4.2	trace	.014	.0138	.0002	1.2	.06	......	1.5	1016
June21.	slight	slight	yel'w	10.	2.	8.	.008	.032	......	......	1.19	.04	......	2.3	.....
July 19.	finely divided	slight	good	9.2	4.2	5.	.003	.026	.0195	.0065	1.1	.05	.0012	3.5	.....
Aug. 16.	finely divided brown	slight brown	light yel'w	9.2	4.8	4.4	.006	.021	.018	.003	1.4	.06	trace	3.5	759
Sep. 20.	low sooty	*	good	9.6	2.6	7.	.013	.020	.014	.006	1.3	.035	slight trace	3.8	liq.
Oct. 18.	high	mossy	deep yel'w	7.1	3.2	3.9	.021	.028	.023	.005	.8	.08	......	1.3	.....
Nov. 16.	high	slight	yel'w	8.8	4.7	4.1	.067	.03	.023	.007	.7	.06	......	1.3	.....
Dec. 20.	milky	slight	light yel'w	8.7	3.7	5.	.034	.025	.023	.002	.7	.08	......	1.3	.....

* Brown organic and black sooty sediment.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Water from the Blackstone River, at Valley Falls, collectively, by months.

(All figures parts per 100,000).

Date of Collection.	Appearance.			Residue on Evaporation.			Ammonia.				Chlorine.	Nitrogen.		Hardness.	No. of Bacteria Colonies.
								Albuminoid.							
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Total.	Dissolved.	Suspended.		As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.		
1895															
Jan. 18.	milky	slight earthy	.6	6.8	1.8	5.	.0266	.0135	.0134	.0001	1.3	.06	.0015	1.69	4341
Feb. 15.	slight milky	white flocculent	.5	7.2	2.1	5.1	.0133	.005	.0048	.0002	1.1	.06	.001	2.	2015
Mar. 15.	slight milky	dirty flocculent	.5	3.9	1.1	2.8	.008	.0168	.016	.0008	1.	.05	.0016	1.68	13211
Apr. 19.	milky	flocculent	.5	7.2	2.1	5.1	trace	.010	.0098	.0002	1.	.05	.001	1.8	731
May 17.	milky	considerable flocc't	.3	7.1	2.1	6.	none	.013	.013	none	1.3	.06	……	1.8	1369
June 21.	slight	slight	yel'w	7.	3.	4.	.004	.028	……	……	1.19	.03	……	2.5	…..
July 19.	finely divided	slight	good	8.4	4.4	4.	.016	.021	.015	.006	1.	.06	.001	2.8	…..
Aug. 15.	brown mossy	brown mossy	light yel'w	10.	2.	8.	.002	.025	.02	.005	1.3	.03	.00003	3.75	10647
Sep. 20.	large mossy part'les	large quant'y brown	good	11.	2.	9.	.006	.023	.013	.010	1.5	.04	h'avy trace	5.	liq.
Oct. 18.	high	mossy	deep yel'w	8.	5.	3.	.024	.028	.022	.006	.8	.07	……	1.3	…..
Nov. 16.	high	slight	yel'w	7.	4.7	2.3	.04	.032	.023	.009	.8	.05	……	1.3	…..
Dec. 20.	milky	slight	light yel'w	9.	5.	4.	.0268	.026	.0245	.0015	.7	……	.08	1.3	667

Average of Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Water from the Blackstone River, at Albion, for two years.

(All figures parts per 100,000).

YEAR.	Residue on Evaporation.			Ammonia.				Chlorine.	Nitrogen.		Hardness.	No. of Bacteria Colonies.
					Albuminoid.							
	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Total.	Dissolved.	Suspended.		As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.		
1894	7.5	1.6	5.9	.0156	.0235	.0227	.0008	1.1	.08	.004	2.17	6389
1895	8.1	2.8	5.3	.0127	.026	.0206	.0027	1.05	.056	......	2.13	4175

Average of Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Water from the Blackstone River, at Valley Falls, for two years.

(All figures parts per 100,000).

YEAR.	Residue on Evaporation.			Ammonia.				Chlorine.	Nitrogen.		Hardness.	No. of Bacteria Colonies.
					Albuminoid.							
	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Total.	Dissolved.	Suspended.		As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.		
1894	6.65	2.05	7.2	.0117	.0261	.0228	.0034	1.2	.824	.007	1.76	6951
1895	6.9	2.9	4.8	.0139	.0201	.0147	.0032	1.08	.05	.007	2.24	4711

METEOROLOGY.

It has been remarked in previous reports of the Board that the influence of the meteorological conditions of the atmosphere, as well as the floating matter suspended therein, are recognized and acknowledged by all pathologists as causes of disease; and the following tables are therefore introduced, as heretofore, for the purpose of comparing the large prevalence of certain diseases at different monthly periods of the year, with the temperature, the atmospheric pressure, the relative humidity, prevailing direction and force of the wind and other conditions of the atmosphere, and also the amount of cloud and rainfall during each month of the year. All of the said diseases and monthly prevalence of the same may be found in the report upon the registration of deaths arranged by MONTHS, in Table VII of the Registration Report.

The first table is compiled from the monthly reports of the City Engineer of Providence, and shows the mean, maximum and minimum temperature of the different months, and the extremes and average daily range of the same, the rainfall and prevailing direction of the wind.

The second table will give a more comprehensive monthly summary of observations during 1895, including a large number of atmospheric conditions for each month, and also yearly summaries for each of the thirteen preceding years.

It is condensed from the annual summary of monthly observations at Hope Reservoir and the City Hall, in Providence.

TABLE I.

Temperature, Range of Temperature, Rainfall and Prevailing Direction of the Wind for each Month during the year 1895.

MONTHS, 1894	TEMPERATURE.							Total Amount of Rain or Melted Snow in inches.	Prevailing Direction of the Wind.
	Monthly Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Monthly Range.	Greatest Daily Range.	Least Daily Range.	Average Daily Range.		
January ..	29.8	54.5	6.5	48.	30.	6.	13.6	5.74	W.
February....	24.6	47.	–5.	48.	31.	6.5	16.5	1.60	N. W.
March	36.	50.	18.5	31.5	23.	6.5	13.2	3.31	N. & N. W.
April... ..	47.5	79.5	28.5	51.	29.	5.5	16.5	6.25	N.
May.......	60.7	91.5	34.5	57.	32.5	9.	20.5	3.88	S.
June	70.3	98.	52 5	45.5	30.	6.5	18.2	2.66	S.
July........	71 3	91.5	56.5	35.	24.5	6.5	16.5	4.64	S.
August.. ..	73.3	88.5	51.5	37.	24.	10.5	17.8	2.71	S.
September ..	66.8	63.	43 5	49.5	28.5	8.	17.8	2.20	N. W.
October. ..	49 6	68.5	28.5	40.	26.	5.5	17.1	8.08	N. W.
November ..	45.6	70.5	22.	48.5	26.	6.5	15.3	6 66	N.
December...	36.2	60 5	10.	50.5	29.5	3.	14.7	2.78	N.
For the Year.	60.	74.4	28.9	45.1	....	...	....	50.81	N., N. W. & S.

TABLE II.—*Summary of Meteorological Observations at Hope Reservoir and City Hall, for the Year 1895.*

MONTHS.	BAROMETER. Reduced to Sea Level, and to 32°.				THERMOMETERS.				Relative Humidity.	WIND. Prevailing Direction. No. of Days it was										WEATHER. Atmosphere. No. of days it was						RAIN AND SNOW.	
	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean.	N.	N. E.	E.	S. E.	S.	S. W.	W.	N. W.	Variable.	Mean Velocity.	Clear.	Fair.	Variable.	Rain or Snow.	All others.	Mean Amount of Cloud.	Amount of Rain or Melted Snow in inches.	Depth of Snow in inches.
January..........	29.97	30.49	26.13	1.36	29.8	54.5	6.5	48.	73	5	2	0	0	2	2	7	5	8	8	6	4	3	16	2	5.0	5.74†	13.75
February..........	29.81	30.44	28.61	1.83	24.6	47.	—5.	52.	67	5	0	0	0	1	2	7	11	2	10	7	10	2	9	0	3.4	1.90	10.00
March..........	29.90	30.46	29.15	1.31	36.	50.	18.5	31.5	68	8	1	0	2	2	3	4	8	3	10	2	11	0	18	0	4.8	3.31†	2.00
April..........	30.00	30.68	29.19	1.49	47.5	79.5	28.5	51.	68	5	3	2	3	4	2	1	3	7	9	5	7	0	17	1	5.7	6.25†	*
May..........	30.01	30.42	29.48	.91	60.7	91.5	34.5	57.	68	1	3	1	3	7	2	2	4	8	7	4	13	2	12	0	4.5	3.88	......
June..........	30.05	30.45	29.71	.74	70.3	98.	52.5	45.5	75	1	3	4	0	9	1	1	3	8	7	1	15	1	12	1	5.3	2.66	......
July..........	29.92	30.20	29.66	.54	71.3	91.5	56.5	35.	71	7	0	0	1	9	0	2	5	7	6	0	16	2	12	1	5.1	4.64	......
August..........	20.92	30.25	29.63	.62	73.3	88.5	51.5	37.	68	0	1	0	1	7	5	5	5	7	6	0	20	0	11	0	4.1	2.71	......
September..........	30.01	30.33	29.63	.70	66.8	93.	43.5	49.5	70	8	0	0	1	3	6	1	8	3	6	4	15	2	9	0	4.3	2.20	......
October..........	29.97	30.58	29.32	1.26	49.6	68.5	28.5	40.	66	7	1	0	1	3	3	2	10	4	8	8	14	0	9	0	3.7	8.08	......
November..........	30.11	30.62	29.07	1.55	45.6	70.5	22.	48.5	77	7	2	0	3	4	4	3	4	3	7	2	7	4	17	0	5.6	6.66†	......
December..........	30.06	30.75	29.10	1.65	36.2	60.5	10.	50.5	69	10	0	0	3	3	4	5	4	2	9	4	11	2	13	1	4.7	2.78	5.00
Means for the year.	29.98	......	......	1.17	51.	......	......	45.5	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	....	....	....	....	....	4.7	....	......
Totals for the year.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	64	16	7	18	54	34	40	70	62	....	43	143	18	155	6	....	50.81	30.75
Extremes..........	......	30.75	28.61	2.14	......	98.	−5.	103.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	......

* Too small to be measured. † Rain and snow.

Yearly Summary for 1894.

Means for the year..	30.01	......	......	1.06	51.4	......	......	45.4	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	....	....	....	....	....	4.7		......
Totals for the year..	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	51	20	15	10	54	45	36	61	73	....	46	134	14	153	18	....	42.27	77.00
Extremes..........	......	30.78	28.78	2.00	......	97.	—1.	101.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	......

Yearly Summary for 1893.

Means for the year..	29.98	......	......	1.13	48.6	......	....	44.8	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	....	....	....	....	....	4.8	....	......
Totals for the year..	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	57	15	9	13	45	32	33	72	89	....	53	138	5	166	3	....	51.28	80.50
Extremes..........	......	30.81	28.81	1.97	......	95.5	0.	95.5	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	......

Yearly Summary for 1892.

Means for the year..	29.98	......	......	1.06	50.4	......	......	43.3	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	....	....	....	....	....	4.9	....	......
Totals for the year..	......	.....	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	50	19	8	10	41	38	52	75	73	....	47	147	9	156	7	....	37.39	43.00
Extremes..........	......	30.65	28.99	1.66	......	96.	2.	94.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	......

Yearly Summary for 1891.

Means for the year..	30.02	......	......	1.10	51.7	......	......	46.8	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	....	....	....	....	....	5.1	....	......
Totals for the year..	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	46	24	8	11	63	40	26	73	71	....	37	158	7	158	5	....	53.19	31.25
Extremes..........	......	30.78	28.81	1.97	......	98.	6.	92.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	......

TABLE II.—Continued.—*Summary of Meteorological Observations at Hope Reservoir and City Hall.*

MONTHS.	BAROMETER. Reduced to Sea Level, and to 32°.				THERMOMETER.				Relative Humidity.	WIND. Prevailing Direction. No. of days it was									WIND.	WEATHER. Atmosphere. No. of days it was					WEATHER.	RAIN AND SNOW.	
	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean.	N.	N. E.	E.	S. E.	S.	S. W.	W.	N. W.	Variable.	Mean Velocity.	Clear.	Fair.	Variable.	Rain or Snow.	All others.	Mean Amount of Cloud.	Amount of Rain or Melted Snow in inches.	Depth of Snow in inches.
Yearly Summary for 1890.																											
Means for the year..	30.00	......	......	1.00	50.4	......	......	45.4	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	....	....	....	....	....	5.4	....	......
Totals for the year..	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	52	15	6	13	47	32	43	79	78	....	37	151	7	168	2	....	50.60	42.00
Extremes...........	......	30.88	29.23	1.65	......	96.	5.5	90.5	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	......
Yearly Summary for 1889.																											
Means for the year..	29.99	......	......	1.15	51.4	......	......	42.3	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	....	....	....	....	....	5.4	....	......
Totals for the year..	......	......	......	.....	......	......	......	......	....	56	31	9	7	61	39	37	71	54	....	40	142	9	166	8	....	55.91	17.75
Extremes...........	......	30.90	28.93	1.97	......	92.5	0.5	92.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	......
Yearly Summary for 1888.																											
Means for the year..	30.00	......	......	1.21	48.2	......	.....	46.5	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	....	....	....	....	....	5.2	....	......
Totals for the year..	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	54	17	9	11	41	33	34	97	70	....	54	137	3	167	5	....	63.44	31.50
Extremes.	......	30.82	28.75	2.07	......	96.5	—5.	101.5	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	......

Yearly Summary for 1887.

Means for the year..	30.01	......	......	1.26	49.4	......	......	47.	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	....	....	....	....	....	5.2	....	......
Totals for the year..	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	63	22	7	14	45	38	26	77	73	....	35	147	14	154	15	....	50.98	54.00
Extremes..........	......	30.97	28.94	2.03	......	94.	-1.5	95.5	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	......

Yearly Summary for 1886.

Means for the year..	30.01	......	......	1.13	48.8	......	....	46.8	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	....	....	....	....	....	5.0	....	......
Totals for the year..	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	51	27	12	7	56	30	39	69	74	....	34	143	18	160	10	....	52.02	54.50
Extremes..........	......	30.80	28.69	2.11	......	95.5	-5.5	101.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	......

Yearly Summary for 1885.

Means for the year..	29.98	......	......	1.09	48.7	......	......	46.6	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	....	....	....	....	....	4.6	....	......
Totals for the year..	......	.....	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	46	21	8	14	56	43	42	74	61	....	45	157	17	142	4	....	39.70	27.25
Extremes..........	......	30.82	28.99	1.83	......	93.5	-1.	94.5	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	......

Yearly Summary for 1884.

Means for the year..	30.01	......	......	1.05	49.5	......	......	49.2	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	....	....	....	....	....	5.3	....	......
Totals for the year..	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	57	22	8	14	42	60	27	63	73	....	36	127	26	166	11	....	48.76	44.50
Extremes..........	......	30.79	28.93	1.86	......	94.	-10.	104.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	......

TABLE II.—Continued.—*Summary of Meteorological Observations at Hope Reservoir and City Hall.*

MONTHS.	BAROMETER. Reduced to Sea Level, and to 32°.				THERMOMETER.				Relative Humidity.	WIND. Prevailing Direction. No. of days it was									WIND.	WEATHER. Atmosphere. No. of days it was					WEATHER.	RAIN AND SNOW.	
	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean.	N.	N. E.	E.	S. E.	S.	S. W.	W.	N. W.	Variable.	Mean Velocity.	Clear.	Fair.	Variable.	Rain or Snow.	All others.	Mean Amount of Cloud.	Amount of Rain or Melted Snow in inches.	Depth of Snow in inches.
Yearly Summary for 1883.																											
Means for the year..	30.05			1.08	48.2			45.5	72										2.2						5.1		
Totals for the year..										43	31	7	11	44	51	35	70	73		45	136	17	156	11		39.54	73.00
Extremes..........		30.77	28.88	1.89		93.	—9.5	102.5																			
Yearly Summary for 1882.																											
Means for the year..	30.03			1.03	49.2			46.	72										2.2						5.3		
Totals for the year..										54	26	2	16	46	39	40	82	60		44	148	31	136	6		44.96	74.00
Extremes..........		30.79	29.22	1.57		95.	—11.	106.																			
Yearly Summary for 1881.																											
Means for the year..	30.00			1.08	49.6			44.5	73										2.15						5.1		
Totals for the year..										47	33	12	9	50	47	20	80	67		80	73	54	130	28		44.79	27.50
Extremes.		30.80	28.97	1.83		96.	—4.	100.																			

The force of the wind and amount of cloud are closely approximated in figures from 0 to 10. The rainfall observations previous to 1886 have been corrected for an inaccuracy caused by the imperfect construction of the gauges with which they were made.

Condensed Table of Meteorological Observations in Rhode Island, 1881–1895.

YEARS.	BAROMETER REDUCED TO SEA LEVEL AND TO 32° F.				THERMOMETERS.				HUMIDITY.	PRECIPITATION.		WIND.
	Mean Barometer.	Highest Barometer.	Lowest Barometer.	Mean Range of Barometric Pressure.	Means.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean Range.	Mean Humidity.	Rain and Melted Snow in inches.	Number of Days Snow or Rain fell.	Prevailing Direction of.
1895	29.98	30.75	28.61	1.17	51.	98.	—5.	45.5	70	50.81	155	N. W.
1894	30.01	30.78	28.78	1.06	51.4	97.	—4.	45.4	78	42.27	153	Variable.
1893	29.98	30.81	28.84	1.13	48.6	95.5	0.	44.8	73	51.28	151	N. W.
1892	29.98	30.65	28.99	1.66	50.4	96.	2.	43.3	71	37.39	156	N. W.
1891	30.02	30.78	28.81	1.10	51.7	98.	6.	46.8	74	53.19	158	N. W.
1890	30.00	30.88	29.23	1.00	50.4	96.	5.5	45.4	74	50.60	168	N. W.
1889	29.99	30.90	28.93	1.15	51.4	92.5	0.5	42.3	76	55.91	166	N. W.
1888	30.00	30.82	28.75	1.21	48.2	96.5	—5.	46.5	72	63.44	167	N. W.
1887	30.01	30.97	28.94	1.26	49.4	94.	—1.5	47.	73	50.98	154	N. W.
1886	30.01	30.80	28.69	1.13	48.8	95.5	—5.5	46.8	74	52.02	160	Variable.
1885	29.98	30.82	28.99	1.09	48.7	93.5	—1.	46.6	71	39.70	142	N. W.
1884	30.01	30.79	28.93	1.05	49.5	94.	—10.	49.2	76	48.76	166	Variable.
1883	30.05	30.77	28.88	1.08	48.2	93.	—9.5	45.5	72	39.54	156	Variable.
1882	30.03	30.77	29.22	1.03	49.2	95.	—11.	46.	72	44.96	136	N. W.
1881	30.00	30.80	28.97	1.08	49.6	96.	—4.	44.5	73	44.79	130	N. W.

Meteorological Observations for the Whole State for 1895.

Compiled from the Bulletin of the New England Weather Service.

MONTHS.	TEMPERATURE.								PRECIPITATION.			
	Mean Maximum.	Mean Minimum.	Mean Range.	Maximum.	Date.	Minimum.	Date.	Mean.	Total, including melted snow.	Greatest amount in 24 hours.	Date.	No. of days with precipitation.
BLOCK ISLAND.												
January	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
February	31.1	19.0	12.1	45	28	—4	6	25.1	1.13	....	....	5
March	39.9	29.7	10.2	48	1	18	5	34.8	4.76	....	....	15
April	47.0	37.9	9.1	59	25	29	11	42.4	6.15	2.30	14	15
May	58.4	46.7	11.7	82	31	39	14	52.6	4.08	0.88	12	11
June	66.9	57.7	9.2	82	2	49	8	62.3	1.80	0.62	27	9
July	72.3	61.2	11.1	79	18	52	6	66.8	8.57	3.87	1	11
August	74.3	64.4	9.9	80	29	53	22	69.4	4.27	1.58	7	5
September	69.9	60.2	9.7	85	21	47	15	65.0	1.46	0.46	27	7
October	56.2	45.3	10.9	65	8	36	22	50.8	4.62	2.10	13	8
November	51.5	42.2	9.3	65	8	24	22	46.9	5 81	....	....	14
December	42.5	32.3	10.2	59	26	12	12	37.4	2.44	....	....	7
Means	55.5	45.2	10.3	....	....	....	....	50.3	....	....	....	....
Totals	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	45.09	....	....	107
Extremes	....	....	....	82	....	—4	....	....	....	3.87	....	....
BRISTOL.												
January	34.5	23.0	11.5	51	11	7	8	28.8	3.69	....	....	14
February	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
March	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3.83	....	....	8
April	51.7	38.0	13.7	68	26	28	11	44.8	6.30	3.24	13–14	16
May	63.5	48.2	15.3	88	31	33	2	55.8	4.11	1.51	12–13	11
June	73.9	59.5	14.4	88	2	48	8	66.6	3.06	0.93	3–4	10
July	71.8	61.2	10.6	84	22	54	11	66.5	2.98	0.94	4	11
August	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
September	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
October	56.6	42.6	14.0	69	3	29	22	49.6	5.22	3.00	12–13	8
November	50.2	37.9	12.3	65	8	22	22	44.0	5.26	....	....	13
December	42.3	28.0	14.3	57	21	10	12	35.1	3.10	....	....	9
Means	55.6	41.6	13.3	....	....	....	....	48.9	....	....	....	....
Totals	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	37.55	....	....	100
Extremes	....	....	....	88	....	7	....	....	....	3.24	....	....
KINGSTON.												
January	34.7	19.2	15.5	50	....	3	5	26.9	4.94	....	....	14
February	31.2	12.3	18.9	47	28	—7	6	21.8	1.75	....	....	6
March	41.6	25.7	15.9	52	10	15	6	33.6	4.00	....	....	14
April	52.6	35.1	17.5	68	25–26	23	11	43.8	6.54	2.88	13–14	12
May	66.1	45.6	20.5	91	31	30	2	54.9	4.28	1.30	12	10
June	75.9	56.5	19.4	95	2	46	17	66.2	2.83	1.12	28	8
July	77.6	58.2	18.4	87	21	48	31	67.4	5.36	1.36	4	9
August	79.4	59.4	20.0	87	28	45	22	69.4	2.70	1.07	12	6
September	75.0	54.1	20.9	94	21	37	15	64.5	1.29	0.80	26	4
October	58.0	36.3	21.7	70	3	26	31	47.1	7.89	4.00	12–13	6
November	52.8	35.0	17.8	72	8	15	22	43.9	4.25	....	....	10
December	41.7	25.6	16.1	57	20–31	8	12	33.6	2.45	....	....	9
Means	57.2	39.4	18.6	....	....	....	....	47.8	....	....	....	....
Totals	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	49.28	....	....	108
Extremes	....	....	....	95	....	—7	....	....	....	4.00	....	....

Meteorological Observations for the Whole State for 1895.

(CONTINUED).

MONTHS.	TEMPERATURE.								PRECIPITATION.			
	Mean Maximum.	Mean Minimum.	Mean Range.	Maximum.	Date.	Minimum.	Date.	Mean.	Total, including melted snow.	Greatest amount in 24 hours.	Date.	No. of days with precipitation.
								PAWTUCKET.				
January	37.2	19.4	17.8	52	7	4	29	28.3	5.29	....	....	13
February	33.4	16.4	17.0	46	28	−4	5-6	24.9	1.40	....	....	5
March	42.5	29.8	12.7	51	23	21	4-6	36.2	3.14	....	....	12
April	54.9	39.5	15.4	78	25	30	5	47.2	6.02	....	...	13
May	68.7	49.9	18.8	89	31	35	1	59.3	3.21	1.36	12-13	10
June	77.3	58.8	48.5	93	2	46	16	68.0	2.49	1.19	27	8
July	77.4	58.7	18.7	90	21	49	11	68.0	5.33	1.73	8-9	13
August	81.0	60.4	20.6	87	....	46	21	70.7	2.40	0.90	....	5
September	75.3	53.8	21.5	92	21-23	37	15	64.6	2.43	0.96	26-27	8
October	57.7	36.3	21.4	68	3-6	25	21	47.0	5.89	....	....	7
November	51.9	36.2	15.8	71	7	24	21-22	41.1	8.56	....	....	12
December	42.6	28.0	14.6	57	....	13	11-12	35.3	2.01	....	....	7
Means	58.3	40.6	17.7	....	....	....	....	49.2	....	....	....	....
Totals	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	48.17	....	....	113
Extremes	....	....	....	93	....	−4	....	....	....	1.73	....	....
								NARRAGANSETT PIER.				
May	64.3	46.5	17.8	91	31	34	2	55.4	4.58	1.41	12-13	9
June	73.5	58.7	14.8	91	2	45	17	66.1	3.76	1.92	27-28	8
July	65.4	59.8	15.6	86	22	51	21	67.6	4.97	1.37	6	11
August	77.3	62.4	14.9	85	29	45	32	69.8	2.92	1.20	12	5
September	72.0	56.4	15.6	87	12-22	40	15	64.2	2.11	0.96	26-27	5
October	52.6	35.9	16.7	71	7-8	18	22	44.2	6.88	....	....	13
November	52.7	36.8	15.9	70	8	16	22	44.8	5.09	....	....	15
December	42.7	26.4	16.3	58	20	9	7	34.6	2.14	....	....	6
Means	62.6	47.9	15.9	....	....	..	....	55.8	....	....	....	....
Totals	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	32.45	....	....	72
Extremes	....	....	....	91	....	9	....	....	....	1.92	....	....
								AVERAGES, ETC., FOR 1895.				
Block Island	55.5	45.2	10.3	82	....	−4	....	50.3	45.09	3.87	....	107
Bristol	55.6	44.6	13.3	88	....	7	....	48.9	37.55	3.24	....	100
Kingston	57.2	39.4	18.6	95	....	−7	....	47.8	49.28	4.00	....	108
Pawtucket	58.3	40.6	17.7	93	....	−4	....	49.2	48.17	1.73	....	113
Narragansett Pier.	62.6	47.9	15.9	91	....	9	....	55.8	32.45	1.92	....	72
Providence	74.4	29.3	45.5	98	....	−5	....	51.0	50.81	5.28	....	155

Meteorological Observations for the Whole State for 1895.

(CONTINUED).

MONTHS.	BAROMETER.						Mean Rel. Humidity.	WIND.				
	Mean.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Monthly Range.		Total movement.	Greatest velocity.	Direction.	Date.	Prev'lent direct'n.
BLOCK ISLAND.												
January	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
February	29.90	30.51	24	28.84	8	1.67	68	12870	66	W.	8	N.W.
March.,	29.98	30.53	6	29.26	28	1.27	78	11999	47	N.W.	28	N.W.
April	30.06	30.75	12	29.32	9	1.43	83	10066	46	N.E	16	N.E.
May	30.07	30.44	1	29.70	12	0.74	88.	10163	36	N.E.	1	S.W.
June	30.09	30.48	16	29.80	14	0.68	91	8063	38	N.E.	9	S.W.
July	29.97	30.24	3	29.75	28	0.49	86	7619	43	N.E.	4	S.W.
August	29.97	30.29	22	29.71	18	0.58	86	8510	32	S.W.	24	S.W.
September	30.06	30.37	15	29.74	18	0.63	84	9178	38	S.W.	26	S.W.
October	30.04	30.60	30	29.43	13	1.17	72	11872	45	E.	31	N.W.
November	30.18	30.63	4	29.16	20	1.47	84	11958	54	N.E.	2	S.W.
December	30.15	30.79	17	29.49	31	1.30	78	15278	68	N.E.	11	N.E.
Means	30.04	....	....	....	....	1.04	82	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Extremes	....	30.79	....	28.84	....	....	...	15278	68	N.E.	11	S.W.
KINGSTON.												
March	29.96	30.56	23	29.24	28	1.32	75	....	....	....	....	W.
April	30.02	30.70	12	29.34	9	1.36	79	....	....	....	....	W.
May	30.03	30.38	1	29.54	27	0.84	81	....	....	....	....	S.W.
June	30.14	30.43	16	29.75	14	0.68	84	....	....	....	....	....
July	29.93	30.19	12	29.71	28	0.48	83	....	....	....	....	S.W.
August	29.94	30.27	22	29.69	18	0.58	83	....	....	....	....	S.W.
September	30.03	30.33	15	29.72	12	0.61	79	....	....	....	....	S.W.
October	30.02	30.59	30	29.43	13	1.16	75	....	....	....	....	W.
November	30.15	30.62	4	29.17	20	1.45	83	....	...	....	....	S.W.
December	30.11	30.76	17	29.31	31	1.45	77	....	....	....	....	N.
Means	30.03	....	....	....	....	0.99	80	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Extremes	....	30.76	....	29.17	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	S.W.

AVERAGES, ETC., FOR 1895.

Block Island	30.04	30.79	....	28.84	....	1.04	82	15278	68	N.E.	11	S.W.
Kingston	30.03	30.76	....	29.17	....	0.99	80	....	....	....	....	S.W.
Providence	29.98	30.75	....	28.61	....	1.17	70	7086	38	S.	9	N.W.

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES.

1895.

The value of reliable reports in their various bearings, relating to the records of births, marriages and deaths and the items of fact connected therewith, showing the vital movements of the population from year to year, has been so frequently presented in the previous reports of this Board as to need no repetition at this time. It is gratifying, however, to be able to state that, with no exception, persons eminent in social and political science everywhere, recognize the indispensable information such reports furnish, and that in every civilized country they occupy places of importance in the government reports scarcely second to any other department.

The Forty-second Report on the registry of vital movements in Rhode Island was completed and issued by the end of the year, and will be found appended to this report.

The work of collecting the data for the Forty-third Report, the enumerating, classifying, arranging and collecting in tables for the purpose of presenting the various facts in such detail as to facilitate examination and study, has been in progress during the time of making up this report, and affords some facts which may be presented at this time.

Below will be found some of the general results of the registry of births, marriages and deaths during 1895.

BIRTHS.

SEX.		PARENT NATIVITY.	
Males	5,136	Native*	3,292
Females	4,746	Foreign	4,760

Whole number of births .... 9,882.

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* Including all whose fathers were born in the United States, whether the fathers were of foreign parentage or native.

MARRIAGES.

Native born Groom and Bride	1,649
Foreign born Groom and Bride	1,088
Native Groom and Foreign Bride	390
Foreign Groom and Native Bride	370
Whole number of marriages	3,497

Native Grooms	2,039	Foreign Grooms	1.458

DEATHS.

SEX.		PARENTAGE.	
Males	3.799	Native	5.474
Females	3.736	Foreign	2.061

Whole number of deaths................. 7.535

There was one birth to every 38.9 of the population, or................25.7 births in every 1.000

One person married in every 55. of the population, or.......18.2 persons married in every 1.000

And one death in every 51.1 of the population, or......................19.6 deaths in every 1.000

Population for 1895..384,758

The following summary will show the rates, per 1,000 of the population, of births, marriages and deaths, for twelve years.

	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895
Birth-rates	23.9	23.1	24.5	24.2	24.2	24.1	24.7	26.5	25.2	26.5	26.6	25.7
Death-rates...........	17.1	17.7	18.8	19.9	20.4	19.0	20.1	18.6	20.1	19.6	19.5	19.6
Excess of Birth-rates over Death-rates....	6.8	5.4	5.7	4.2	3.8	5.1	4.6	7.9	5.1	6.9	7.1	6.1
Marriage-rates, — persons married........	17.2	16.3	17.7	18.0	18.7	18.4	18.5	18.7	19.1	18.7	17.4	18.2
Ratio of number of marriages...........	8.6	8.2	8.8	9.0	9.3	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.6	9.9	8.7	9.1

The following table will present the number, parentage, and proportion to total mortality of deaths from several of the most prominent causes of death in their order of precedence.

	Whole No. of Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths from all Causes.	Parentage. Native.	Parentage. Foreign.	Excess of Foreign over Native.
Consumption	839	11.13	284	555	271
Pneumonia	685	9.08	289	396	107
Heart Disease	535	7.09	275	260	—15
Cholera Infantum	500	6.64	155	345	190
Apoplexy	417	5.53	138	179	—59
Kidney Diseases	341	4.53	171	170	—1
Diphtheria	340	4.51	145	195	50
Accidents	293	3.89	88	205	117
Bronchitis	274	3.63	92	182	90
Brain Diseases	258	3.42	126	132	6
Cancer	234	3 10	106	128	22
Old Age	197	2.61	105	92	—13
Scarlatina	107	1.42	42	65	23
All causes	7,535	100	3,244	4,291	1,047

LONGEVITY OF DECEDENTS.

	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.
Average age in years of Male decedents	31.70	32.47	30.97	32.96	31.70
Female "	36.49	34.40	33.99	37.75	36.28
Total "	34.08	33.44	32.46	35.34	34.47

There has been a gradual increase during the last thirty-five years in the average length of life of decedents, taking periods of five years each, running from about twenty-nine and three-fourths years at the beginning, to thirty-four and eight one-hundredths years at the ending in 1895.

PERCENTAGE OF MORTALITY BY CLASSES.

	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.
Zymotic diseases	34.02	22.02	22.89	24.97	23.11
Constitutional diseases	3.98	16.05	16.04	16.50	17.73
Local diseases	37.34	46.18	46.13	41.89	42.31
Developmental diseases	19.18	10.92	9.74	11.39	11.77
Violence, etc.	5.48	4.82	5.20	5.25	5.08

The large increase of percentage in the class of local diseases previous to 1894 was due to the increase in number of deaths from pneumonia, the greatest number of deaths being due to this cause in 1893, there being 121 more than in 1892, and 208 more than in 1891. There were 111 less deaths from pneumonia in 1894 than in 1893, and 20 more deaths from same cause in 1895 than in 1894.

RATIOS OF MORTALITY.

As compared with the year 1894 there was considerable change in 1895, in the proportional mortality of several of the most important diseases occurring in larger or small numbers every year.

Apoplexy and Paralysis.—The deaths from these diseases were nearly the same in each of the years, 338 in 1892 and 335 in 1891. In 1893 these had increased to 407. In 1894 to 415. In 1895 there were 417 deaths from apoplexy and paralysis.

Bronchitis.—The deaths from bronchitis were 20 more than in the previous year. There has been a steady increase in the proportionate mortality from bronchitis during the last twenty years previous to 1895, which must be attributed to something more than increased skill in differential diagnosis.

Cancer.—The deaths from cancer were 234 in 1895, 214 in 1894 and 205 in 1893. Cancer has increased slightly in its proportion of mortality to whole number of causes of death, during the last twenty-five years, and is probably due to increased facilities in diagnosis.

Cholera Infantum.—There were 500 deaths from cholera infantum in 1895, 496 deaths in 1894 and 603 deaths in 1893. The proportion to whole number of deaths was 6.64 per cent. For the last 30 years it has been about 7 per cent.

Consumption.—As a cause of death, returned under the name consumption, there were 839 cases. This includes 799 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, and 40 from general tuberculosis. Added to this there were 42 deaths from tubercular meningitis, 4 from tuberculosis of intestines, 7 from tubercular laryngitis and 8 from tubercular peritonitis.

There were 165 more deaths from consumption in 1895 than in 1894, and they were 11.13 per cent of all causes.

A decided contrast will be seen in the proportion of the different diseases, by observation of the diagram shown on page 153. Here, considering the conditions for 29 years, it will be seen that consumption has exceeded pneumonia nearly 100 per cent. as a cause.

Diarrhœa and Dysentery.—The mortality from these diseases was 23 less in number than in the previous year, or 101 in 1895, 124 in 1894 and 159 in 1893. But in proportion to entire mortality in 1895, they were only about four-tenths of one per cent. less than in 1894.

Diphtheria.—This disease had a mortality of 340 in 1895, which was 207 more than 1894; 315 of these were in Providence county, 94 being in Providence city. The percentage to the whole number of deaths was 4.51. In 1893 it was 2.11, but in 1892 was 1.20, and in 1877 was 11.56.

Fevers, Malarial.—These had a mortality of 29 in 1895 and 26 in 1894.

Fever, Typhoid.—There were 125 deaths from typhoid fever in 1895 and 159 in 1894. Typhoid fever as a disease and as a cause of death, has gradually lessened in both proportions as compared with other important diseases, during the last fifteen years.

Heart, Diseases of.—The deaths from diseases of the heart numbered 535 against 476 in 1894. Diseases of this organ have been gradually increasing during the last thirty years. See Table LXXVIII, page 216, Reg. Rep.

Influenza.—The number of deaths reported as from this disease in 1895 was 115, 51 less than in 1894. During the year 1892 there were 336 deaths from this cause.

Kidneys, Diseases of.—The number of deaths from diseases of the kidneys in 1895 was 341, the number in 1894 was 312. Diseases of these organs have been gradually assuming large importance as causes of death during the last thirty years. The ratio of mortality for five years 1885-89, was nearly five times as large as the ratio for the years 1890–95. See Table LXXXI, page 224, Reg. Rep.

Pneumonia.—The number of deaths caused by pneumonia in 1895 was 685 as against 665 in 1894. Pneumonia has gradually increased in importance as a cause of death for the last fifteen years. See Reg. Rep., Table LXXXVI, page 234.

SCARLATINA.—The number of deaths was 107, 7 less than in 1894. The proportion was 1.42 per cent. of the whole number of deaths. Scarlatina has largely decreased in epidemic prevalence and proportion of mortality during the last fifteen years, as compared with previous periods of fifteen years each.

SMALL-POX.—There were no deaths from small-pox in 1895; there were two in 1894, none in 1893, and four in 1892. The diminution of cases and the decrease of mortality as a consequence, has been quite remarkable during the last fifteen years. The efficacy of vaccination has had remarkable endorsement.

Contagious Diseases Reported in 1895.

DIPHTHERIA.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Barrington	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bristol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Warren	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	..	..	0	0	0
Coventry	3	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
East Greenwich	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
West Greenwich	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Warwick	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
Jamestown	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	..	0	0	0
Little Compton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middletown	0	0	0	0	0	.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newport	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	1	2	1	1	1
New Shoreham	..	..	..	..	0	0	0	..	..	..	..	..
Portsmouth	0	0	0	..	0	..	..	0	..	..	0	0
Tiverton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burrillville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central Falls	..	..	..	..	8	1	9	11	17	24	41	24
Cranston	1	2	4	1	4	..	4	1	0	3	17	10
Cumberland	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	25	28	31	22
East Providence	6	2	3	1	7	3	7	0	0	1	4	2
Foster	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Glocester	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	0	0	0
Johnston	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	6	15	40	19
Lincoln	5	12	4	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	4	5
North Providence	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
North Smithfield	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	0	..	..
Pawtucket	9	1	2	3	5	6	8	4	6	23	32	25
Providence	27	14	9	14	20	21	10	11	17	21	37	33
Scituate	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	..
Smithfield	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Woonsocket	0	1	1	5	3	2	1	12	14	10	12	10
Charlestown	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	1	4	0	1	2
Exeter	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hopkinton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	1	0	3
Narragansett	0	0	0	..	1	..	..	..	0	0	0	0
North Kingstown	0	0	0	0	0	.	..	..	0	..	..	..
Richmond	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	..
South Kingstown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	0	0
Westerly	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	4	1	4
Total cases, 1895	62	33	31	26	50	35	55	52	100	137	227	164
Total cases, 1894	35	17	31	22	41	32	7	10	23	33	32	58

Contagious Diseases Reported in 1895.

SCARLET FEVER.

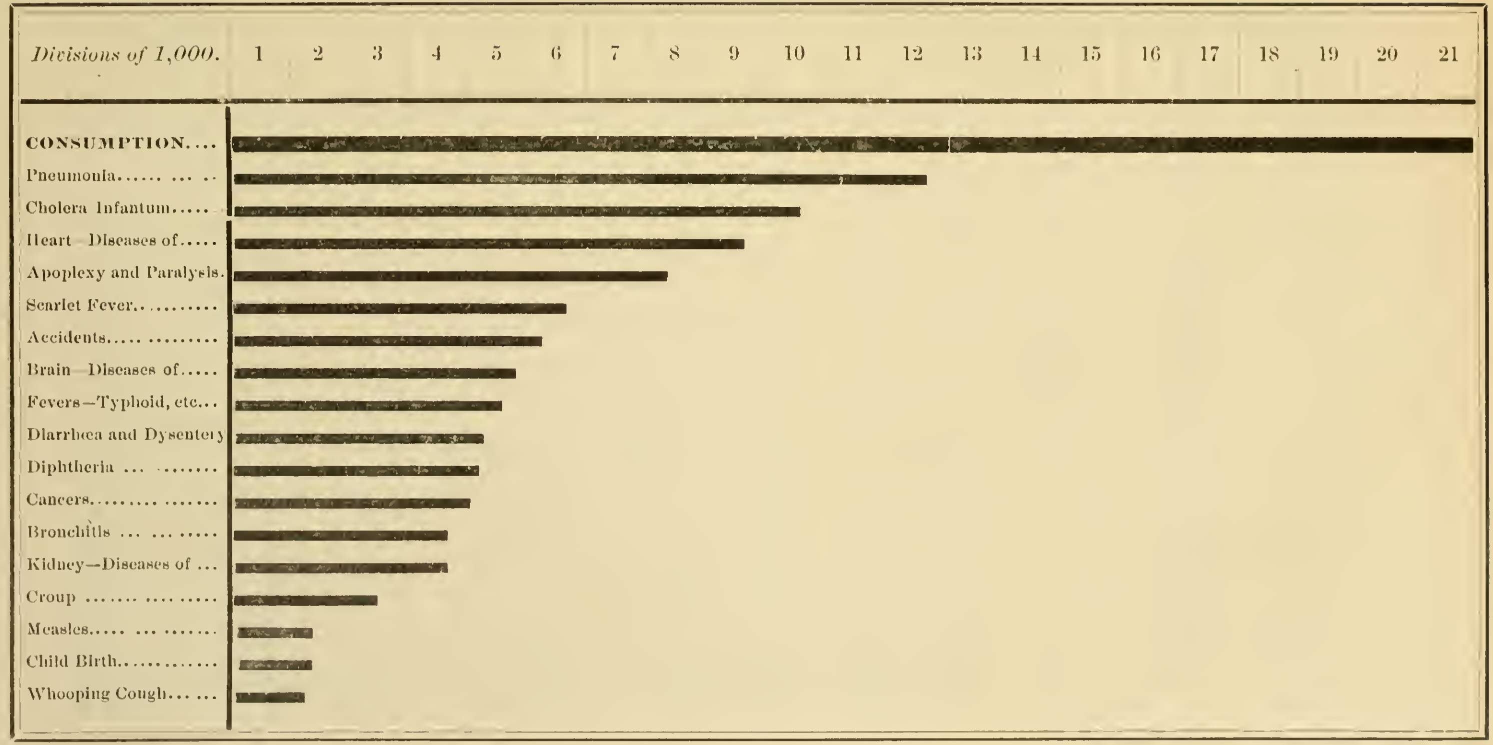
CITIES AND TOWNS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Barrington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bristol	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Warren	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	..	1	1	0
Coventry	0	..	..	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
East Greenwich	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Greenwich	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Warwick	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2
Jamestown	0	0	0	3	0	0	..	0	..	0	0	0
Little Compton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middletown	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newport	14	3	3	6	3	0	2	0	2	2	2	3
New Shoreham	..	..	..	.	0	0	0	..	..	..	..	..
Portsmouth	0	0	0	..	0	..	..	0	..	..	0	0
Tiverton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burrillville	4	2	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	2	0
Central Falls	..	..	..	..	1	0	1	0	1	0	6	9
Cranston	3	10	6	0	1	..	0	0	0	0	1	1
Cumberland	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	3	1	3
East Providence	2	1	1	5	2	8	8	2	1	2	0	7
Foster	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Glocester	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	0	0	0
Johnston	12	3	4	15	10	8	7	0	7	6	6	6
Lincoln	12	0	6	1	0	2	0	0	1	4	1	3
North Providence	0	2	5	7	0	4	2	1	4	1	0	0
North Smithfield	1	..	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	0	..	..
Pawtucket	19	2	0	0	5	3	5	2	2	3	2	6
Providence	87	88	82	74	30	39	23	34	30	34	56	38
Scituate	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..
Smithfield	0	0	0	1	4	3	2	6	0	1	1	5
Woonsocket	10	5	5	10	10	6	3	2	3	5	3	2
Charlestown	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exeter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hopkinton	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	1	0	0
Narragansett	0	0	0	..	0	..	..	..	0	0	0	0
North Kingstown	0	0	0	0	0	..	..	..	3	0	..	..
Richmond	0	1	0	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..
South Kingstown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	0	5
Westerly	2	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total cases, 1895	168	132	118	123	69	78	56	47	55	63	87	91
Total cases, 1894	133	95	91	70	71	53	33	33	58	77	103	122

Contagious Diseases Reported in 1895.

TYPHOID FEVER.

Cities and Towns.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Barrington	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Bristol	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Warren	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	..	0	0	0
Coventry	0	..	..	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
East Greenwich	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
West Greenwich	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..
Warwick	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	3	3	6	0
Jamestown	0	0	0	0	0	1	..	0	..	0	0	0
Little Compton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middletown	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newport	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	4	7	6	1
New Shoreham	..	..	..	..	0	0	0	..	..	..	..	.
Portsmouth	0	0	0	..	0	..	..	1	..	..	3	0
Tiverton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burrillville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Central Falls	..	..	..	..	0	0	11	0	0	2	2	1
Cranston	1	4	4	0	0	..	0	0	0	2	0	2
Cumberland	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0
East Providence	4	4	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	3	1	3
Foster	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Glocester	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	1	1	0	0	0
Johnston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
Lincoln	22	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5
North Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
North Smithfield	0	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	..	..
Pawtucket	54	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	1	3	0
Providence	5	16	10	11	7	7	4	9	12	16	22	65
Scituate	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	..
Smithfield	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Woonsocket	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	3
Charlestown	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	1	3	0	0	2
Exeter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hopkinton	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	..	1	2	0
Narragansett	0	0	0	..	0	..	..	..	0	1	0	1
North Kingstown	0	0	0	0	0	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Richmond	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	..
South Kingstown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	0	0
Westerly	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	1
Total cases, 1895	104	35	15	18	8	13	30	25	34	46	53	90
Total cases, 1894	61	27	54	23	25	14	13	54	59	76	55	31

DIAGRAM EXHIBITING THE COMPARATIVE MORTALITY BY ABSOLUTE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM EIGHTEEN PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH IN RHODE ISLAND FOR THIRTY NINE YEARS, 1865-1895.



LEGISLATION DURING THE YEAR.

THE REGULATION OF THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE IN THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

About eleven years ago a local, limited society of younger practitioners was formed in the city of Providence for the purpose of exchange of medical ideas. One of the first subjects of discussion was "How might the State be rid of the Itinerant Quack?"

A committee was appointed which presented at the following session of the Legislature a bill for the control of the practice of medicine. The bill was lost in the Senate. The following year another bill was presented, but from the objections of the members from the south part of the State the bill was again lost.

In 1888 the late Secretary of the State Board of Health, with the assistance of a present member of the Board, and who was at that time a member of the Legislature, endeavored to obtain the passage of a suitable law covering the same ground. At this time, by communication with and the assistance of the medical profession of the State, upwards of three thousand signatures were obtained to a petition for the passage of a medical practice act.

Subsequently a committee on legislation was appointed by the Rhode Island Medical Society for the same purpose. Nearly every year a bill of some form has been presented by that committee and lost. Regulations of the strictest requirements were at times considered, and at one time a simple registration act was presented. The Legislature refused to consider anything which would control this practice. Sufficient laws had already been engrossed governing the practice of pharmacists, dentists, and sales of goods placed upon the market, as "fire sales" were not allowed without evidence that the parties were responsible in their statements.

The reason for the failure to pass a medical control is readily explained when it is considered that the largest representation in this State comes from the rural portion of the State, where the population could not be expected to be familiar with the impositions and chicanery which was practiced in the larger cities.

The main desire of the medical profession was to obtain a means of preventing the practice of medicine and surgery by persons who had not the slightest, or only a rudimentary, knowledge of the human system and the conditions going on within the body, and no knowledge of the structure of the same.

Any one who saw fit and had sufficient boldness of address could establish himself in business, and placing a placard before the public eye, was privileged to juggle with the feelings, the health and the pocket book of any one who was sufficiently gullible to employ him. And the laity, especially the poorer class of the public who do not have a family physician at their command and in whom they have confidence, are liable to call upon the first physician whose name is seen upon the side of a house. The case is usually an emergent one, and they have no means of making a distinction, for the signs all read alike. The physician is called, and by some action or advice it is seen by the patient that the person employed to assist him in his need is not what he represented himself to be. He can discharge him, to be sure, but it is too late, the mischief has been done, valuable time has been lost, and his money has been wasted.

That the uninformed public might feel a safety in employing a reliable physician or surgeon to care for their welfare, and when called that the employed would at least have intelligence enough to refuse the case if his knowledge was not sufficient to cover the conditions found, it seemed desirable to have a law which should admit to practice only those whose education had been sufficiently complete, either by study or experience, and no others.

The itinerant doctor has been the bane of this State for years, and with the restrictions placed upon them in every State but three, we have had our share and more. Our population is a largely operative one, and one which is easily led to believe statements because they are placed in print.

Every physician can testify to the harmfulness of this line of practice as a cause of the increase of his own practice. The wholesale advertiser induces those who have slight ailments to consider that there is little hope for them. They treat them for awhile for some imaginary ailment, and the patient having been thoroughly frightened or led to a state of despondency, and finding no relief, seeks another physician and who may be a physician having some knowledge of the practice of medicine and surgery, and who has cause to thank the liberal advertiser.

The saddest form of this imposition is seen in the innumerable cases of consumption and other chronic or incurable disease which the charlatan positively guarantees (the guarantee being his own statement) that he will cure these patients for a given lump sum, if paid down at once. The treatment will be continued until the patient becomes discouraged or dies. The itinerant does not remain long enough to ascertain how much good he has done to the regular profession nor injury to the patient; nor does he care. He remains as long as he can stand the importunities of his patients, and then goes to reap another harvest in some state which opens its arms to him as this one has done for years past. To the regular physician who remains this is the oft repeated story. The patient comes with hopes and money gone, and the state is often asked to pay for the last expenses of the patient, who has often saved the little sum given to the charlatan, for the purpose of a decent burial.

From these statements it will be readily seen why the medical practitioner has no especial interest in the passage of such a law, except the loss of dignity which is involved by permitting an imposition and criminal procedure to continue under the guise of a profession which he has adopted.

At the January session of the Legislature of this year a bill was presented which, with little or no opposition, passed and became a law on May 16, and took effect on July 16. The conditions for practice in the State under the action of this law are briefly as follows:

First. The possession of a diploma from a reputable medical college endorsed by the State Board of Health as such. Only such colleges as require a three years graded course are to be considered as having the endorsement of the Board; or

Second. Satisfactory evidence that the person making the application was reputably engaged in the practice of medicine or surgery in this State prior to January 1st, 1892. This evidence shall be subscribed to and verified by oath, in affidavit, and such statements if wilfully false shall subject the affiant to conviction and punishment for perjury; or

Third. Submission of the applicant to an examination by the State Board of Health to determine if the applicant possesses sufficient knowledge to practice medicine or surgery and who is not included in either of the foregoing conditions.

The exact text of the law is as follows, and is almost an exact copy of the law in use in the State of Kentucky, and to which this State is indebted for the use thereof. It was first brought to the attention of the Committee of the Rhode Island Medical Society by its publication in the predecessor of the *Atlantic Medical Weekly.*

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of each town and city clerk to purchase a book of suitable size, to be known as the "Medical Register" of each city or town and to set apart one full page for the registration of each physician; and when any physician shall die or remove from the city or town, said clerk shall make a note of the same at the bottom of the page; and shall on the first day of January in each year, transmit to the office of the State Board of Health a duly certified list of the physicians of said city or town registered under this law, together with such other information as is hereinafter required, and perform such other duties as are required by this law; and such clerk shall receive the sum of fifty cents from each physician so registered, which shall be his full compensation for all the duties required under this law.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person to practice medicine or surgery in any of its branches, within the limits of this State, who has not exhibited and registered in the city or town clerk's office of the city or town in which he or she resides, his or her authority for so practicing medicine as herein prescribed, together with his or her age, address, place of birth and the school or system of medicine to which he or she proposes to belong; and the person so registering shall subscribe and verify by oath, before such clerk, an affidavit containing such facts, which if wilfully false, shall subject the affiant to conviction and punishment for perjury.

SEC. 3. Authority to practice medicine under this law shall be a certificate from the State Board of Health, and said Board shall upon application issue a certificate to any reputable physician who is practicing, or who desires to begin the practice of medicine or surgery in this State, who possesses any of the following qualifications:

First. A diploma from a reputable and legally chartered medical college, endorsed as such by the State Board of Health.

Second. Satisfactory evidence from the person claiming the same that such person was reputably and honorably engaged in the practice of medicine or surgery in this State prior to January first, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two. Any person not qualified as hereinbefore provided, before practicing medicine or surgery in this State, shall present himself before said State Board of Health and submit himself to such examination as said Board may require. Said Board shall examine any person presenting himself, and if the examination is satisfactory shall issue its certificate as hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, any person so presenting himself shall pay to the Board the sum of ten dollars for each examination, and said fee shall in no case be returned and shall be applied to pay the expenses of the Board of Health. Applicants may present their credentials by mail or by proxy, and the Board shall issue its certificates to such applicants as are entitled thereto as though the applicant were present. All the certificates shall be signed by the President and Secretary, and attested by the seal of the Board, and not more than two dollars shall be charged for any certificate.

SEC. 4. Nothing in this law shall be so construed as to authorize any itinerant doctor to register or to practice medicine in any part of this State.

SEC. 5. The State Board of Health may refuse to issue the certificate provided for in section three of this article, to any individual guilty of grossly unprofessional conduct of a character likely to deceive or defraud the public, and it may after due notice and hearing revoke such certificates for like cause. In all cases of refusal or revocation, the applicant may appeal to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, who may affirm or overrule the decision of the Board, and its decision shall be final.

SEC. 6. Nothing in this law shall be so construed as to discriminate against any particular school or system of medicine, or to prohibit women from practicing midwifery, or to prohibit gratuitous services in case of emergency; nor shall this law apply to commissioned surgeons of the United States army, navy or marine hospital service, or to legally qualified physicians of another State, called to see a particular case, but who do not open an office or appoint any place in this State where they may meet patients or receive calls.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the State Board of Health to bring to the attention of the courts any violation of the provisions of the law within their respective jurisdictions.

SEC. 8. Any person living in this State, or any person coming into this State, who shall practice medicine or surgery, or attempt to practice medicine or surgery, in any of its branches, or who shall perform or attempt to perform any surgical operation for or upon any person within the limits of this State for reward or compensation, in violation of the provisions of this law, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined fifty dollars, and upon each and every subsequent conviction shall be fined one hundred dollars and imprisoned thirty days, or either or both, in the discretion of the court; and in no case, where any provision of this law has been violated shall the person so violating be entitled to receive compensation for services rendered. To open an office for such purpose, or to announce to the public in any other way, a readiness to practice medicine or surgery in this State shall be to engage in the practice of medicine within the meaning of this law.

SEC. 9. This act shall take effect sixty days after its passage.

Under the first condition it became necessary for each and every practitioner to present his diploma to some member of the State Board of Health for verification as well as to swear to the ownership for proof of identity and possession before a notary. This was necessary for various obvious reasons, as will be shown in a subsequent issue. It is of some inconvenience to some practitioners living some distance from the city, but as it is for but once and as we have all been hoping and asking for that privilege, for just once, the need of complaint is not so evident.

Under the second form the applicant is obliged to make affidavit to the following statement:

> I am not and never have been an itinerant doctor, and will not become such in any capacity under a certificate if granted, and I was reputably and continuously engaged in the practice of medicine or surgery in the State of Rhode Island prior to January 1, 1892.

In addition to this and in order to assist the Board in having "satisfactory" evidence that the applicant was in practice before the prescribed date, it was essential that the names of two reputable physicians should be affixed to the application, in the following form:

> I hereby certify that I am acquainted with the above named . . . . . and that he has to my personal knowledge been reputably, honorably and continuously engaged in the practice of medicine or surgery in this State prior to January first, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.
>
> (To be signed by *two reputable physicians* practicing in this State.)

While this is not taken as complete evidence of the fact, it is at times, and with satisfactory names, all that could be asked for. In other cases, as has been shown by experience, and as was to be expected, signatures were given by those who knew little or nothing of the applicant. In these cases other proof became necessary to satisfy the Board.

Those not having privilege of application under the so-called time limit or second form, and provided for under the third form, are allowed an examination before the Board to prove their ability to practice.

> Such examinations are to be made in writing and will be of an elementary and practical character, but sufficiently strict to test the qualifications of the candidate as a practitioner.
>
> Examinations will be upon the following subjects: Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Pathology, Surgery, Theory and Practice, Obstetrics, Gynæcology, Hygiene and Medical Jurisprudence.
>
> On receipt of affidavit and fee the Secretary will notify the applicant when and where to appear for examination. No examination will be authorized until the affidavit and fee have been forwarded to the Secretary of the State Board of Health.

While this law is not all that could be desired, it has already been of value in suppressing the intentions of many irregular practitioners who are daily excluded from practice in other states, and who, making application, find that they cannot meet with the requirements of the act. That midwives should be allowed to continue in practice is objectionable, but was necessary for the satisfaction of those districts where a physician is not to be found for miles in any direction, and where it has been the custom for ages past for some older woman, who has assisted at many births, to act in the capacity of accoucher.

That 95 per cent. of all births are normal and need no assistance has been of service in establishing the reputation of this class. If the midwife had sufficient preliminary knowledge, or lack of self assertion, to know enough to ask for assistance in the other 5 per cent., and to let nature alone and not meddle with the normal cases, objection to this class would be less warranted. But it is well known that it is not the conscientious and good old lady who always attends these cases. There is now springing up among the foreign population, as well as still existing in the remote country districts, certain persons calling themselves "midwives" who are, from lack of knowledge and from their filthy habits, the cause of many a death in this state which might have been avoided. Evidence is already accumulating which will show this matter in its true light and which would not have been available had not this law been passed.

That many practitioners who are ignorant of the first laws of nature are allowed to practice because they have been in practice before a given time, appears to be a weakness in the law. It does seem incongruous that because a man or woman has practiced medicine with roots, herbs or some special form of blood medicine or liniment they shall be allowed to have a certificate to practice medicine, while a person who has spent two years of hard study in a scientific medical school and has familiarized himself with the requirements of intelligent practice, shall be excluded because he did not study three or four years. The excuse for the introduction of such a provision in the law is that the influence exerted in the legislature by this class of "doctors" is so much stronger than that influenced by the regular profession that the passage of any law without that condition was impossible. It is not that the regular profession has not more influence, but they will not take the trouble to exert that influence. Whatever work was done to encourage the passage of the act was done by the committee appointed by the society and not by the influence or advice of the individuals of the medical profession, who individually were indifferent to the condition of things from the reasons given at the beginning of this article.

The greatest evil which arises from this form of law is not so much from the continuance in practice of individuals who have been here for thirty or forty years, and who have become more or less harmless, but it is from the influx of foreign and irresponsible persons who have suddenly appeared or professed to have arrived in this state a few months before the ascribed limit of time.

These are not "herb doctors," but are irresponsible persons who are seeking to practice in any way that may present itself, regardless of the consequences, using every manner of irregular procedure and misrepresentation to gain their ends and a livelihood.

It is to this latter class that the attention of the Board is most urgently called and with which the greatest difficulty is being experienced. It is astonishing to see the names of reputable physicians placed against the statement that they know these persons, and state that they were reputably engaged in the practice of medicine before January 1st, 1892. The names are obtained with the ease of a signature to a petition for a Fourth of July celebration and are respected by the Board with this value.

In the execution of the law the Board will make every endeavor to see that the full meaning of the law is applied, but it will be of the greatest assistance, as it has already been, if each practitioner would consider himself as a member of a sub-committee of the Board and advise in regard to individual cases which may come to their attention, in regard to midwives, "time limit" cases, disreputable or unprofessional conduct in the *commercial* meaning of the word, and including any questionable methods of regular practitioners.

MORE PERFECT RECORD OF BIRTHS.

Heretofore it has been the custom, as provided by the Public Statutes, to take an annual census of the births which have occurred during the year. This is done during the month of January next succeeding.

It is obvious to those not familiar with vital statistics that in this way, especially in the larger cities and towns, quite a number of births would be lost sight of and could not be recorded. This is more liable to occur in the towns having a large manufacturing population, and especially in those towns having a large number of cotton and woolen mills, with a migratory population. This migration takes place usually as the result of business depressions ; in different localities as the result of strikes, and, as with the Canadian population, there exists a tendency to a return to the old home annually in the spring months.

Among those families going from our state are carried many children born in this state and who, having been born before the time of taking the actual census in January, are not recorded in this state; hence the annual number of births which have occurred in this state is reduced by just so many.

A record of the birth is lost, since the state to which the family has migrated makes no note of the birth in any way, inasmuch as it was not born in that particular state. In some few states, notably Massachusetts, it has been the custom to obtain a more perfect record of reports of all births with the necessary data for record monthly, from the physician who was present at the birth.

To be sure, there are a large number of children born without the attendance of even a midwife, and for those cases it is difficult to make provisions, except by obliging a report to be made by the parent, and in cases where the birth is of foreign parentage a lack of knowledge of the laws would result in failure of the report of such a case. Many of these cases would be discovered, and necessary data, which had not been filled in in the monthly return, could be obtained by the annual census taker on his annual rounds.

In the countries on the continent it is the anxious desire of the parents that the record of the birth of a child, and the occurrence of a marriage, shall be placed where future reference will give all the facts which at times may mean wealth or honor to the succeeding generations. This country is at present so young that the necessity of attention to records of this kind has not been shown, and a corresponding lack of interest is the result.

That the record of registration of vital statistics in this state might continue to hold the position which it has always been the endeavor of the department to maintain since the beginning of the collection of vital statistics in 1853, the State Registrar framed a bill similar to the one in force in the state of Massachusetts. This was introduced at the January session of the Legislature, and provides that all births, with the necessary data for a complete record, shall be reported to the City or Town Clerk on or before the fifth of the month next succeeding the event. This report is to be made by the physician or midwife in attendance. The bill, which was passed and became a law on April eighteenth, is as follows:

AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 85 OF THE PUBLIC STATUTES."

[Passed at the January Session, 1895.]

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Physicians and midwives shall, on or before the fifth day of each month, report to the clerk of each city or town a correct list of all children born therein during the month next preceding, at whose birth they were present, stating the date and place of each birth, the name of the child (if it has any), the sex and color of the child, the name, place of birth and residence of the parents, and the occupation of the father. The fee of the physician or midwife shall be twenty five cents for each birth so reported, and shall be paid by the city or town in which the report is made.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect upon its passage.

It is believed that all physicians will assist in making these records as complete as possible, as they have already shown a desire to assist in the correction of the causes of death, and for which no recompense has been given.

About two years ago the City Registrar of the city of Providence adopted the system of monthly reports of births from physicians, the compensation being ten cents for each report made. The satisfactory manner in which the returns have been made shows the interest of the medical profession in matters of this kind.

That many of the records of births have been lost to the state in previous years is shown by the fact that the City Registrar obtained from the parish registers of christenings in Catholic churches, in 1892, about 400 births, in addition to the number collected by the enumerators. In 1893 the number of births collected by the enumerators of the city of Providence was 3,256. This number was increased by reference to the parish registers and also by the systematic reports from physicians, monthly, to 4,210, or a gain of about 1,000.

In order to obtain advantage of this new law at the earliest possible moment, a circular has been sent to all physicians, whose addresses are available to the Secretary, calling attention to the law and asking for their assistance in order to obtain the best results.

Blank forms were at the same time supplied to them; a further supply being available from the various town clerks or from the State Board of Health.

THE WORKING OF THE MEDICAL LAW IN THIS STATE.

The physicians very generally accepted the conditions of the law with a co-operative spirit and have materially aided the Secretary in arranging what has been to all more or less of an annoyance.

The result of the work has been quite satisfactory and there have been 480 certificates issued. Of these 436 have been issued on the first or diploma form, while 44 have been issued on the second or time limit form.

Applicants have been permitted to withdraw in 19 instances.

The grounds for refusal have been numerous and consist of unprofessional conduct, itinerancy, inability to present satisfactory evidence of having been engaged in practice in this State before 1892 and refusal to submit to examination.

A very large number of applications have been received from physicians outside of the State who desire the possession of a certificate for various reasons. Some are from young graduates who actually intend coming here and locating for a sufficiently long time to establish the fact that the field is not sufficiently lucrative to warrant their remaining here. There have been numerous others who have acquired the not erroneous idea that it would be an excellent plan to obtain certificates in all the states possible, so if by chance they should conclude to make a change in their field of work their way would be clear for them to enter at once, and they would not be amenable to any change in the law which in the meantime might have become more exacting.

Others of this class applied for the purpose of ascertaining whether they could practice here before coming, with the intention of advertising thoroughly and then decamping at the proper time.

To avoid the mistake of issuing certificates to this latter class and to prevent the promiscuous distribution of them over the country, a ruling of the Board has been made providing that no certificate shall be issued to an applicant, no matter what his credentials may be, until he has located and established himself here for a sufficient length of time to assure the Board that he desires and intends to practice here and to establish the fact that he is reputable as a physician.

This ruling has proved already to be a most necessary one, having prevented many from registering from outside the State, some of whom had already placed their advance advertisements in the daily papers.

One applicant had already located here and had shown a diploma from a recognized medical college, but before the certificate could be filled out the daily papers presented a very good picture of the applicant and advertisements were distributed among the public of an unprofessional character.

Of course the Board did not feel justified in issuing the certificate and the applicant was given leave to withdraw.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS OF CULTURES TAKEN FROM CASES OF SUSPECTED DIPHTHERIA.

With the introduction of Anti-Diphtheritic Serum, it became one of the duties of the Board to ascertain the value of this remedy, and, if possible, to encourage its use in a scientific manner. In order to determine if this material had virtues antagonistic to the growth of the organisms which are known to be the causation of the symptoms which are classed as diphtheria, it was necessary to ascertain if the organisms were actually present, and that the case was really one of diphtheria.

To inject the anti-toxin in a case of follicular tonsillitis and obtain a recovery was of no value and should not be placed as a credit to the new remedy. Likewise an injection given in an actual case of diphtheria with fatal results should not be cited as a failure of the anti-toxin since the diagnosis of the disease had been based upon clinical appearances only, for while the diagnostician may see before him a throat covered with a soft flabby membrane, at times offensive, it does not always follow that the case is one of diphtheria.

The micrococci and streptococci will often produce an extensive membrane simulating diphtheria. Likewise the presence of the Klebs-Lœffler bacillus will often produce so poor a growth in the throat that it may readily be passed for a tonsillitis, if clinical observations were alone depended upon.

Therefore, in conjunction with the use of the new remedy and to carry out a motion of the Board at a previous meeting, the Secretary offered to place the facilities of bacteriological diagnosis before the medical profession. Tubes of sterilized nutrient blood serum with accompanying swab and directions were distributed among the drug stores most convenient throughout the state, subject to the demand of the physician. The sample being gathered by means of the swab from the throat by the physician, and spread upon the nutrient media, was forwarded to the Board for examination. After the usual period in the incubator the examination of the growth showed the presence or absence of the diphtheria bacillus. This information was at once communicated to the physician in charge of the case as soon as possible before his departure on his visits in the morning.

In this way a determination as to the desirability, or necessity, of using the anti-toxin in a case as a remedial agent was obtained. This information was also of service to the Health Departments in determining whether to consider the case as one calling for quarantine, or if proving to be a benign case of tonsillitis, isolation from the public was not so urgently demanded.

A further assistance to the public has been the retention of the quarantine until such time as the throat of the patient fails to show the presence of the organism. It has been frequently demonstrated that a person, presumably recovered from a mild or a severe form of diphtheria, may continue to have the organisms of the disease growing in their throat, yet having received a certain immunity by the attack from which they are now recovered, the person is no longer susceptible to the action of the organisms. Should these be transmitted to another throat, as is possible by using the drinking-glass of another in the same family, then the organisms finding a suitable soil, and the new subject not being immunized, becomes a new case and a new source of infection.

The accompanying table gives the results found in the examinations of throats during the first eight months of the year—from January to September—and is very interesting data.

FROM JANUARY 1ST TO SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1895.—EIGHT MONTHS.

CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS.	LOCATION OF MEMBRANE.							RESULT.													When there are other cases in the family.	DURATION OF DISEASE			
								K. L. PRESENT.					K. L. ABSENT.												
	Total	None.	Uncertain and unstated.	Tonsils.	Pharynx.	Tonsils and Pharynx.	T. N. P.	K.L. present.	K.L. pure.	K.L and Mic.	K.L. and Strep.	K.L., Mic. and Strep.	K.L. absent.	Mic. only.	Mic. and Strep.	Mic. Strep. and lgr. bacilli.	Mic. and lgr. bacilli.	Mic. and diplo.	No growth.		One day.	Few days.	One week.	Weeks.
TONSILLITIS	14	1	3	10	...	...	...	5	2	3	...	...	9	2	2	1	2	2	...	3	3	6	1	...
FOLLICULAR TONSILLITIS	29	5	1	23	...	...	...	6	1	3	...	2	23	9	8	5	...	1	...	3	10	15	2	...
DIPHTHERIA	239	67	31	80	33	22	6	113	30	71	2	10	126	67	30	8	13	8	...	66	27	76	26	68
PHARYNGITIS	12	6	2	2	2	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	8	3	5	...	...	...	1	5	1	1	...	...
NO DIAGNOSIS, S.D.	89	22	26	29	10	2	...	57	4	15	...	2	68	28	14	7	10	6	3	11	10	34	10	8
CROUP	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
TOTAL	387	104	64	144	45	24	6	141	41	94	2	14	235	109	60	21	25	17	4	88	51	133	39	76

In 387 cases of suspected Diphtheria, cultures taken showed the presence of K.L. in 151 cases. Of these—K.L. pure, 41; K.L. and Mic., 94; K.L. and Strep., 2; K.L., Mic. and Strep., 14.

K.L.—Klebs Löffler.

Number of cases where subsequent examinations have been made and K.L. continuing to be present—33 cases, 2 examinations; 18 cases, 3 examinations; 13 cases, 4 examinations; 4 cases, 5 examinations; 1 case, 6 examinations.

S.D.—Supposed to be Diphtheria.

It will be observed, by a perusal of the figures, that there were 387 specimens or cultures examined. Of these a positive diagnosis was made from the clinical symptoms in 239, and in 89 as suspicious of diphtheria, or 328 in which isolation or quarantine would have been considered necessary. Of this last number, in 89 there was no appearance of membrane in the throat. Of the 239 cases of positive diphtheria clinically there were 126 in which the bacillus of diphtheria was absent. In 113 the diagnosis was confirmed. In the 89 which were suspicious, only 21 proved to be positive, while 68 were negative. This makes 151 of the 387 having the presence of K. L.

Of those showing the presence of the Klebs-Lœffler bacillus the organisms were found growing as a pure culture, free from contamination of any of the various organisms which are apt to be present in any inflammatory condition of the mouth, or in fact in every healthy mouth, in 41 cases only. In 94 the bacillus was associated with the micrococcus, twice with the streptococcus, and 14 times with micrococcus and streptococcus. In several cases where Klebs-Lœffler were found, streptococci and micrococci were present—some of these cases soon after developing symptoms of scarlet fever and measles.

In 43 cases of provisional diagnosis of tonsillitis and follicular tonsillitis, the bacilli of diphtheria were found present in eleven cases, in eight of which the micrococci and streptococci were associated. In four cases diagnosed as "croup" the Klebs-Lœffler was found present in three.

Out of all this number examined there were four tubes only which failed to give any growth whatever. This may have been due to an excessive temperature in the incubator during the night, or a failure on the part of the physician to have properly inoculated the surface of the blood serum in the tube. In 88 instances there were other cases of the disease present in the family.

RECORDS OF ALL CASES OF CONSUMPTION IN THE STATE.

As a part of the investigation of the subject of tuberculosis in man, a card catalogue record of all deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis has been arranged. At present this data is available from the commencement of the year 1890, and is completed to date. This division of the work affords much interesting material for study. The number of deaths for the different years was as follows:

Deaths in 1890	911
" " 1891	814
" " 1892	848
" " 1893	812
" " 1894	825
Total	4,210

These 4,210 cases are recorded on cards with the following data: Name, address, age, color, married, single or widow, name before marriage and date of death. By collecting the names in this way it is observed that certain names recur at varying periods of time, and by looking up the individual case further, it will be found that this death has occurred in a family where previous deaths from consumption have taken place, the address in many cases being the same.

In 116 instances there were two cases occurring in the same family, and in 15 instances, three cases.

Should the records go back for more years, a larger number would be discovered.

In addition to the card catalogue of the names of the decedents, a separate card catalogue of the *premises* where the death occurred has been kept, and thus it is possible to ascertain when any particular house may have, by chance, been infected with this disease.

It is further possible to ascertain if more than one case has occurred in any one house.

Of the 4,210 premises recorded, more than one case has been reported in one hundred and thirty-four instances in Providence city. In fifteen cases there had occurred three cases in the same house, and in one instance four.

Of instances where there were two cases in a house, in forty-three they were of the same family, while in seventy-three cases they were of different names, presumably of different families. Of the three cases in a house, in six instances they were of the same family, and in three instances, two of the three were of the same name. Of the four cases in a house, all were of the same family.

Outside the city of Providence there were thirteen instances where more than one case had occurred on the same premises, distributed as follows: Bristol, one; Newport, eight; East Providence, two, and Pawtucket, two. In one of these there were three cases in the same house. One-half of those having two cases in the house, the persons were of the same family.

State and other public institutions are not included in this list.

EPIDEMIC OF TYPHOID FEVER FROM MILK SUPPLY.

On November 10th, a report was received at this department, that there existed three cases of typhoid fever in one family on the East side of the river, and a question was asked by a friend of the family, if any fault in the plumbing could have been the cause of the condition present. An inspection of the premises revealed a modern house, equipped with all the newest and most complete devices in the way of traps, and a simple system of plumbing, which was erected under the new law governing such arrangements. The members of the family had not been away from home to have acquired the infection elsewhere, the water supply was the general city supply, the Pawtuxet; the milk was received from a dealer whose source of supply, as in most cases, was unknown. In a few days the knowledge was given to the family that another family taking the same supply had received word that the dealer was himself sick with typhoid fever and was unable to continue the delivery of the milk. A visit, by the Secretary, to the house of the dealer, which was located in the town of Johnston, verified this statement, and also elicited the fact that he himself had no cows, but derived his milk from two milk farmers, Y and Z, and that there were two cases of typhoid fever in the family of Y, but no sickness in the family of Z.

Simultaneously the Health Department of Providence had discovered and reported to the State Department that there existed seven or eight cases of typhoid fever which had taken milk from the one milkman named X.

From a visit to the farm of Y, and from the Health Officer of the town of Johnston, it was ascertained that the two cases of typhoid had existed since the middle of October, say about the 15th. The first case which occurred in the city on this milk route was on November 4th.

Upon investigation it was found that the dealer, after delivering his milk to his customers, returned to his barn, where all the cans were rinsed out with cold Pawtuxet water, then with hot water heated in an iron kettle-stove in the barn. The cans were swabbed with a sponge and a soap powder, and again rinsed and hung up to dry in the small wash room in the barn. The barn was kept as cleanly as the average stable and the washing room was partitioned off from the wagon room. The only conditions present which might be offensive to one's taste was the stable odor which permeates all barns and the milky color of the water left in the iron heating kettle. The sponge was sweet to the smell and clean, and although a strong odor might affect milk, or the cans which were left in the barn over night, yet it could not be possibly expected that an odor alone would infect milk with typhoid fever. There was no disagreeable odor in the cans at the time of inspection.

The milk vender X was taken ill about November 18th, some eight days after the appearance of the first case, and could not be considered as being the cause of the infection in washing the cans.

The collection of the milk by the dealer, from the farms, was as follows: Five empty cleaned cans were left at the farm of Y, and five at the farm of Z every night. Into these cans the night's milking was placed. In the morning X would appear at each farm with five more empty cans which would receive the morning's milk, and the ten cans of milk from each farm were carried to the city for distribution. This makes twenty cans of about ten quarts each, or about 200 quarts of milk distributed daily.

It may be here noted that this milk was carried on the road a distance of about four and a half miles before delivering, one-half being cold and the *other half being warm.*

An inspection of the farm of Z revealed a herd of twelve cattle, housed in the usual New England style, during the milking hour and over night. No sickness of any kind had been on the farm. The milking was done by the farmer and his son. The milk was poured from the milking pails into a very large tin milk pail or "drum," the milk first passing through a strainer of double thickness of cheese cloth. From this drum the milk was poured directly into the delivery cans of X. These cans at night were placed in a small brook flowing by the barn in order to remove the "animal or natural heat."

An inspection of the farm of Y showed the presence of fourteen head of cattle in quarters rather more spacious than on the other farm. The conditions of milking were the same; the milkers were the farmer and his brother. The milk was cooled by being lowered into an unused well located in a cultivated patch about a hundred feet from the house.

At this farm there were found two patients convalescing from typhoid fever. That the diagnosis of the attending physician was correct was corroborated by the appearance of the first case, now some four weeks sick, being emaciated, and both patients having thrown off the superficial epidermis of the hands and feet, and by the prodigious appetites usually possessed after illness from this disease.

The mother of the children had acted as nurse to both patients, waiting upon them at all times and caring for them. The father and the brother, who were the milkers, stated that they never attended the patients in any way. The mother's duties at the farm included the washing out of the drum, which received all the milk, and the cheese cloth strainer. Both of these utensils were placed upon the broken branches of an old, dead tree to dry after being washed. The person having this duty was extremely neat, and the premises and house showed attention to this detail.

The fœcal discharges of the patients were said to have been buried some distance from the house on a sloping piece of ground near the cooling well, but at a point which was pointed out as being forty or fifty feet from the well, and was not located near the drinking well. The house had no sink and hence no sink wastes to contaminate either well. The cans when ready to be filled were allowed to air near the barn, being inverted on stakes over an occupied pig stye. With high wind, dusty material could possibly be wafted up from this pen into the cans. The privy vault was a hundred feet or more away from the house and wells and upon a lower grade.

Samples of water were taken from both of the wells for analysis. The sample of the drinking well was considered on account of first, the possibility of its having been contaminated in some unexplainable manner in such a way as to provoke the disease in the members of the family, or being used to wash the drum and straining cloth might have infected them, and while there was no suspicion of dilution of the milk, yet that condition was kept in mind.

The result of the chemical analysis of the drinking well was as follows:

Residue on Evaporation:	
Total	27.7
Loss on Ignition	7.9
Fixed	19.8
Ammonia:	
Free	Slight trace.
Albuminoid	.01
Chlorine	3.4
Nitrogen as Nitrates	.7
Nitrogen as Nitrites	.0
Hardness	13.31

The result of the bacteriological analysis showed the presence of 61 organisms to the cubic centimetre.

This would indicate a water of remarkable purity, equal to any well which was in constant use, and equal to most of the spring waters sold in the city.

The result of the chemical analysis of the water from the cooling well was as follows:

Residue on Evaporation:	
Total	31.8
Loss on Ignition	6.0
Fixed	25.8

Ammonia:	
Free	Slight trace.
Albuminoid	.013
Chlorine	3.5
Nitrogen as Nitrates	1.3
Nitrogen as Nitrites	.0006
Hardness.	18.02

The result of the bacteriological analysis showed the presence of 616 organisms to the cubic centimetre.

This is not a bad result, either chemically or bacteriologically, for a water taken from a stagnant well, and in contact with subsoil water, the surface of the water in the well being but a few feet from the surface of the ground.

While it is admitted that typhoid bacilli may be present in few numbers in a given sample of water, and yet cause a contamination which, in a nutrient media such as milk, would result in the production of large numbers of these organisms with their attendant toxines, yet no attempt was made to isolate the species, owing to the admitted inability of the most expert bacteriologists to isolate and demonstrate this organism satisfactorily.

There were, however, no colonies on or in the plate cultures, which presented the gross appearances accredited to the bacillus-typhosus-abdominalis, nor of the bacillus-coli-communis.

The epidemic lasted from November 10 to December 9, after which time no new cases were reported. There were thirty cases occurring on twenty-four premises, or twenty-four customers. There were three deaths.

As has been previously stated, one-half of the supply was taken from this suspected farm, and this would make the proportion of families affected, equal one-half of the amount of the supply from one farm.

Owing to our inability to fix the period of incubation of this disease to any definite period, it is difficult to say whether the contamination was at one time or was continuous. It might have been but one inoculation, and the cans once infected may have continued the danger for several days.

A suspicion having been aroused by the statement of the milk inspector that he had examined the milk from the combined supply of X, and had found the standard to be below the legal requirements, led to the consideration that a dilution of the milk might have been made. An examination of the well at the farm of Y showed it to be pure, and the question then arose if the dilution might not have come from the supply of Z. A sample of water was taken from the well of Z, although it was located a long distance from the barn where the milking was done. Not believing that this could or would have been used for the purposes of dilution as it would not have been as convenient for use as a brook which was near the barn, no examination was considered necessary by the Board. The chemist of the Board, however, Mr. Swett, having sufficient interest in the matter, examined the water for his own pleasure and submitted the following result:

Residue on Evaporation:	
Total	9.8
Loss on Ignition	4.5
Fixed	5.3
Ammonia:	
Free	.004
Albuminoid	.01
Chlorine	1.
Nitrogen as Nitrates	.42
Nitrogen as Nitrites	Slight trace.
Hardness	4.
Iron	Trace.

No bacteriological examination was made of this sample. This would show that if the milk *had* been diluted there would be nothing to fear.

In order to make the matter more positive the books of both farmers were examined, and it was found that there had been no sudden diminution in the amount of the supply such as had been alleged by the press consequent to the discovery of the poor quality of the inspector's sample.

The final history of this epidemic was, that the farmer from whose farm the suspected milk emanated, was himself taken ill and died of typhoid fever. Whether he was a victim of drinking his own milk, or whether he was a walking case of typhoid, and, as a milker, infected the milk, cannot be positively determined, inasmuch as he was complaining of illness sometime before he was pronounced as sick enough to receive attention from a physician. It is probable, however, from the fact that he was taken ill subsequently to the reports of the cases in the city, that he was a victim from the original cases on his own farm. A question then arises, whether he may not have attended upon the patients and infected himself directly, which is a common accident with the family nurse, and while serving, might have infected the milk from soiled hands.

Conclusions: Inasmuch as it is impossible to be present at the time that an original infection of material is made, whether it be of a water or milk supply, it can never be positively stated in what way the infection is introduced.

In the case under consideration, it would appear to the writer that the source of infection occurred at some time during the illness of the two children on the farm, and that the nurse attendant upon them, being the one who always washed out the drum and straining cloth, had at some moment transferred some of the fœcal matter to these utensils. The cans being once infected and not sterilized at each filling, continued to contain a leaven which infected each subsequent milking.

That the cause of epidemic originated at this farm can hardly be disputed, inasmuch as there was no prevalence of typhoid fever at the time prevailing in the city, and as the length of time which elapsed between the appearance of the disease on the farm and the beginning of the epidemic was such a period as would be looked for from a study of the conditions in the incubation and appearance of this disease.

Another point to be considered is, that after the withdrawal of the supply, the epidemic ceased; the cans having been sterilized in the steam chest, through the courtesy of the City Health Department, in Providence.

APPENDIX.

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS FROM MECHANICAL FILTRATION.*

[Abstracts from a Report made by E. B. Weston, C. E., of Providence, R. I., upon Experiments made by Natural Filtration and in the use of the Morison Filter for Period of Nine Months.]

Read at the Meeting of the American Public Health Association, Denver, Colorado, October, 1895. Complete Report in previous issue of this Report for 1894.

By GARDNER T. SWARTS, M. D.,

SECRETARY OF STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, RHODE ISLAND,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

At the last meeting of this Association at Montreal, the statement was made in the report of the committee on water supplies, that no data had been available to show that filtration by the so-called mechanical methods was successful in removing bacteria. The writer at that time referred to experiments which had been made in the city of Providence, R. I., in order to determine this question for the purpose of establishing a plant capable of filtering 15,000,000 gallons daily, if the experiments were successful.

The figures showing these results were not at that time available, and as they have never been published and as no experiments of a similar character have been made, it seems desirable to place these facts before the Association, inasmuch as many municipalities are agitated over the advisability of introducing the so-called natural or sand-bed filtration or mechanical filtration.

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* Jour. Am. Pub. Health Asso., Jan. 18, 1896—117.

The mechanical form of filter used in the experiments was of the type in which quartz or sand is used as a supporting bed to a film of precipitated coagulant or fixative of organic matter, produced by the introduction into the water, before filtering, of some chemical such as iron or alum; a filter which is also cleansed by means of a reversed current of the water passed through the filter assisted by the use of a rake made to revolve in the bed of the quartz while the washing is being done.

The filters used in this line of experiments were two of the natural sand-bed form imitating the usual filter bed. The mechanical form was represented by one of the New York Filter Company's filters and one of the so-called Morison filters. After the first seven months the sand filters were discontinued, it having been satisfactorily ascertained that the length of run was much less than the mechanical filter before the bed became clogged and the rate of flow in the natural bed was but 30,000,000 gallons per acre in twenty-four hours, while the mechanical filter was run at the rate of 125,000,000 gallons per acre in twenty-four hours. The efficiency of removal of bacteria was not as high, and the results variable, either as the result of cracks in the filter or from some unknown reason. Although both of these natural filtration beds were constructed exactly alike, the results from the second were much poorer than the first. When the natural bed was transformed or assisted by the addition of alum, thus converting it into a mechanical filter, the removal of bacteria was increased to nearly the same as on the Morison filter, but the length of the run was correspondingly decreased.

The sand used in the natural beds was a natural river sand, not over sharp, while the sand used in the mechanical filter was crushed quartz having sharp edges.

In the beginning of the experiments the New York filter gave such varied and unreliable results that its use was abandoned, while the so-called Morison filter was continued in use during the whole series of experiments which lasted for a period of about ten months, the working of the mechanical parts of the filter being perfectly satisfactory and the results obtained being successful.

The filter bed used in this mechanical filter was two feet ten inches in depth, supported upon a base of iron with circular perforations of about four inches in size, which were covered with screens. The crushed quartz used was the "effective size" of 0.59 millimeters. The filter was washed by a reverse current which caused the quartz to boil. The agitation and friction of the particles were increased by means of a rake with long teeth which revolved about a central column in the filter; the rake penetrating the bed by a screw motion from top to bottom.

From the various kinds of coagulant or precipitant used basic sulphate of alumina was selected as being the most satisfactory and effective and was used in all the experiments mentioned. The amount of alumina used was one-half grain to the gallon of water filtered, a lesser quantity failing to satisfactorily remove the organisms, while the amount of three-quarters or one grain per gallon did not increase the removal of the bacteria, while the efficiency of the filter was greatly decreased by reducing the amount of the flow through the filter bed.

The alumina was applied in a free flow at the beginning of a run by pouring into the filter, as the water entered, a pint of the coagulant containing about 911 grains of sulphate of alumina for an average flow of 128,000,000 gallons per acre. The solution was made by adding one part of the alumina to six parts of water; as a result of this addition there forms a white flocculent precipitate over the surface of the grains of quartz and is the actual medium through which the filtration takes place, the quartz serving merely as a supporting bed or sieve. It required about six minutes to form this layer. When applied at the rate of a drop at a time and not in a "free flow" it required about half an hour before the filtering layer would be formed. As soon as the filtering layer was formed the alum solution was dropped in continuously during the run from a regular stop at the rate of a drop a second. The effect of the presence of this layer was to reduce the head or pressure .28 of a foot for 128,000,000 gallons per acre. The depth of the water above the bed at the commencement of the run was nine inches; the average length of the run was about eighteen hours.

Under these conditions it was determined how long after the commencement of the run the filtering ability was at a maximum and also the capacity of the filtering media to remove organisms and also the possibility of removing organisms foreign to river water and simulating pathogenic bacteria in their life history. In this last experiment the Cruikshank bacillus and the baccillus prodigiosus were used, since from their pathogenic properties they could be readily distinguished from the water bacteria.

From an understanding of the proportion of bacteria found in the applied water, and the number to be found in the filtered water, table No. 3 of the report is here appended.

As a result of the whole series of experiments the totals shown in table No. 9 will give an idea of the averages. In consideration of this table it must be remembered that the introduction of only one result, which may be far below the average, will readily reduce what would otherwise be a most favorable average, to a lower point. This one result might occur from a temporary contamination of the effluent pipes at the time of collecting the sample, and which might not represent the exact results of filtration.

TABLE No. 3.

Filtration Experiments.—Morison's Filter.

Growths, of about ninety hours, of Water Bacteria in the sample of Applied and Filtered Water which were taken at the same hour; which was one hour or more after the water commenced to flow from the filter.

Date.	Gallons of Water Filtered per Acre, per 24 hours.	Bacteria per Cubic Centimeter. In Applied Water.	Bacteria per Cubic Centimeter. In Filtered Water.	Per cent. of the Applied Bacteria Removed.	Average Percentage of the Applied Bacteria Removed.	Grains of Sulphate of Alumina Added.
1893.						
July 20	125,000,000	2,000	11	99.5	......	0.75
" 21	122,000,000	9,477	16	99.8	......	0.90
Oct. 3	125,000,000	905	6	99.3	......	0.60
" 4	128,000,000	610	2	99.7	......	0.58
" 5	131,000,000	4,002	25	99.4	99.5 (99.6)	0.55
Oct. 17	125,000,000	6,175	26	99.6	......	0.57
" 27	122,000,000	9,700	41	99.6	......	0.61
" 30	128,000,000	1,700	7	99.6	......	0.56
" 31	131,000,000	400	9	97.8	......	0.59
Nov. 1	132,000,000	15,112	19	99.9	......	0.61
" 2	123,000,000	6,950	26	99.6	......	0.81
" 3	122,000,000	9,400	50	99.5	......	0.84
" 4	132,000,000	3,400	63	98.1	......	1.20
" 9	125,000,000	2,200	26	98.8	......	0.60
" 11	125,000,000	3,650	25	99.3	99.2 (99.5)	0.82
	Commenced to use Bacillus Prodigiosus.					
Nov. 23	120,000,000	15,850	218	98.6	......	0.60
" 24	132,000,000	7,600	364	95.2	......	0.59
Dec. 2	128,000,000	4,900	190	96.1	......	0.75
" 4	128,000,000	4,475	91	98.0	......	0.60
1894.						
Jan. 2	132,000,000	2,150	94	95.6	......	0.85
" 3	137,000,000	2,000	118	94.1	......	0.84
" 4	134,000,000	2,275	44	98.1	......	0.85
" 5	130,000,000	1,925	60	96.9	......	0.82
" 8	130,000,000	2,375	184	92.3	96.1 (96.9)	0.58
	Ceased to use Bacillus Prodigiosus.					

TABLE No. 3.—CONTINUED.

DATE.	Gallons of Water Filtered per Acre. per 24 hours.	Bacteria per Cubic Centimeter.		Per cent. of the Applied Bacteria Removed.	Average Percentage of the Applied Bacteria Removed.	Grains of Sulphate of Alumina Added.
		In Applied Water.	In Filtered Water.			
1894.						
Jan. 9	130,000,000	1,850	54	97.1	......	0.60
" 10	134,000,000	800	28	96.5	......	0.84
" 11	130,000,000	750	20	97.3	......	0.61
" 12	132,000,000	350	52	85.1	......	0.81
" 13	132,000,000	600	36	94.0	......	0.72
" 15	134,000,000	925	88	90.5	......	0.84
" 16	134,000,000	375	44	88.3	......	0.58
" 17	130,000,000	2,150	64	97.0	......	0.82
" 18	134,000,000	1,500	62	95.9	......	0.59
" 19	136,000,000	1,450	80	94.5	......	0.83
" 20	130,000,000	2,800	58	97.9	......	0.72
" 22	132,000,000	3,350	62	98.1	......	0.85
" 23	132,000,000	2,300	64	97.2	94.6 (96.3)	0.80
	Washed filter-bed with Caustic Soda.					
Jan. 24	128,000,000	2,100	6	99.7	......	0.60
" 25	125,000,000	2,225	18	99.2	......	0.82
" 26	128,000,000	4,650	54	98.8	......	0.58
" 27	128,000,000	4,875	72	98.5	......	0.58
" 29	128,000,000	1,575	82	94.8	......	0.59
" 30	130,000,000	1,400	28	98.0	98.2 (98.5)	0.58

During the application of the cultures of bacillus prodigiosus in large quantities suspended in the nutrient media, the numbers of the common water bacteria materially increased in the effluent, the particles of quartz becoming covered with a slimy, brownish deposit. Unsuccessful efforts were made to cleanse the quartz of this growth by steaming and boiling the quartz for one hour. Finally, on the application of a solution of one pint of caustic soda to twenty-four parts of water and steaming, the normal white color of the quartz returned. The efficiency of the filter was raised by this process of cleansing from 92.8 per cent. to 98.8 per cent. As to the mooted dangers attending the use of alum in the applied water and which is held up as a warning by the opponents of mechanical filtration, this much may be said in reference to this series of experiments:

While it was necessary to add half a grain of sulphate of alumina per gallon of water filtered in order to obtain the most satisfactory results, yet upon comparison by the most careful chemical tests of the water applied to the filter and that of the effluent, there was found to be less alum in the filtered water than in the river water itself.

Inquiry from numerous manufacturers using alum as precipitant in various quantities in excess of the amount used in the experiments, revealed in no instance any incrustation or scaling in the boilers where such filtered water had been used. Communications with the various boiler insurance companies elicited no report of scaling where such water was used. There is no recorded instance where alum-treated water as a drinking water has produced any ill effects upon the consumers.

This work was done by order of the City Council of the City of Providence, and under the direction of a commission consisting of the Superintendent of Health, the City Engineer and the Commissioner of Public Works. The immediate supervision of the operation was under the supervision of Dr. C. V. Chapin, the Superintendent of Health and a member of this Association, while the application of the various tests was made under the direction of Mr. Edmund B. Weston, C. E., from whose compilations and reports these abstracts have been taken. Most of the bacteriologic work was done by the writer.

Inasmuch as the writer, as well as every person connected with the experiments, commenced the investigation with the firm belief that successful mechanical filtration was not possible from a bacteriologic view, it must be stated now, after examination of these figures, that mechanical filtration under these conditions can be firmly endorsed.[1]

The foregoing paper and table of percentages was briefly discussed, first by Dr. P. H. Bryce, who thought the facts contained therein were most valuable and that he felt personally that the thanks of the Association were due to Dr. Swarts for submitting them, and by Dr. Rudolf Gering.

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[1] The complete report with tables and estimates of construction will be published in the Rhode Island State Board of Health Report for 1894.

DRAINAGE AREAS.

By David W. Hoyt.

The surface drainage areas of the State are of great importance. The manufacturing interests and the means of communication are largely dependent upon their character and distribution. The location of the larger cities and villages has been mostly determined by the same causes. The germs of disease which can be carried by water will ordinarily follow these channels which nature has furnished.

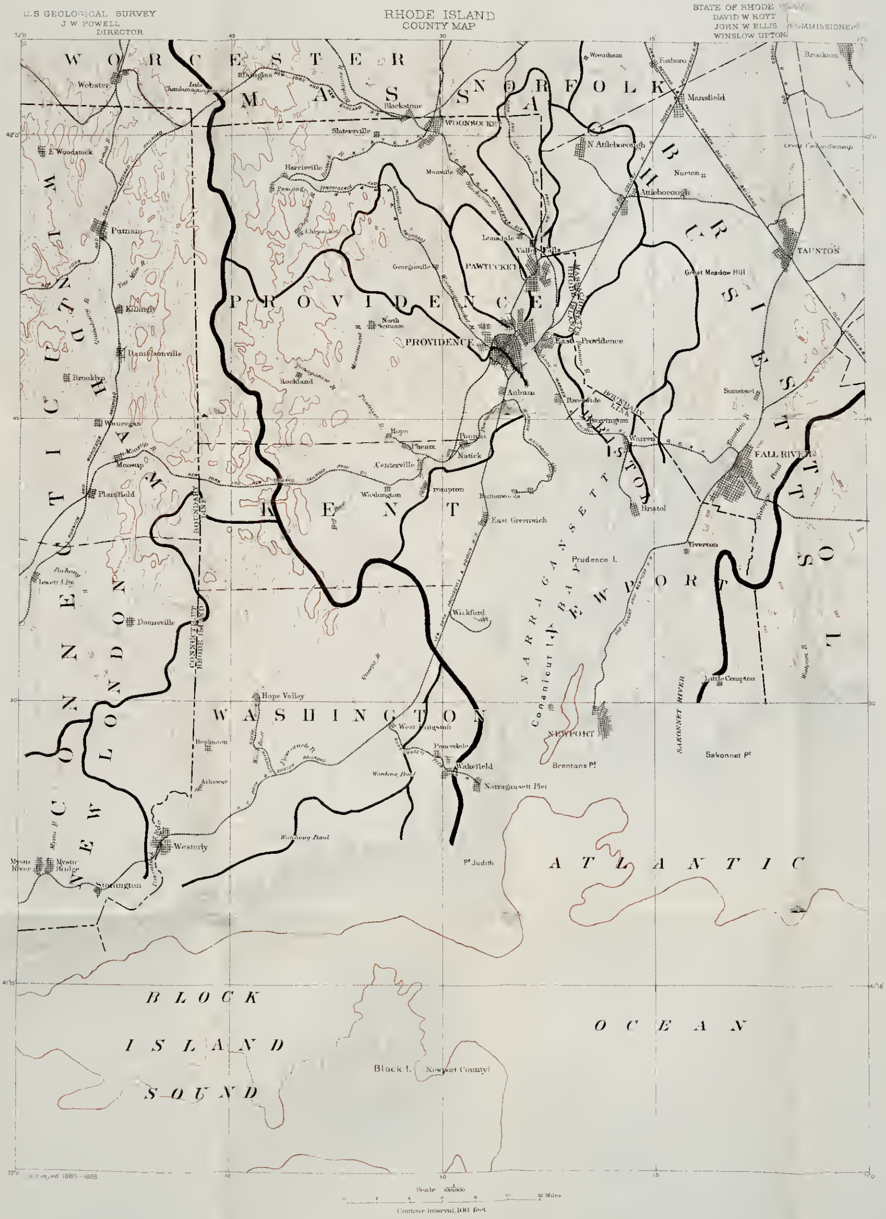
The most prominent drainage feature of Rhode Island is the presence of Narragansett Bay in the heart of the State. All the water which falls in that portion of the State included within the two, heavy, black lines finds its way into Narragansett Bay, if not lost by evaporation. Large portions of Massachusetts also drain into the Bay. The lighter lines indicate the divides between the different rivers, and mark out their different basins and drainage areas or "catchment areas." A large river results from the drainage of a large area. A small river receives only the water which falls from the clouds over a small area. The Blackstone is largely formed by water which falls outside the boundaries of Rhode Island. The water of the Ten Mile River and the Warren River nearly all falls from the clouds in Massachusetts. The drainage areas of the Pawcatuck, the Kickamuit, and Abbott Run, extend largely into Connecticut and Massachusetts. The Pawtuxet, the Woonasquatucket, the Moshassuck, and the Saugatuckett basins, are wholly within the boundaries of the State. The same may be said of some of the tributaries of the Pawcatuck and other lesser streams whose water sheds are not outlined on the map.

But the surface drainage does not tell the whole story of the movement of the water towards the ocean. There are subter-

DRAINAGE AREAS OF THE STATE,

BY DAVID W. HOYT.

Heavy Black Lines indicate main divides. Lighter Black Lines indicate divides between different rivers.



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ranean streams flowing in the valleys of the solid rock, as well as streams following the valleys in the loose material on the surface. We have no caverns and underground channels in which such waters may freely flow. They must leach through sand and gravel, meeting much resistance, and moving slowly on account of the friction which they encounter. Something has been learned about these subterranean waters by wells which have been sunk in various places, many of which yield abundant supplies, either by natural flow or by pumping. While, in general, the valleys in the solid ledge may roughly correspond with surface valleys, yet they evidently do not coincide in all cases. The re-distribution of loose material during the ice age choked up many of the pre-glacial river valleys, and the present streams have been obliged to follow new beds during a part of their course, at least.

The abundant supply of water in the so-called artesian wells in the Moshassuck valley, the various falls in the present Blackstone river below Lonsdale, and other indications, show that the pre-glacial Blackstone probably flowed through Scott's pond and the present Moshassuck valley to the Providence river. The abundant supply in these wells doubtless comes from the water still running through the gravel which filled the old bed during the ice age. A subterranean Blackstone in the present Moshassuck valley may still draw its water from the present Blackstone valley further north.

A terminal moraine left by the ice along the southern part of Rhode Island, from Westerly to South Kingstown, forms a ridge whose line of greatest height is indicated by the most southerly divide on the map. This moraine evidently filled up the mouths of all the streams which before the ice age flowed south into the Sound, and is the cause of the swamps and ponds which lie near it on the north. The Pawcatuck river and all its tributaries must now flow a long distance to the west before they find an outlet into Long Island Sound, through Little Narragansett Bay. But it is doubtless true that a portion of the water in these streams, swamps, and ponds, finds its way through the loose material of the ridge, and leaches directly south into Block Island Sound, thus lessening the flow of water at Westerly, and making it smaller than the drainage area would lead us to expect.

While air and sunlight doubtless play important parts in the æration and purification of water in streams, still, as all our water supplies, whether taken from wells or springs, or even from ponds and streams, pass through more or less of the crust of the earth after falling through the clouds, it is evidently important to know what effect that passage has upon it,—whether the water is purified thereby, or dissolves and carries along matter, either organic or inorganic, which renders it unfit for use. More attention should, in the future, be given to subterranean water, the location of its slowly moving streams, the character of the material through which it flows, and the changes which the water undergoes. When that is done, and the results of many experiments are preserved for reference, the element of uncertainty which has heretofore attended the attempts to utilize these subterranean waters, for either manufacturing or household purposes, may largely disappear.

DISPOSAL OF SEWAGE AT PAWTUCKET, R. I.*

By George A. Carpenter, C. E., City Engineer, Pawtucket, R. I.

The city of Pawtucket, R. I., has an area of 8.72 square miles, and a population of 32,577 according to the census of 1895. It is divided into two principal drainage districts known as the Blackstone river district and the Moshassuck river district.

There are at present constructed 27.16 miles of sewers in the first and 7 miles of sewers in the second district, all built upon the combined system.

It is with the second or Moshassuck valley district that the filter plant is connected, the sewers of the other section discharging at present directly into the Blackstone river.

The section tributary to the Moshassuck river includes an area within the city of Pawtucket of 960 acres, and an approximate population of 9,500.

One portion of this area, covering 110 acres, is the most thickly settled of any part of the city, having an average population of 34 persons to the acre, while large parts of other portions of this district are at present unoccupied by dwellings.

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*Published in Engineering News, Jan. 2, 1896.

About 400 acres, covering what are known as the Newell avenue and the West avenue divisions of this section, are fairly well sewered by the 7 miles of sewers already constructed. The sewers covers 42 per cent. of the mileage of platted streets and 60 per cent. of the mileage of accepted streets in these two divisions.

It is these 7 miles of sewers, on which are 181 connections, that are delivering sewage to the filter-fields at an average rate for the year of more than 58,000 gallons per day.

More than one-half of this is ground-water which, notwithstanding underdrains are built under some sections of the sewers, still finds its way into them.

The filter-fields are located in the southern part of the city and border upon the Moshassuck river, a small stream discharging from 30 to 45 cubic feet per second. This stream is very much polluted both above and below the filter-fields by wastes from manufactories and it seemed best that the city should not be a party to this pollution.

Eight acres are owned by the city and 3.88 acres are covered by filter beds and tanks, 2.36 acres being the actual surface capable of receiving sewage.

This area is divided into thirteen beds, four of which are termed sludge-beds, are slightly lower than the other beds and receive the sewage from the bottom foot of the tanks.

The sewage is brought to the settling tanks by gravity from the main sewers of the Newell avenue and West avenue divisions, through lines of 8 in. and 12 in. pipes, and is received into a gate-house where it can be turned into tanks A, B or C as desired. Two settling tanks, A and B, 30 ft. x 100 ft. x about 4 ft. deep, have been built and roofed over. A portion of tank B, 9 ft. x 9 ft., has been partitioned off and is called tank C.

In tank C an apparatus has been built for automatically shutting off the flow into the tanks and turning it into the storm overflow whenever a storm increases the amount of sewage delivered at the tanks above the average, or above any amount to which the apparatus may be adjusted. When the storm ceases and the flow returns to the average rate, the gates to the settling tank are automatically opened and the sewage again flows into them.

Sewage is received into the settling tanks for about twenty-four hours, and is then turned upon the beds in rotation at the rate of 100,000 gallons per acre.

Tanks A and B connect with a distributing chamber from which the sewage can be turned upon any bed desired.

Lines of 8 in. pipes lead from the distributing chamber to the beds and running along one side of each bed, excepting the sludge beds, send off short lengths of 6 in. pipe about every ten feet. On the side of the bed opposite these carriers, at a depth of about five feet below the surface, are placed lines of 4 in. tile with joints wrapped with cloth. These tiles convey the effluent to lines of 8 in. pipe laid with cement joints, and these connect with a pipe which leads directly to the river where the effluent is discharged.

By the arrangement above described considerable lateral filtration is secured for the sewage.

Various forms of carriers for distributing the sewage upon the beds have been tried, but the above arrangement of pipes gave the most satisfactory results.

In the construction of some of the beds considerable poor material in the form of loam and clay was met, and all was taken out to a depth of 3½ ft. in beds Nos. 1 and 2, of 3 ft. in bed No. 5, and of 5 ft. in beds Nos. 3, 4, 6, 7, 12 and 13.

Upon the site of beds Nos. 8, 9, 10 and 11, good sand was found near the level of the original surface, and this was taken off down to the proper level for these beds and used in the construction of the other beds.

In beds Nos. 8, 9, 10 and 11, the sand still continued to a depth of 5 ft. and more below the finished surface in its natural state.

Beds Nos. 12 and 13 were filled with sand hauled from another place.

Chemical analyses of two samples of sand used, made at the Lawrence Experiment Station, are as follows:

	Ten per cent. finer than (Diameter in millimeters.)	Uniformity co-efficient.
Sample 1	.204	2.7
Sample 2	.158	3.9

Work was begun at these fields in 1893, two tanks were built, one was roofed over and some portions of the land were leveled off and prepared to receive sewage during the winter of 1893–4. The organization of a Board of Public Works in 1894 placed the continuance of this work, formerly under the control of a Board of Sewer Commissioners, and their engineer, Arthur R. Sweet, C. E., in the hands of the City Engineer.

Work was renewed in September, 1894, upon the present plans, and before winter, beds Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 were prepared and were receiving sewage.

This last year, beds Nos. 3, 4, 12 and 13 have been built, and the whole tract graded, sown and sodded so as to present a neat and attractive appearance.

On account of the nearness of this plant to residential sections of the city more pains were taken than otherwise might have been to give it a good appearance.

During the year the following quantities of sewage have been cared for at these fields:

Date.	Total No. of Gallons per Month.	Average No. of Gallons per Day.
December, 1894	909,000	34,961
January, 1895	2,379,000	76,761
February, "	2,178,000	77,785
March. "	1,971,000	63,580
April, "	1,683,000	56,100
May, "	2,559,000	82,548
June, "	1,671,000	55,700
July, "	1,561,000	50,354
August, "	1,520,000	49,032
September, "	1,225,000	40,833
October, "	1,651,000	53,258
November, "	1,882,000	62,700
Total.	21,189,000	

Last winter the beds were all left with smooth surfaces as in summer. Frost entered the beds to various depths, reaching in some cases fourteen inches. Ice also formed in the surface of the beds, at times to a thickness of three or four inches. Notwithstanding this, sewage was applied to the bed about as usual, and although it remained much longer upon beds where there was considerable frost, it finally disappeared and no inconvenience was caused, for the reason that a sufficient number of beds were prepared and an interval of four or five days could be allowed between doses.

From the first of January to the fifteenth of March, frost rather interfered with the regular method of working the sludge beds, and the sludge was held longer in the tanks and applied less frequently to the beds during this time.

Sludge has usually been applied to each bed in doses of 70,000 gallons per acre, with an interval between doses of only two or three days, but in January it was applied to bed No. 1 but twice, and to bed No. 2 but three times. In February bed No. 1 received two doses and bed No. 2 five, and from March first to the fifteenth bed No. 1 received two doses and bed No. 2 four.

From January to September sewage was applied to the other beds in doses about as follows:

To	bed	No.	5	about	150,000	gallons	per	acre,	4 to 5	days	interval.
"	"	"	6	"	145,000	"	"	"	4	"	"
"	"	"	7	"	186,000	"	"	"	4 to 5	"	"
"	"	"	8	"	198,000	"	"	"	4	"	"
"	"	"	9	"	200,000	"	"	"	4	"	"
"	"	"	10	"	200,000	"	"	"	4	"	"
"	"	"	11	"	208,000	"	"	"	5	"	"

Since the first of September the arrangement has been changed and the sewage is now applied to all beds at the rate of 100,000 gallons per acre.

In January the temperature of the sewage averaged 40° the lowest being 34°; the temperature of the air ranged from 10° to 44°. In February the sewage averaged 37° the lowest being 34°, while the air ranged from 0° to 40°. In March the average temperature of the sewage was 38° the lowest being 36°, while the air ranged from 28° to 55°. Comparisons between the temperature of the sewage and air were made at the time the sewage was turned on the beds.

About the first of each month representative samples of sewage and of effluent are collected and analyzed, and the following table shows the result of the analyses:

(Parts per 100,000.)

	Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Chlorine.	Oxygen Consumed.	
February.......	2.30	.42	4.94	1.30	1
......	.96	.016	3.86	.10	2
March..........	2.80	.47	4.03	1.80	1
....	1.02	.022	3.98	.26	2
April	2.00	.35	3.69	1.40	1
....	1.08	.024	3.99	.15	2
May............	.70	.21	3.83	.84	1
....	1.22	.020	4.42	.20	2
June.	2.10	.40	4.12	1.14	1
....	.44	.044	3.39	.25	2
July..	2.50	.41	4.15	1.70	1
.. ..	.29	.022	4.50	.18	2

(Parts per 100,000.)

	Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Chlorine.	Oxygen Consumed.	
August	3.05	.40	6.87	2.20	1
....	.35	.016	4.31	.14	2
September......	4.50	.50	8.88	2.50	1
......	.32	.022	5.74	.20	2
October	3.25	.54	8.49	2.50	1
....	.33	032	3.51	.09	2
November......	5.00	.93	7.20	3.80	1
.... .	.11	.010	4.45	.08	2

No. 1 is the analysis of the representative sample of sewage and No. 2 is the analysis of the corresponding sample of effluent.

The above table shows a removal, on an average, of 95 per cent. of the organic matter in the sewage, but it does not fairly represent the full work of these beds, for the sample of sewage analyzed is taken from the sewage as it runs to the beds after it has been allowed to settle in the tanks, and does not include the heavier parts of the sewage which are turned upon the sludge beds, while the sample of effluent analyzed is taken as the effluent runs into the river and comes from all the beds, sludge beds as well as the others.

Beds Nos. 5 to 13 are raked to the depth of about one inch after every fifth dose and nothing has yet collected on the surface of these beds which it was necessary to remove.

On the sludge beds the sewage forms a thin coating which dries and curls up in the sun resembling pieces of tarred paper. This is raked from the beds and composted. An approximate estimate of the amount thus taken from the sludge beds during the year would be twenty cubic yards.

In November, beds Nos. 1, 2, 6, 7, 8 and 9 were furrowed, as it was desired to compare the working of such beds with level beds during winter weather.

Before furrowing beds Nos. 1 and 2 the surface was scraped, and about 10 cubic yards of dirty sand was removed from bed No. 1 and about 12 cubic yards from bed No. 2, which is at the rate of 8.3 cubic yards per million gallons of sewage filtered in the case of bed No. 1, and at the rate of 9.14 cubic yards per million gallons in the case of bed No. 2.

One man is employed at the filter-fields all the time and has communication with the city engineer's office by telephone, from which he receives his directions and where quite complete records are kept of the amount of sewage received and its disposition.

During the year the beds have disposed of the sewage in a very satisfactory manner and no offensive odors have been associated with the work.

The construction of these beds has been under the supervision of Mr. Geo. A. Carpenter, city engineer, who has had associated with him as an advisor upon general plans of construction and results obtained, Mr. Geo. W. Fuller, biologist, lately in charge of the Lawrence Experiment Station.

Outside the price of the land about $12,000 has been expended in the construction of this plant.

GEO. A. CARPENTER.

City Engineer.

By request of the Secretary of the State Board of Health the following information is given by Mr. Carpenter, in relation to the cost of operation of the above described plant, during the year 1896.

The cost of maintenance for the year 1896 has been about as follows:

Pay of one man who is employed at the plant the year round	$550 00
Additional cost of cleaning beds about	25 00
For furrowing for winter use about	35 00
Additional labor about banks during summer, for cutting grass, watering, etc., about	90 00
	$700 00

The above is about the total cost of maintenance for one year with the exception of the cost of water used in cleaning tanks, sprinkling banks, etc., of which we have no record.

Yours truly,

GEO. A. CARPENTER,

City Engineer.

("MECHANICAL FILTRATION.")

EXPERIMENTS WITH THE HOWATSON FILTER,

By A. ANDOUARD,

Director of the Agricultural Station of the Lower Loire.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH BY EDMUND B. WESTON, C. E.,
FROM A PAMPHLET PUBLISHED BY A. HOWATSON & CO.,
165 AVENUE DU ROULE, (NEUILLY UPON THE SEINE).

TRANSLATOR'S PREFACE.

There is not any information in the original pamphlet relative to the rate which the water was filtered during the experiments. A French paper, however, *Le Nouvelliste de l'Ouest*, of April 6th, 1893, states in an article relating to the Howatson filter system: "the rapidity with which the filtration is effected being in striking" "contrast with the small area in which it is performed."

The percentages given in the table on page 202 which were added by the translator, show a difference of from 2.1 to 8.0 per cent. between the "Manufacturing" and the "Pure" water. The translator's experience in regard to Mechanical filtration, leads him to think that it would have been possible to have obtained equally as favorable results if the lower bed of the filter had been of crushed silica instead of polarite, or if a single bed of crushed silica, of the same depth as the combined depths of the upper bed and the polarite bed, had been used.

The translator would call special attention to the table on page 200, which shows that there was not any trace of the applied alumina salts found in the filtered water.

SEPTEMBER, 1894. EDMUND B. WESTON.

EXPERIMENTS WITH THE HOWATSON FILTER.

By A. ANDOUARD,
Director of the Organic Station of the Lower Loire.

Translated from the French by Edmund B. Weston, C. E.,
September, 1894.

I.

In the first part of February, 1893, Mr. Howatson, civil engineer, set up in the garden of the mayoralty-house of Nantes, for the purpose of making some experiments, a filter of his own invention, intended to furnish at the pleasure of the consumer, potable water or water only applicable for manufacturing purposes. The apparatus was composed of a sheet-iron cylinder about 9.75 feet high, with a diameter of 1.64 feet. At the upper part, a bed of crushed silica, 1.97 feet thick, maintained between two perforated metallic diaphragms served as the first filtering medium. At 0.66 feet below this silicious mass, and situated between two diaphragms of the same nature, there is placed a special bed of porous material, 5.69 feet thick, called Polarite, the chemical composition of which is as follows:

Magnetic oxide of iron	53.85
Silica	25.50
Lime	2.01
Alumina	5.68
Magnesia	7.55
Carbonates, water	5.41
Total	100.00

When the filter is operated, the water which is to be purified, if it is nearly limpid, is run, in its natural state, into the upper part of the filter. When the water is more or less muddy, it is arranged to flow in at the same time with the water, under conditions which insure a thorough mixing, a small quantity of a solution of alumina salt, to which we have given the name of FERRITE, and the object of which, is to eliminate the clay in suspension in the water.

After its passage through the first bed of silica, the water is completely limpid. *Mr. Howatson* has named this water: *Manufacturing water.*

In order to render the water potable, it is additionally filtered through the POLARITE placed below, to which *Mr. Howatson* attributes a discoloring and disoderizing power, very energetic, as well as the faculty of retaining the iron and lead contained in the water which is to be purified. Unalterable in the space where it is located, it has not, as the shavings of iron sometimes employed for the same purpose, the disadvantage of depriving the water of the oxygen which it holds in solution. In the words of the inventor, it increases to the contrary, the proportion of this gas, and consequently it produces the combustion of the organic matter which comes in contact with it.

In order to do good work with the filter, the silica through which the manufacturing water is filtered, requires cleaning daily. This is done by means of a special arrangement which enables a rapid current of filtered water to be lanced from the bottom upward, at the same time that a central agitator is moving the entire mass of silica. The water, which passes rapidly through the upper part of the filter, cleans the fragments of silica from all of the impurities which they have retained, thereby allowing the maintenance of a constant rate of filtration.

The POLARITE does not require as much care. *Mr. Howatson* states that it is indestructible. It is necessary occasionally, however, to renew the oxygen which has condensed in its pores; this is accomplished by emptying the filter and letting a current of air circulate through it.

I commenced in the month of February, 1893, and finished in the month of December of the same year, the examination of the water filtered in this apparatus. My entire time was devoted to making examinations of the water called *manufacturing*, of the water *completely clarified*, and of the *unfiltered Loire water* collected at the same dates as the preceding, in the arm of the river which borders the Hospital quay. Chemical and bacteriological examinations of the waters were made simultaneously.

II. Chemical Analysis.

The first sample subjected to chemical analysis, was collected during a flood on February 22d, at about 10 A. M.; the height of the river above low water mark was:

10.23 feet at high water,
8.76 feet at low water.

A fine breeze was blowing from the west and at times there were showers.

A second sample was collected on June 15th, at a time when there was slight breeze from the north-east. Height of the river above low water mark:

6.07 feet at high water.
4.46 feet at low water.

The last sample was collected on October 14th, at a time when there was a slight breeze from the south-west. Height of the river above low water mark:

7.71 feet at high water,
3.18 feet at low water.

The composition of the Loire water being well known, I have not sought to establish it again in a complete manner. I only propose to reply to the prejudices manifested by hygienists relative to the excess of alum (ferrite) that the Howatson filtering system introduces into the water, on the one side, and on the other, the reality of the decrease produced by the polarite, of organic matter soluble and organized:

	Loire Water not Filtered.	Manufacturing Water.	Pure Water.
SAMPLE OF FEBRUARY 22, 1893.			
Organic matter..........................per liter	0.0096	0.0027	0.0036
Alumina, oxide of iron.............. " "	0.0060	0.0051	0.0049
Sulphuric acid.... .... " "	0.0058	0.0052	0.0050
Clay..... .... " "	0.0018	0.0000	0.0000
SAMPLE OF JUNE 15, 1893.			
Organic matter......... ....per liter	0.0061	0.0042	0.0035
Alumina, oxide of iron....... ...... " "	0.0056	0.0053	0.0044
Sulphuric acid.................... " "	0.0062	0.0060	0.0060
Clay .... " "	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
SAMPLE OF OCTOBER 14, 1893.			
Organic matter.....................per liter	0.0058	0.0045	0.0040
Alumina, oxide of iron.............. " "	0.0059	0.0056	0.0057
Sulphuric acid...................... " "	0.0057	0.0058	0.0058
Clay......... .... " "	0.0007	0.0000	0.0000

The results of the three dates harmonize. Filtration has brought about the disappearance, in a complete manner, of the small quantities of clay which rendered the Loire water opaline, on October 14th and February 22d. On the other hand, the proportion of alumina and oxide of iron, less in the filtered water than in the not clarified Loire water, shows that there was not an excess of alum put into the latter. The quantity of sulphuric acid entirely confirms this conclusion, and demonstrates, that no trace of the chemical agents, which were employed in the purification of the water, were found in the filtered water. With regard to the organic matter, there is likewise a diminution, in comparison with the river water, in the filtered water, especially upon the 22d of February. The action of the *polarite* appeared evident on the 15th of June and the 14th of October. It is unaccountable why the analysis of the 22d of February, should show more organic matter in the pure water than in the manufacturing water. This augmentation must have been due to an accidental cause; perhaps it was due to the commencement of the invasion of the eel spawn, which I will refer to later on.

Upon the whole, the waters that passed through the *Howatson* filter were irreproachable in regard to their limpidity. They did not contain any alum and the proportion of organic matter was reduced in a *sensible manner*.

III. Bacteriological Examination.

The bacteriological study of the same waters, has been followed from the 26th of February to the 2d of December, 1893, from a standpoint of exactitude of filtration only, and have always been compared with the unfiltered Loire water.

The cultivations have been made in nutritive gelatine carefully neutralized. In all of the experiments for each kind of water, from 6 to 20 cultures were made; sometimes upon plates, sometimes in large tubes, closed at one of their extremities. They have always been continued until the gelatine liquified, that is to say, during from 8 to 15 days, according to the temperature at the time.

The waters called manufacturing and pure, have been generally collected when they were being discharged from the filter, from 22 to 60 milligrammes being used for each culture.

At times when the samples have contained an elevated number of micro-organisms, they were previously diluted to a suitable proportion and with all necessary precautions.

The water from the Loire has been constantly taken from the river, where it crosses Feydean island, upon the Hospital quay. It was always diluted 10,000 times before being cultivated.

The following, is an abstract of all the cultures made under these conditions:

Number of Bacteria per Cubic Centimeter.

Date of Collection.	Level of the River.		Loire Water not Filtered.	Manufacturing Water.		Pure Water.		Remarks.
	Low Water.	High Water.		Number of Bacteria.	Per cent. Removed.	Number of Bacteria.	Per cent. Removed.	
February 26	11.22	11.42	17.582	1.270	92.8	925	94.7	Ferrite used.
March 3.	13.52	13.65	20.938	1.562	92.4	1.036	95.1	
" 12.	7.42	7.81	14,508	752	94.8	408	97.2	
" 25.	1.28	1.94	18,614	19.576	....	14,280	23.3*	
" 31.	1.44	7.48	17.306	37.221	....	28,464	.... *	
April 17...........	0.46	7.12	19,045	5.390	71.7	1,328	93.0	
May 8.............	1.71	3.28	14.920	2.738	81.7	1.076	92.8	
" 25.............	1.35	3.74	16.500	1.307	92.1	827	95.0	
June 13...........	1.51	6.04	21,007	4.092	80.5	1,588	92.4	
" 15...........	1.18	6.07	20,318	3.973	80.9	1.152	94.5	
July 2.............	1.77	4.66	15,470	2.564	83.1	1.012	93.4	Not any Ferrite used.
" 21.............	1.54	4.46	13.652	2.620	80.8	1.694	87.9	
August 25..........	2.10	4.86	18.036	1.815	89.9	700	96.1	
" 28..........	2.40	5.32	16,173	1.786	90.0	936	94.2	
September 18......	2.49	3.51	22.512	2.948	86.9	1.250	94.4	Ferrite used.
October 14.........	0.33	7.32	17.509	2.472	85.9	648	95.8	
November 16......	0.98	4.46	15,860	2.600	93.6	832	94.8	
" 18......	0.39	4.13	16.715	1,640	90.2	785	95.3	

* Eel spawn in filter.

It is quite noticeable, in first looking over the above table, that there is a considerable increase in the number of bacteria in the waters furnished by the *Howatson* filter on the dates of March 25 and 31. This increase was much more singular, as it succeeded suddenly a period of minimum figures, and that it revealed, in the filtered waters, a number of bacteria superior to that of the unfiltered Loire.

Such an anomaly could not have taken place unless it was due to the result of an accident. The filter was immediately taken to pieces, and it was found to be *choked up by eel spawn*, which the river regularly contained at this season of the year, and which had commenced to undergo putrid fermentation. The entire apparatus was carefully cleaned; the products used for clarification were entirely renewed; finally, an improvement was made in washing the silica by the substitution of filtered water for that taken directly from the Loire.

It was under these conditions that the experiments were commenced again on April 17, and continued without interruption. The irregularities which the results present can be partially explained by taking into consideration the hazards of cultivation and by the variation of the number of bacteria in the river. There is perhaps another cause. The aluminous solution designated by the name of ferrite and mixed with the water as it entered the filter, was *not very rigorously measured, on account of the inadequateness of the apparatus by which the ferrite was regulated.* Besides, the flow of this solution was generally, but not constantly, suspended during the night. Finally, by request of the municipal administration, the use of ferrite was completely discontinued from the 24th of June to the 26th of September. The result, was the alternate recrudescence and attenuation of the number of microbes, the trace of which is clearly shown in the table. To these causes of trouble it is necessary to add, that the filter was located *out of doors*, exposed at certain hours of the day to the *heat of the sun*, which did not husband its rays during *six consecutive months.*

Notwithstanding these troubles, the aforesaid experiments comprising a total number of more than 2,000 cultures, gave to the *Howatson* filter, working with the intervention of ferrite, a sufficient purifying power from a bacteriological standpoint. The proportion of this power corresponds to the removal of $\frac{6}{7}$ (85.9 per cent.) of the *bacteria* of the Loire for the *manufacturing water*, and a removal of $\frac{16}{17}$ (94.1 per cent.) of the same, infinitely small, for the positively *filtered water.*

IV. CONCLUSIONS.

The *Howatson* filter system used for the purification of the Loire water, under conditions more or less defective, has produced a *perfectly limpid water*, stripped of a notable fraction of the principal soluble organic matters and micro-organisms that it originally contained.

Its purative faculty, imputed principally to the polarite by the inventor. is, equally, directly dependent upon the quantity of the alum solution (*ferrite*) that is used. Attention is called to the fact, that contrary to what generally occurs, the micro-organisms were sometimes less numerous when the level of the water was very high in the river, than when it was at a lower level. In a case of this kind, the coagulation of the clay, without doubt, promoted the removal of the micro-organisms; probably also, the *ferrite* "micro-bicide," which it is necessary to take into account, performed in the operation an important part.

Whatever may have been the cause, the water called *manufacturing is as satisfactory as possible.*

The water denominated *pure is very fine, free from alum and sensibly improved with regard to the dissolved organic matters.* It still contains some microbes and in this respect it is shown to be intermediate to the WATER OF THE VANNE AND THE DHUYS. It would require a more perfect filter to render the water entirely pure; nevertheless, the filtered water is *very superior* to the Loire water with which the filter was supplied.

It is far from my intention, to assert that these conclusions apply without reserve to all of the filters of the Howatson system. They explain only with fidelity the results which were obtained from the filters set up at *Nantes Mayoralty House.* I am inclined to believe that they would have been *still more favorable*, if the details of the filter plant had been as perfect as they should have been.

ADDITIONS TO LIBRARY, 1895.

Report of the Board of Health, City of Salem	1894
Report of the Local Board of Health, Toronto	1894
Report of the Board of Health, City of Reading	1894
Direzione Della Sanita Pubblica Dicembre	1894
Report, State Board of Health of Pennsylvania	1893
Bulletin 28, Massachusetts Agricultural College	1895
Berrössentlischungen des Statistischen Amts der Stadt Berlin	1893
Report, Board of Health, Brookline, Mass	1894
Report. Board of Health, Borough of Asbury Park	1894
La Reazione del Baudouin, Rome	1895
Report of the Bethany Home	1895
Report of the North Carolina Board of Health (Biennial)	1893–94
Sonderabdmk aus Medizinal Statistiche Mittheilungen aus dem Kairserlichen Gesundheitsamte, Berlin	1892
Weekly Abstract of Sanitary Reports, Vol. IX. U. S. M. H. S	1894
Report, Board of Health, State of Washington	1894
Report, Board of Health, State of Washington	1893
Registration Report, Province of Ontario	1893
Report, Provicial Board of Health of Nova Scotia	1894
Annual Report, Victoria General Hospital	1894
Chemistry and Economy of Food, U. S. Department of Agriculture.	1895
Statistisk Arsbok för Finland	1895
Report, State Board of Health of Maine (Biennial)	1892–93
Report, Bureau of Health, Denver, Col	1892–93–94
Report, State Board of Health of Wisconsin	1893–94
Report, Board of Health, City of New Bedford, Mass	1894
Report, Health Department, City of Boston	1894
Report of the Providence Public Library	1894
Bäder Almanach, VI Ausgabe.	
Budapest Fovaros Statisztikai Havifuzetei, September, 1894, to March, 1895.	
Report, Boston Public Library	1894
Report, Board of Health, City of New Haven, Conn	1894
Report, Health Department, City of Chicago, Ill	1894
Report, Health Officer of the District of Columbia	1894
Report, Supervising Surgeon-General, Vols. I and II, U. S. Marine-Hospital Service	1893

Report, Board of Health, Portland, Me	1894–95
Budapest Fovaros Statiztikai Havrfuzetei, 263 szam.	
Report, State Board of Health, Michigan	1892
Report, State Board of Health, Kansas	1894
Twenty-Seventh Registration Report of Michigan	1893
Transactions of the New York Academy of Medicine	1894
Bulletin of the International Statistical Institute, Vol. VIII	1895
Report, Registrar General of Ireland	1894
Index Catalogue, Library Surgeon-General, U. S. A., Vol. XVI	1895
Recensaamento, Districto Federal, Rio de Janeiro	1890
Report, State Board of Health, New Hampshire	1894–95
Report, State Board of Health, Pennsylvania	1893
Report, State Board of Health, South Carolina	1894
Report, Provincial Board of Health of Ontario	1894
Report, Public Health and Vital Statistics, Indiana	1894
Proceedings, Convention of National Confectioners Association of U. S.	1894–95
Report, Agricultural Experiment Station, R. I.	1894
Biennial Report, State Board of Health of Delaware	1892–94
Report, Sanitary State of the City of Montreal	1894
Annual Reports of the City Officers of Woonsocket	1894
Budapest Fovaros, Statisztikai Havifuztei 264–269 szam.	
Statisztikai Heti Kimutatas 1148–1194 szam.	
Annual Summary of the New England Weather Service	1894
Report, Provincial Board of Health of Quebec (2 copies)	1895
Proceedings, Convention of National Confectioners Association of U. S.	1893–94
Annual Report of the Supervising Surgeon-General, U. S. Marine Hospital Service	1894
Belolkning-Statistik, Helsingfors	1895
Report, Board of Health of Brookline	1894
Report, Board of Health of Reading, Pa.	1893
Report, Board of Health of Alabama	1894
Annual Report, Health Department of Newark, N. J.	1894
Annual Report, Directors of the Redwood Library and Athenaeum	1895–96
Transactions of the Texas State Medical Association, 27th Session	1895
Report, Seventh Annual Convention International Association of Factory Inspectors of North America	1893
Annual Report of the Department of Health of Brooklyn	1894

GENERAL LAWS.

CHAPTER 96.

Of the State Board of Health.

The state board of health, appointment: vacancies, how filled; removals, how made.

SECTION 1. The governor with the advice and consent of the senate shall appoint six persons, two from the county of Providence and one from each of the other counties, who shall constitute the state board of health, one of whom shall be appointed in each year for the term of six years from the first day of July. Any appointment to fill a vacancy shall be for the remainder of the term. Of the persons so appointed, at least three shall be well-educated physicians and members of some medical society incorporated by the state. The governor may remove any member for cause, at any time, upon the written request of two-thirds of the board.

Duties of the board, with reference to life and health among the citizens of the state.

SEC. 2. The board shall take cognizance of the interests of life and health among the citizens of the state; they shall make investigations into the causes of disease, and especially of epidemics and endemics among the people, the sources of mortality, and the effects of localities, employments, conditions and circumstances on the public health, and shall do all in their power to ascertain the causes and the best means for the prevention of diseases of every kind in the state. They shall publish and circulate, from time to time, such information as they may deem to be important and useful for diffusion among the people of the state, and shall investigate and give advice in relation to such subjects relating to the public health, as may be referred to them by the general assembly, or by the governor when the general assembly is not in session.

To investigate diseases among cattle, etc.

SEC. 3. The state board of health shall also investigate the subject of diseases among cattle or other animals.

Meetings.

Compensation.

SEC. 4. The board shall meet in the city of Providence once in three months, and as much oftener as they may deem necessary. No member of the board, except the secretary, shall receive any compensation for his services; but the actual personal expenses of any member, while engaged in the duties of the board, shall be paid by the state.

Secretary.

SEC. 5. The board shall elect a well-qualified physician as their secretary, who shall be ex-officio a member of the board, the commissioner of public health and state registrar; but he shall not be permitted to vote on any question in which he is personally interested.

Duties of secretary.

SEC. 6. The secretary of the board shall make inquiry from time to time, of the clerks of town and local boards of health and practicing physicians, in relation to the prevalence of any disease, or knowledge of any known or generally believed source of disease or causes of general ill-health, and also in relation to the proceedings of the said boards of health, in respect of acts for the promotion and protection of the public health, and also in relation to diseases among domestic animals in their several towns; and the said clerks of town and local boards of health and said practising physicians shall give information in reply to said inquiries, of such facts and circumstances as shall have come to their knowledge.

Same subject.

SEC. 7. The secretary shall perform and superintend the work prescribed for said board by law, and such other duties as the board may require; he shall prepare and publish in every calendar month a general summary of all the deaths and causes of the same which had occurred in the state during the preceding month, the same to be made up from returns of deaths which shall be sent to him on or before the tenth day of the month following the date of such deaths, by the several town clerks, the city registrar of Providence, and the city clerks of the other cities; he shall also prepare and publish for general distribution a monthly circular giving information and advice in regard to the preservation of health, suitable for each particular season, and giving also such information as he shall deem of advantage to the public, as to the prevalence and character of infectious diseases of domestic animals. He shall hold his office during the pleasure of the board, and may be removed at any regular meeting by a majority vote of the members of said board.

Office and expense of the board.

SEC. 8. The governor shall provide a suitable office for the board in the city of Providence; and the actual expenses of the board and of the members thereof, when certified by the chairman and approved by the governor, shall be paid from the state treasury.

To report annually.

SEC. 9. The board shall make a report in print to the general assembly, annually, of its proceedings during the year ending on the thirty-first day of December next preceding, with such suggestions in relation to the sanitary laws and interests of the state as they shall deem important.

CHAPTER 165.

Of the Practice of Medicine.

Register of physicians to be kept by city and town clerks.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of each town and city clerk to purchase a book of suitable size, to be known as the "medical register" of each city or town, and to set apart one full page for the registration of each physician; and when any physician shall die or remove from the city or town, said clerk shall make a note of the same at the bottom of the page, and shall on the first day of January in each year transmit to the office of the state board of health a duly-certified list of the physicians of said city or town registered under this chapter, together with such other information as is hereinafter required, and perform such other duties as are required by this chapter; and such clerk shall receive the sum of fifty cents from each physician so registered, which shall be his full compensation for all the duties required under this chapter.

Annual list to state board of health.

Compensation.

Practice of medicine is unlawful without registration of certificate of authority.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person to practice medicine or surgery in any of its branches, within the limits of this state, who has not exhibited and registered in the city or town clerk's office of the city or town in which he or she resides, his or her authority for so practising medicine as herein prescribed, together with his or her age, address, place of birth and the school or system of medicine to which he or she proposes to belong; and the person so registering shall subscribe and verify by oath, before such clerk, an affidavit containing such facts, which, if wilfully false, shall subject the affiant to conviction and punishment for perjury.

Certificate of authority, by and to whom issued.

SEC. 3. Authority to practice medicine under this chapter shall be a certificate from the state board of health, and said board shall upon application issue a certificate to any reputable physician who is practising or who desires to begin the practice of medicine or surgery in this state, who possesses any of the following qualifications:

Diploma.

First. A diploma from a reputable and legally chartered medical college, endorsed as such by the state board of health.

Evidence of honorable practice prior to January 1, 1892.

Second. Satisfactory evidence from the person claiming the same that such person was reputably and honorably engaged in the practice of medicine or surgery in this state prior to January first, eighteen hundred ninety-two.

Examination of any person not qualified as

Any person not qualified as hereinbefore provided, before practising medicine or surgery in this state shall present himself before said state above: fee therefor, and how applied.

board of health and submit himself to such examination as said board may require. Said board shall examine any person presenting himself, and if the examination is satisfactory shall issue its certificate as hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, any person so presenting himself shall pay to the board the sum of ten dollars for each examination; and said fee shall in no case be returned and shall be applied to pay the expenses of the board of health.

Credentials, how presented.

Certificates to be how signed; fee therefor.

Applicants may present their credentials by mail or by proxy, and the board shall issue its certificates to such applicants as are entitled thereto as though the applicant were present. All the certificates shall be signed by the president and secretary and attested by seal of the board, and not more than two dollars shall be charged for any certificate.

Itinerant doctors are precluded.

SEC. 4. Nothing in this chapter shall be so construed as to authorize any itinerant doctor to register or to practice medicine in any part of this state.

Certificates may be refused or be revoked, when.

SEC. 5. The state board of health may refuse to issue the certificate provided for in section three of this chapter to any individual guilty of grossly unprofessional conduct of a character likely to deceive or defraud the public, and it may after due notice and hearings revoke such certificates for like cause. In all cases of refusal or revocation, the applicant may appeal to the appellate division of the supreme court, which may affirm or overrule the decision of the board.

To whom this chapter does not apply.

SEC. 6. Nothing in this chapter shall be so construed as to discriminate against any particular school or system of medicine, or to prohibit women from practising midwifery, or to prohibit gratuitous services in case of emergency; nor shall this chapter apply to commissioned surgeons of the United States army, navy or marine-hospital service, or to legally-qualified physicians of another state, called to see a particular case, but who do not open an office or appoint any place in this state where they may meet patients or receive calls.

Secretary of state board of health not required to give security for costs.

SEC. 7. Complaints for violation of the provisions of this chapter shall be made by the secretary of said board, and said secretary shall be exempt from giving surety for costs on any complaint made as aforesaid.

Penalties.

SEC. 8. Any person living in this state or any person coming into this state, who shall practice medicine or surgery or attempt to practice medicine or surgery in any of its branches, or who shall perform or attempt to perform any surgical operation for or upon any person within the limits of this state for reward, or compensation, in violation of the provisions of this chapter, shall upon conviction thereof be fined fifty dollars, and upon each and every subsequent conviction shall be fined one hundred dollars and imprisoned thirty days or either or both, in the discretion of the court; and in no case, where any provision of this chapter has been violated, shall the person so violating be entitled to receive compensation for services rendered. To open an office for such purpose, or to announce to the public in any other way a readiness to practice medicine or surgery in this state, shall be to engage in the practice of medicine within the meaning of this chapter.

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FORTY-SECOND REPORT

RELATING TO THE

REGISTRY AND RETURN

OF

Births, Marriages and Deaths,

AND OF DIVORCE,

IN THE

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1894.

PREPARED BY

GARDNER T. SWARTS, M. D.,

STATE REGISTRAR OF VITAL STATISTICS; SECRETARY OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH;
COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.:
E. L. FREEMAN & SONS, STATE PRINTERS.
1896.

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OF THE

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GARDNER T. SWARTS, M. D	Providence	Providence Co.

GARDNER T. SWARTS, *Secretary*.

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

OFFICE OF THE STATE REGISTRAR OF VITAL STATISTICS.

PROVIDENCE, April 20, 1896.

To the Honorable General Assembly:

The Forty-Second Annual Report upon the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths in Rhode Island, and including judicial procedures in relation to divorce, during the year 1894, with compendiary Tables of the results of registration in previous years, is herewith respectfully submitted.

The plan of preceding years, in regard to the general arrangement of the Tables, summaries and comments, has been followed in this report, with some additional Tables, and a few special changes made to meet certain requirements.

In the special Tables the object has been to present the important facts of many years of registration, as well as of single years, in such manner as to make them readily apparent, and relieve the reader of the statistics of much of the labor of personal examination of each of the general Tables of the preceding reports, for the purpose of ascertaining the relation the various facts bear to each other.

New data has been obtained and incorporated in this report which has not been introduced in previous reports.

It was found desirable that the nativity of the person deceased, as well as the parentage, be given.

Under marriages, illiteracy was determined by noting the number of marriages where one or both parties were unable to sign their own name, and were obliged to affix a mark or cross to the certificate.

The denomination of the clergyman performing the marriage ceremony has been noted, and is new to this report. The denomination, in cases of marriage of divorced persons, has appeared in previous reports.

The occupation of the paternal parent has been noted in the case of births, and will be found in the Table XCIII, on page 241. The ages of maternal parent have been summarized, and will be found in Table XXVII, on page 121.

To be in conformity with the registration reports of other dates, and to facilitate the work of the statistician, a complete change has been made in the causes of death by age periods. The reports heretofore have been giving the totals in groups of five years, the periods ending on the fourth and ninth years. The present and subsequent reports will have the periods end on the first and tenth years.

As much interesting data in connection with the work performed by the medical examiner system was being lost, and as it is the custom in other States having advanced methods of registration of vital statistics to compile and make reports upon the number of cases of sudden death due to violence, and which have been viewed by the medical examiners, it was thought desirable by your Registrar to provide for the reports of these cases quarterly to the Secretary of the State Board of Health. A bill was introduced and passed at the January session of the Legislature providing for this, and a copy will be found in the appendix of this report.

The compilation of the results of these reports will be found on page 251 and will, in addition to the work of succeeding years and attention to detail, be of value hereafter.

Respectfully,

GARDNER T. SWARTS, M. D.,

State Registrar.

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REPORT UPON THE REGISTRATION

OF

Births, Marriages and Deaths

IN

RHODE ISLAND,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1894,

AND

FOR VARIOUS YEARS FROM 1853 TO 1894, INCLUSIVE.

TABLE I.

General Summary of Births and Marriages in the State of Rhode Island during the year 1894.

TOWNS AND DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.	BIRTHS.							MARRIAGES.				
		SEX.		PARENTAGE.					NATIVITY.			
	Whole Number.	Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Native Father. Foreign Mother.	Foreign Father. Native Mother.	Whole Number.	Native.	Foreign.	Native Groom. Foreign Bride.	Foreign Groom. Native Bride.
Barrington	26	15	11	12	11	3	...	15	10	2	1	2
Bristol	106	50	56	48	33	16	9	52	27	8	11	6
Warren	108	57	51	22	74	7	5	45	25	10	5	5
BRISTOL COUNTY	240	122	118	82	118	26	14	112	62	20	17	13
Coventry	117	64	53	52	46	10	9	22	19	......	2	1
East Greenwich	69	37	32	28	29	7	5	31	19	7	3	2
West Greenwich	9	4	5	9	......	...	..	2	2	......	...	....
Warwick	481	237	244	113	268	51	49	142	47	58	18	19
KENT COUNTY	676	342	334	202	343	68	63	197	87	65	23	22
Jamestown	21	10	11	15	3	2	1	6	5	......	1	....
Little Compton	11	8	3	7	1	2	1	3	3	......	....	....
Middletown	26	17	9	16	9	...	1	6	4	1	....	1
NEWPORT CITY	593	323	270	212	260	58	63	167	79	57	16	15
New Shoreham	24	13	11	22	1	1	....	8	8	......	....	....
Portsmouth	32	17	15	24	6	2	...	13	11	......	1	1
Tiverton	67	36	31	21	31	11	4	19	13	3	2	1
NEWPORT COUNTY	774	424	350	317	311	76	70	222	123	61	20	18
Burrillville	98	59	39	39	34	13	12	32	18	6	5	3
Cranston	160	74	86	76	60	12	12	53	27	15	2	9
Cumberland	186	115	71	35	106	22	23	65	12	36	9	8
East Providence	213	102	111	121	58	18	16	69	51	7	2	9
Foster	19	9	10	19	......	....	....	12	12	......	....	....
Glocester	41	17	24	22	10	3	6	9	9	......	...	....
Johnston	365	198	167	91	226	28	20	81	37	20	11	13
Lincoln	808	436	372	118	521	71	98	189	52	96	19	22
North Providence	48	20	28	13	21	6	8	6	4	2	....	...
North Smithfield	91	43	48	21	54	9	7	13	5	5	2	1
PAWTUCKET	777	403	374	279	332	75	91	297	123	112	33	29
PROVIDENCE CITY	4,122	2,057	2,065	1,328	2,044	359	391	1,505	674	513	161	157
Scituate	68	41	27	47	8	9	4	36	29	......	4	3
Smithfield	69	30	39	30	27	7	5	20	12	5	3	...
WOONSOCKET	755	392	363	139	466	63	87	176	70	65	16	25
PROVIDENCE COUNTY	7,820	3,996	3,824	2,378	3,967	695	780	2,563	1,135	882	267	279
Charlestown	8	6	2	6	2	....	....	5	5	......	....	....
Exeter	6	5	1	6	......	...	....	13	13	......	....	....
Hopkinton	45	21	24	36	2	3	4	17	13	1	1	2
Narragansett	38	18	20	29	5	3	1	3	3	.....	....	...
North Kingstown	84	43	41	55	8	15	6	36	26	2	2	6
South Kingstown	102	51	51	88	9	4	1	35	26	2	2	5
Richmond	37	18	19	28	3	2	4	8	7	......	...	1
Westerly	155	83	72	65	73	10	7	60	39	10	5	6
WASHINGTON COUNTY	475	245	230	313	102	37	23	177	132	15	10	20

Table I.—Continued.

General Summary of Deaths in the State of Rhode Island during the year 1894.

DEATHS.

Whole Number.	SEX. Males.	SEX. Females.	NATIVITY. Native.	NATIVITY. Foreign.	NATIVITY. Unknown.	Ages Given. Males.	Ages Given. Females.	Aggregate Age in Years. Males.	Aggregate Age in Years. Females.	Average Age in Years. Males.	Average Age in Years. Females.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.
20	11	9	18	2	....	11	9	508	324	46.18	36.00	832	41.60
102	45	57	75	27	....	45	57	1,902	2,952	42.27	51.79	4,854	47.59
78	40	38	57	21	....	40	38	2,001	1,455	50.03	38.29	3,456	44.31
200	96	104	150	50	....	96	104	4,411	4,731	45.95	45.49	9,142	45.71
98	57	41	83	15	....	57	41	2,110	1,767	37.02	43.09	3,877	39.56
66	36	30	48	17	1	36	30	1,234	1,222	34.28	40.73	2,456	37.21
12	7	5	12	.....	...	6	5	445	244	74.17	48.80	689	62.64
401	177	224	293	108	....	177	224	4,456	6,120	25.18	27.32	10,576	26.37
577	277	300	436	140	1	276	300	8,245	9,353	29.87	31.18	17,598	30.55
14	7	7	14	......	....	7	7	315	208	45.14	29.71	523	30.21
15	7	8	12	3	....	7	8	511	445	73.00	55.63	956	63.73
11	5	6	11	......	....	5	6	245	409	49.00	68.17	654	59.45
378	194	184	267	110	1	193	184	8,177	7,548	42.37	41.02	15,725	41.71
26	13	13	26	......	....	13	13	686	725	52.77	55.77	1,411	54.27
18	10	8	17	1	....	9	8	455	425	50.56	53.13	880	51.76
57	31	26	48	9	....	31	26	1,147	891	37.00	34.27	2,038	35.75
519	267	252	395	123	1	265	252	11,536	10,651	43.53	42.27	22,187	42.91
87	34	53	69	18	....	34	53	967	1,700	28.44	32.08	2,667	30.66
147	73	74	105	42	....	73	74	2,638	3,196	36.14	43.19	5,834	39.69
149	70	79	103	46	...	70	79	1,648	2,404	23.54	30.43	4,052	23.70
171	81	90	143	28	....	81	90	2,925	3,019	36.11	33.54	5,944	34.76
20	10	10	20	......	....	9	9	546	260	60.67	28.89	806	44.78
31	19	12	28	3	....	19	12	1,321	589	69.53	49.08	1,910	61.61
193	110	83	151	42	....	110	83	3,425	2,608	31.13	31.42	6,033	31.26
450	228	222	326	124	....	227	222	3,852	4,608	16.97	20.76	8,460	18.84
23	9	14	18	5	....	9	14	360	484	40.00	34.57	844	36.70
32	21	11	15	17	....	21	11	812	307	38.67	27.91	1,119	34.97
590	285	305	409	181	...	284	305	7,587	9,347	26.71	30.64	16,934	28.75
2,898	1,454	1,444	2,050	847	1	1,454	1,444	45,154	48,869	31.06	33.84	94,023	32.44
61	29	32	52	9	...	29	32	1,044	1,583	36.00	49.47	2,627	43.07
41	24	17	34	7	....	24	17	1,248	840	52.00	49.41	2,088	50.93
413	205	208	266	147	....	205	208	5,169	5,522	25.21	26.55	10,691	25.89
5,306	2,652	2,654	3,789	1,516	1	2,649	2,653	78,696	85,336	29.71	32.17	164,032	30.94
17	13	4	16	1	....	12	4	508	262	42.33	65.50	770	48.13
12	6	6	11	1	....	6	6	350	320	58.83	53.33	670	55.83
56	21	35	52	4	...	21	35	1,245	1,842	59.29	52.63	3,087	55.13
24	11	13	23	1	....	11	13	316	437	28.73	33.62	753	31.37
76	39	37	67	9	....	39	37	1,849	2,095	47.41	56.62	3,944	51.89
79	33	46	77	2	....	33	46	1,375	1,615	41.67	35.11	2,990	37.85
29	14	15	26	3	....	14	15	712	746	50.86	49.73	1,458	50.28
109	57	52	85	24	....	57	51	2,435	1,915	42.72	37.55	4,350	40.28
402	194	208	357	45	....	193	207	8,790	9,232	45.54	44.60	18,022	45.06

TABLE I.—Continued —(RECAPITULATION.)

General Summary of Births and Marriages in the State of Rhode Island during the year 1894.

COUNTIES.	BIRTHS.							MARRIAGES.				
		SEX.		PARENTAGE.					NATIVITY.			
	Whole Number.	Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Native Father. Foreign Mother.	Foreign Father. Native Mother.	Whole Number.	Native.	Foreign.	Native Groom. Foreign Bride.	Foreign Groom. Native Bride.
BRISTOL..................	240	122	118	82	118	26	14	112	62	20	17	13
KENT..................	676	342	334	202	343	68	63	197	87	65	23	22
NEWPORT.............	774	424	350	317	311	76	70	222	123	61	20	18
PROVIDENCE...	7,820	3,996	3,824	2,378	3,967	695	780	2,563	1,135	882	267	279
WASHINGTON.........	475	245	230	313	102	37	23	177	132	15	10	20
STATE INSTITUT'NS.	......	.....	......	......	......	...	....	......	......	......	....	....
WHOLE STATE.......	9,985	5,129	4,856	3,292	4,841	902	950	3,271	1,539	1,043	337	352

TABLE I.—Continued.—(RECAPITULATION.)

General Summary of Deaths in the State of Rhode Island, by Counties, during the year 1894.

DEATHS.

	SEX.		NATIVITY.			Ages Given.		Aggregate Age in Years.		Average Age in Years.			
Whole Number.	Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Unknown.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.
200	96	104	150	50	....	96	104	4,411	4,731	45.95	45.49	9,142	45.71
577	277	300	436	140	1	276	300	8,245	9,353	29.87	31.18	17,598	30.55
519	267	252	395	123	1	265	252	11,536	10,651	43.53	42.27	22,187	42.91
5,306	2,652	2,654	3,789	1,516	1	2,649	2,653	78,696	85,336	29.71	32.17	164,032	30.94
402	194	208	357	45	....	193	207	8,790	9,232	45.54	44.60	18,022	44.60
156	73	83	73	83	....	73	83	3,663	4,499	49.36	54.20	8,162	52.32
7,160	3,559	3,601	5,200	1,957	3	3,552	3,599	115,341	123,802	32.47	34.40	239,143	33.44

TABLE II.—BIRTHS, 1894.

Arranged by Months, Sexes, and Divisions of the State.

MONTHS.	SEX.		DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.								
		Whole State.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County Towns.	Newport City.	Providence County Towns.	Providence City.	Pawtucket.	Woonsocket.	Washington County.
January	Males....	440	6	25	6	34	105	171	33	45	15
	Females..	361	9	22	6	17	58	178	26	28	17
	Total....	801	15	47	12	51	163	349	59	73	32
February...	Males ...	369	8	16	7	19	76	168	35	28	12
	Females..	373	7	25	3	20	77	177	28	25	11
	Total	742	15	41	10	39	153	345	63	53	23
March	Males....	447	13	38	10	20	79	174	40	42	31
	Females..	378	9	20	6	18	87	159	37	22	20
	Total	825	22	58	16	38	166	333	77	64	51
April	Males....	430	15	22	12	27	94	189	22	31	18
	Females..	414	6	20	11	17	82	191	35	35	17
	Total	844	21	42	23	44	176	380	57	66	35
May......	Males....	422	7	22	8	25	95	180	32	33	20
	Females..	425	8	25	9	18	95	173	30	46	21
	Total	847	15	47	17	43	190	353	62	79	41
June.......	Males....	438	5	29	13	27	119	170	30	28	17
	Females..	382	10	28	2	16	85	168	28	22	23
	Total	820	15	57	15	43	204	338	58	50	40
July.......	Males...	468	11	38	7	27	105	185	36	32	27
	Females..	414	11	36	8	19	86	172	33	35	14
	Total	882	22	74	15	46	191	357	69	67	41

TABLE II.—BIRTHS, 1894.—Continued.

MONTHS.	SEX.	Whole State.	DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.								
			Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County Towns.	Newport City.	Providence County Towns.	Providence City.	Pawtucket.	Woonsocket.	Washington County.
August.....	Males...	410	11	23	6	25	103	162	22	30	28
	Females..	429	13	43	6	21	90	172	33	31	20
	Total	839	24	66	12	46	193	334	55	61	48
September..	Males....	409	7	27	6	30	95	163	39	25	17
	Females..	394	13	22	6	32	90	154	33	27	17
	Total	803	20	49	12	62	185	317	72	52	34
October....	Males....	433	10	43	13	27	95	158	37	26	24
	Females..	441	9	36	5	31	85	185	32	28	30
	Total	874	19	79	18	58	180	343	69	54	54
November..	Males....	417	14	29	5	33	83	168	34	32	19
	Females..	384	10	24	8	29	96	149	24	28	16
	Total	801	24	53	13	62	179	317	58	60	35
December ..	Males....	446	15	30	8	29	95	169	43	40	17
	Females..	461	13	33	10	32	91	187	35	36	24
	Total	907	28	63	18	61	186	356	78	76	41
Whole Year.	Males....	5,129	122	342	101	323	1,144	2,057	403	392	245
	Females..	4,856	118	334	80	270	1,022	2,065	374	363	230
	Total	9,985	240	676	181	593	2,166	4,122	777	755	475

TABLE III.—PLURALITY BIRTHS, 1894.

ARRANGED BY MONTHS, SEXES, AND DIVISIONS OF THE STATE; AND SHOWING THE NATIVITY OF THE PARENTS.

MONTHS.	Number of Cases.	SEX.	Number of Children.	Divisions of the State.							Nativity of the Parents.																											
				Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Newport City.	Providence Co.	Providence City.	Washington Co.	Native.	Arabian.	Belgian.	Bohemian.	Canadian.	English.	German.	Italian.	Irish.	Scotch.	Swedish.	Syrian.	Western Islands.	American Father. Canadian Mother.	American Father. English Mother.	American Father. Irish Mother.	American Father. N. Brunswick Mo.	American Father. Nova Scotia Mo.	American Father. Welsh Mother.	Canadian Father. American Mother.	English Father. American Mother.	English Father. Irish Mother.	English Father. Scotch Mother.	Irish Father. American Mother.	Irish Father. English Mother.	Italian Father. Irish Mother.	Nova Scotia Father. Pr. Ed'ds Isl'd Mo.	Western Isl'ds Fa. American Mother.
January	6	Males Females	8 4	..			1	1	4		3							1					1					1										
February	7	Males Females	6 8	..	1			2	4		2						1	1					1			1										1		
March	4	Males Females	5 3	..	1			2	1		2							1	1																			
April	8	Males Females	6 10	..		1	2		3	2	2			1		1			1	1				1	1													
May	9	Males Females	8 10	..				3	6		3				1	2			1												1						1	
June	6	Males Females	7 5	..		1		1	3	1	2				1	1		1																				1
July	16	Males Females	17 15	..	1			4	10	1	6				1	4		1	2												1			1				
August	10	Males Females	3 17	..	3		1	2	2	2	2		1		2	1					1					1				1					1			
September	9	Males Females	8 10	..	1		2	3	1	2	1	1				3		1	1			1											1					
October	7	Males Females	11 4	..	1		2	2	2		1				1	1		1		1				1			1											
November	6	Males Females	5 7	..				3	3		2								1							1			1			1						
December	9	Males Females	9 9	..	2	1	1	3	2		4				2				1				1												1			
Whole Year	97	Males Females	93 102	..	10	3	9	26	41	8	30	1	1	1	8	13	1	7	8	2	1	1	3	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1

TABLE IV.—MARRIAGES, 1894.

Arranged by Months and Divisions of the State.

MONTHS.	Whole State, 1893.	DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.									Whole State, 1894.
		Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County Towns.	Newport City.	Providence County Towns.	Pawtucket.	Providence City.	Woonsocket.	Washington County.	
January.......	335	8	15	8	16	50	25	140	16	10	288
February......	267	7	9	1	9	31	11	86	3	8	165
March........	133	4	12	2	8	29	9	70	5	15	154
First Quarter...	735	19	36	11	33	110	45	296	24	33	607
April	368	12	23	9	18	64	31	152	19	17	345
May	262	5	11	3	10	45	24	86	16	15	215
June..........	445	10	10	7	19	73	33	196	15	24	387
Second Quarter.	1,075	27	44	19	47	182	88	434	50	56	947
July	259	7	17	3	9	37	25	98	13	14	223
August........	254	8	21	2	10	39	28	98	15	8	229
September	283	14	23	1	19	63	29	149	21	12	331
Third Quarter ..	796	29	61	6	38	139	82	345	49	34	783
October........	343	15	21	6	18	59	32	160	19	16	346
November.. ...	413	19	25	10	24	64	31	162	26	14	375
December	182	3	10	3	7	31	19	108	8	24	213
Fourth Quarter .	938	37	56	19	49	154	82	430	53	54	934
Whole Year....	3,544	112	197	55	167	585	297	1,505	176	177	3,271

Table V.—DEATHS, 1894.

Arranged by Months, Sexes, and Divisions of the State.

MONTHS.	SEX.	Whole State.	DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.									
			Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County Towns.	Newport City.	Providence County Towns.	Pawtucket.	Providence City.	Woonsocket.	Washington County.	State Institutions.
January...	Males..	371	14	21	5	17	83	19	165	15	24	8
	Females	428	11	21	10	15	85	28	190	26	32	10
	Total ..	799	25	42	15	32	168	47	355	41	56	18
February. .	Males..	257	5	22	7	11	48	27	105	12	10	10
	Females	302	10	30	6	25	59	19	122	11	17	3
	Total ..	559	15	52	13	36	107	46	227	23	27	13
March	Males..	270	4	26	7	22	52	17	112	13	9	8
	Females	291	7	28	6	10	45	23	128	16	23	5
	Total ..	561	11	54	13	32	97	40	240	29	32	13
April	Males..	287	13	20	4	10	43	22	135	14	18	8
	Females	291	10	24	3	23	57	25	106	13	18	12
	Total ..	578	23	44	7	33	100	47	241	27	36	20
May	Males..	304	8	23	10	15	50	20	137	16	17	8
	Females	265	7	18	6	5	52	28	101	18	21	9
	Total ..	569	15	41	16	20	102	48	238	34	38	17
June......	Males..	278	7	23	2	13	57	23	124	13	12	4
	Females	271	9	17	3	13	64	31	97	20	13	4
	Total ..	549	16	40	5	26	121	54	221	33	25	8
July	Males..	412	7	46	4	15	106	34	143	33	19	5
	Females	421	9	39	11	22	74	51	165	23	13	14
	Total ..	833	16	85	15	37	180	85	308	56	32	19

TABLE V.—DEATHS, 1894.—Continued.

MONTHS.	SEX.	Whole State.	DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.									State Institutions.
			Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County Towns.	Newport City.	Providence County Towns.	Pawtucket.	Providence City.	Woonsocket.	Washington County.	
August.....	Males..	295	10	28	8	19	46	31	115	10	25	3
	Females	333	8	26	3	25	67	25	137	20	17	5
	Total ..	628	18	54	11	44	113	56	252	30	42	8
September..	Males..	294	6	22	5	25	53	19	118	25	15	6
	Females	301	11	36	7	18	56	19	108	20	21	5
	Total ..	595	17	58	12	43	109	38	226	45	36	11
October....	Males..	268	7	16	9	17	62	23	92	21	17	4
	Females	252	4	20	5	8	56	24	107	15	8	5
	Total ..	520	11	36	14	25	118	47	199	36	25	9
November.	Males..	249	11	11	5	16	41	21	109	12	15	8
	Females	218	9	20	4	8	42	7	96	14	13	5
	Total ..	467	20	31	9	24	83	28	205	26	28	13
December. .	Males..	274	4	19	7	14	67	29	99	21	13	1
	Females	228	9	21	4	12	40	25	87	12	12	6
	Total ..	502	13	40	11	26	107	54	186	33	25	7
Whole Year.	Males..	3,559	96	277	73	194	708	285	1,454	205	194	73
	Females	3,601	104	300	68	184	697	305	1,444	208	208	83
	Total ..	7,160	200	577	141	378	1,405	590	2,898	413	402	156

TABLE VI.—DEATHS, 1894.

Exhibiting the Whole Number, the Proportion to Population, the Number of each Sex, and the Number in each Period of Life, in every Town and Division of the State.

TOWNS AND DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.	Total Deaths.	Population in 1894, Geometrically estimated.	Deaths per 1,000 of population.	Population in 1894, Arithmetically estimated.	Deaths per 1,000 of population.	DEATHS.	
						SEX.	Number of each Sex.
Barrington....	20	1,639	12.2	1,513	13.2	Males...	11
						Females.	9
Bristol...	102	6,628	15.4	5,270	19.6	Males...	45
						Females.	57
Warren...........	78	3,865	20.2	4,713	16.5	Males...	40
						Females.	38
BRISTOL COUNTY.....	200	12,132	16.5	11,496	17.4	Males...	96
						Females.	104
Coventry....... ..	98	5,047	19.4	5,278	18.6	Males...	57
						Females.	41
East Greenwich. ...	66	3,054	21.6	3,501	18.8	Males...	36
						Females.	30
West Greenwich ..	12	735	16.3	746	16.1	Males...	7
						Females.	5
Warwick	401	20,236	19.8	21,341	18.8	Males...	177
						Females.	224
KENT COUNTY.......	577	29,072	19.8	30,866	18.7	Males...	277
						Females.	300
Jamestown	14	777	18.0	860	16.3	Males...	7
						Females.	7
Little Compton. ..	15	1,106	13.6	1,186	12.6	Males...	7
						Females.	8
Middletown	11	1,386	7.9	1,144	9.6	Males...	5
						Females.	6
NEWPORT CITY......	378	21,333	17.7	19,370	19.5	Males...	194
						Females	184
New Shoreham.	26	1,297	20.0	1,362	19.1	Males...	13
						Females.	13
Portsmouth.... ..	18	1,850	9.7	1,902	9.5	Males...	10
						Females.	8
Tiverton.........	57	2,937	19.4	2,945	19.4	Males...	31
						Females.	26
NEWPORT COUNTY...	519	30,686	16.9	28,769	18.0	Males...	267
						Females.	252
Burrillville.........	87	5,618	15.5	5,787	15.0	Males...	34
						Females.	53
Cranston*	147	8,339	17.6	7,738	19.0	Males...	73
						Females.	74
Cumberland	149	8,363	17.8	8,832	16.9	Males...	70
						Females.	79

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* Not including State Institutions.

TABLE VI. — DEATHS, 1894.

Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Age not stated.
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	3	1	...	...
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	2	1	...	...
7	3	...	1	...	1	...	4	3	2	8	3	8	4	...	...
8	...	2	...	1	1	1	2	2	5	6	7	13	6	3	...
6	2	...	...	...	1	2	2	3	2	2	5	9	6	1	...
10	2	...	...	...	1	...	4	4	1	3	4	5	4	...	...
14	5	...	1	...	2	3	6	7	6	10	10	20	11	1	...
18	2	2	2	1	2	1	6	7	8	9	12	20	11	3	...
16	1	1	3	2	1	2	1	1	4	5	7	9	2	2	...
10	...	...	3	...	...	3	4	1	...	1	3	9	3	4	...
10	2	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	6	1	1	7	2	...	...
7	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	3	5	4	2	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	2	1
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...
63	12	7	4	9	9	3	5	5	9	17	11	17	6	...	...
63	14	8	7	9	6	12	21	13	14	13	16	11	13	4	...
89	15	8	7	11	10	7	10	7	20	24	20	33	11	4	1
81	16	9	10	9	6	15	26	15	18	17	24	26	19	9	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	3	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...
27	4	3	5	4	1	5	18	19	16	22	34	17	16	2	1
36	5	1	2	3	2	5	16	13	19	13	23	25	16	5	...
2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	2	2	1	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	2	3	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	2	...	1	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	1	...
11	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	7	4	1	1	...
5	2	...	...	1	2	1	1	1	4	2	4	1	1	1	...
44	6	4	5	4	2	7	19	23	21	27	45	32	22	5	1
47	6	2	3	4	4	8	20	16	24	16	37	35	22	8	...
8	1	1	...	2	...	1	4	4	3	1	1	5	3	...	...
21	2	1	...	...	...	3	1	2	5	5	3	2	6	2	...
13	3	2	1	...	1	5	10	5	7	5	11	6	4	...	...
15	1	...	1	3	1	3	4	5	4	5	11	10	10	1	...
21	3	3	3	5	2	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	2	...	...
22	5	4	2	3	1	3	7	2	3	9	3	6	8	1	...

TABLE VI.—DEATHS, 1894.—Continued.

TOWNS AND DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.	Total Deaths.	Population in 1894, Geometrically estimated.	Deaths per 1,000 of population.	Population in 1894, Arithmetically estimated.	Deaths per 1,000 of population.	DEATHS.	
						SEX.	Number of each Sex.
East Providence....	171	9,773	17.5	9,707	17.6	Males...	81
						Females.	90
Foster............	20	1,209	16.5	1,136	17.6	Males...	10
						Females.	10
Glocester...........	31	1,660	18.7	2,233	13.9	Males ..	19
						Females.	12
Johnston............	193	10,732	18.0	11,781	16.4	Males...	110
						Females.	83
Lincoln......... ...	450	23,473	19.2	22,856	19.6	Males...	228
						Females.	222
North Providence...	23	2,318	9.9	2,569	8.9	Males...	9
						Females.	14
North Smithfield....	32	2,850	11.2	3,250	9.8	Males...	21
						Females.	11
PAWTUCKET........	590	31,454	18.7	31,414	18.8	Males...	285
						Females.	305
PROVIDENCE CITY...	2,898	142,497	20.3	153,000	18.9	Males...	1.454
						Females	1,444
Scituate	61	3,538	17.2	2,828	21.5	Males...	29
						Females.	32
Smithfield	41	2,337	17.5	2,630	15.6	Males...	24
						Females.	17
WOONSOCKET.......	413	23,483	17.6	24,535	16.8	Males...	205
						Females.	208
PROVIDENCE COUNTY.	5,306	277,644	19.1	290,296	18.3	Males...	2,652
						Females.	2,654
Charlestown........	17	988	17.3	813	20.9	Males...	13
						Females.	4
Exeter	12	932	12.9	866	13.8	Males...	6
						Females.	6
Hopkinton	56	2,715	20.6	2,918	19.2	Males...	21
						Females.	35
Narragansett.......	24	1,278	18.8	1,532	15.7	Males...	11
						Females.	13
North Kingstown...	76	4,354	17.5	4,432	17.1	Males...	39
						Females.	37
South Kingstown....	79	5,083	15.5	5.244	15.1	Males...	33
						Females.	46
Richmond.	29	1,662	17.4	1,609	18.0	Males...	14
						Females.	15
Westerly	109	7,481	14.6	7,197	15.1	Males...	57
						Females.	52
WASHINGTON COUNTY.	402	24,493	16.4	24,611	16.3	Males...	194
						Females.	208
State Institutions...	156	1,809	86.2	1,809	86.2	Males...	73
						Females.	83

Table VI.—DEATHS, 1894.—Continued.

Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Age not stated.
17	1	1	2	4	1	3	6	5	12	11	9	4	3	2	..
19	3	5	2	2	8	5	5	6	9	1	6	13	5	1	..
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	2	...	1
2	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	1
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	10	3	...	..
2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	2	1	..
26	10	2	3	1	3	4	13	2	10	11	9	14	2	...	..
23	3	1	2	3	1	1	5	12	7	5	8	9	2	1	..
85	15	10	20	13	8	5	13	11	10	12	18	5	1	...	2
70	24	13	17	5	5	11	12	10	16	8	11	6	9	5	..
3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	..
3	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	...	2	1	1	.	..
4	...	1	...	...	1	2	2	...	1	4	2	2	1	1	..
3	.	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	..
81	20	7	12	11	6	9	15	27	22	28	20	16	9	1	1
56	16	9	7	14	12	7	29	31	20	34	34	24	8	4	..
339	76	27	43	44	16	44	144	133	146	165	138	98	39	2	..
304	67	40	35	40	18	38	159	134	126	122	153	125	68	15	..
6	2	1	...	1	2	...	2	3	1	1	3	3	4	...	..
4	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	...	3	9	2	2	..
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	3	3	6	3	...	..
1	1	..	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	1	4	2	2	...	..
77	10	4	6	4	1	8	12	15	19	14	18	11	3	3	..
63	17	2	4	1	3	22	21	1	21	17	18	13	4	1	..
685	141	59	91	85	42	85	227	211	239	263	242	188	81	9	4
608	142	76	71	71	52	97	253	209	220	208	262	223	127	34	1
1	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	2	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	..
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	...	1	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	3	3	8	1	...	..
3	...	...	...	1	1	...	5	1	2	5	3	8	4	2	..
4	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	..
3	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	..
7	1	1	...	...	...	1	3	1	3	4	4	8	5	1	..
4	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	4	4	2	11	6	1	..
10	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	..	5	6	4	1	..
11	2	2	3	...	...	2	3	3	2	5	4	3	5	1	..
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	..	5	3	...	...	..
2	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	2	2	4	...	..
9	5	..	3	...	...	...	3	5	2	8	9	6	5	2	..
12	2	...	...	3	2	1	5	1	2	7	3	7	6	...	1
31	7	4	4	1	...	3	16	8	17	15	30	36	16	5	1
35	5	2	3	4	5	7	19	7	15	23	15	35	28	4	1
1	1	...	1	...	...	3	8	10	9	15	12	8	3	2	..
1	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	13	13	9	21	13	6	...	..

TABLE VI Continued.—DEATHS, 1894.—RECAPITULATION.

DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.	Total Deaths.	Population in 1894, Geometrically estimated.	Deaths per 1,000 of population.	Population in 1894, Arithmetically estimated.	Deaths per 1,000 of population.	DEATHS.	
						SEX.	Number of each Sex.
BRISTOL COUNTY. . .	200	12,132	16.5	11,496	17.4	Males . .	96
						Females.	104
KENT COUNTY.	577	29,072	19.8	30,866	18.7	Males. . .	277
						Females.	300
NEWPORT COUNTY. . .	519	30,686	16.9	28,769	18.0	Males. . .	267
						Females.	252
PROVIDENCE COUNTY.	5,306	277,644	19.1	290,296	18.3	Males. . .	2,652
						Females.	2,654
WASHINGTON COUNTY.	402	24,493	16.4	24,611	16.3	Males. . .	194
						Females.	208
STATE INSTITUTIONS. .	156	1,809	86.2	1,809	86.2	Males . .	73
						Females.	83
WHOLE STATE	7,160	375,836	19.1	387,847	18.5	Males. . .	3,559
						Females.	3,601

TABLE VI Continued.—DEATHS, 1894.—RECAPITULATION.

Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Age not stated.
14	5	...	1	...	2	3	6	7	6	10	10	20	11	1	..
18	2	2	2	1	2	1	6	7	8	9	12	20	11	3	..
89	15	8	7	11	10	7	10	7	20	24	20	33	11	4	1
81	16	9	10	9	6	15	26	15	18	17	24	26	19	9	..
44	6	4	5	4	2	7	19	23	21	27	45	32	22	5	1
47	6	2	3	4	4	8	20	16	24	16	37	35	22	8	..
685	141	59	91	85	42	85	227	211	239	263	242	188	81	9	4
608	142	76	71	71	52	97	253	209	220	208	262	223	127	34	1
31	7	4	4	1	...	3	16	8	17	15	30	36	16	5	1
35	5	2	3	4	5	7	19	7	15	23	15	35	28	4	1
1	1	...	1	...	...	3	8	10	9	15	12	8	3	2	..
1	1	...	...	..	1	....	5	13	13	9	21	13	6	...	..
864	175	75	109	101	56	108	286	266	312	354	359	317	144	26	7
790	172	91	89	89	70	128	329	267	298	282	371	352	213	58	2

TABLE VII.—CAUSES OF DEATH, 1894.

Arranged Alphabetically; showing the number of each Sex, who died from each cause, in each month and the whole year 1894, also the Number of Native, Foreign and Unknown Parentage, from each cause, for the year.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		April.		May.		June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		PARENTAGE.			SEX.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Am.	For.	Unk'n	M.	F.	Total.
Abscess of Axilla						1																				1			1	1
Brain									2			1				1			1	1					4	2		3	3	6
Foot																					1				1			1		1
Gluteal									1																1			1		1
Inter Pelvic										1															1				1	1
Kidney														1		1										2			2	2
Knee Joint																		1								1			1	1
Liver		1										1		1									1		4			1	3	4
Lung				1											1										1	1		1	1	2
Multiple														1												1			1	1
Neck			1				1											1							1	2		2	1	3
Psoas											1															1		1		1
Rectum							1																		1			1		1
Right Lumbar Region				1																						1			1	1
Unspecified			1																								1	1		1
Accidents, Asphyxia	1				1						1				2		1	1		1		1	1	1	2	9		7	4	11
Boiler Explosion																							2		2			2		2
Burns and Scalds			1	2	4	1	1	2	2				1	2	1	2	1	2	2	1		1	1	1	9	19		14	14	28
Crushed by Falling Tree																							1			1		1		1
Dragged by Horse																							1		1			1		1
Drowning	7		1		3		1		6	1	5	1	10	1	8		2		2		2		2		23	29		49	3	52

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		April.		May.		June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		PARENTAGE.			SEX.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Am.	For.	Unk'n	M.	F.	Total.
Accidents, Electric Car	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	2	5	....	5	2	7
Exposure	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	....	2	....	2	...	2
Falls	2	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	2	1	1	..	3	1	2	..	4	..	1	..	2	..	2	1	6	22	..	23	5	28
Fractures and Contusions	3	3	.	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	2	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	5	14	....	11	8	19
Heat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	...	1	..	1
Insolation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	..	5	2	7
Machinery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	2	..	2	...	2
Pistol Shot Wound	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	..	1	...	1
Poison	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	4	....	3	3	6
Railroad	2	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	3	..	4	..	3	..	6	1	2	..	4	1	3	..	7	28	1	34	2	36
Suffocation	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	4	6	....	8	2	10
Traumatic, from Lifting	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	..	1	...	1
Various	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	5	..	3	..	.	..	8	11	....	19	...	19
Albuminuria	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	...	...	2	...	2
Alcoholism	6	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	6	..	5	..	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	..	12	25	....	31	6	37
Anæmia	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	2	1	..	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	11	....	7	12	19
Aneurism	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	....	4	...	4
Angina Pectoris	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	8	7	....	11	4	15
Apoplexy	11	10	7	9	7	7	9	8	14	11	3	5	14	9	4	8	7	12	5	3	11	9	17	10	114	96	..	109	101	210
Appendicitis	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	2	1	2	..	1	2	..	..	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	9	8	....	12	5	17
Apthæ	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	....	...	1	1
Arthritis Deformans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	....	1	....	...	1	1
Tubercular	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	....	1	..	1
Ascites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	....	1	..	1
Asthma	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	2	1	1	2	16	....	8	10	18
Atelectasis Pulmonum	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	4	4	....	6	2	8

TABLE VII.—CAUSES OF DEATH, 1894.—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		April.		May.		June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		PARENTAGE.			SEX.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Am.	For.	Unk'n	M.	F.	Total.
Atrophy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	....	1	...	1
Bladder Diseases	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	3	...	6	1	7
*Bowel Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	....	3	2	5
Obstruction	..	..	1	2	1	..	2	1	..	..	2	2	3	2	1	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	11	13	...	13	11	24
Ulceration	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	5	....	6	2	8
*Brain Diseases	1	1	1	..	3	..	1	..	2	..	3	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	..	13	10	...	18	5	23
Congestion	4	..	2	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	3	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	1	.	..	9	12	..	12	9	21
Softening	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	2	1	..	1	..	13	8	....	10	11	21
Bronchitis, Acute	10	19	12	14	12	16	10	13	11	8	3	7	4	8	2	6	4	2	5	8	8	9	4	6	57	144	....	85	116	201
Chronic	2	5	5	3	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	..	..	1	5	3	3	3	2	3	25	28	..	27	26	53
Calculus	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	3	....	4	1	5
Cancer of Abdomen	2	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	9	5	....	3	11	14
Breast	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	6	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	5	..	1	..	1	..	2	11	16	....	...	27	27
Face	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	4	1	..	1	7	7	...	12	2	14
Liver	..	3	..	1	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	2	2	1	1	3	..	3	..	1	2	1	..	..	18	7	...	7	18	25
Rectum	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	7	2	....	3	6	9
Stomach	..	1	1	..	3	..	1	..	..	1	3	5	3	6	1	4	1	2	2	2	4	2	1	..	23	20	....	20	23	43
Uterus	..	..	..	6	..	7	..	2	..	2	..	5	..	4	..	1	..	6	..	5	..	2	..	2	29	13	....	..	42	42
Various	..	1	2	..	1	1	3	3	1	3	2	..	1	1	..	1	4	..	2	3	2	1	2	1	16	19	....	20	15	35
Unspecified	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	4	..	2	3	5
Cancrum Oris	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	....	4	...	4
Carbuncle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	....	2	1	3
Caries of Femur	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	....	1	1	2

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* Not otherwise placed.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		April		May.		June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		PARENTAGE.			SEX.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Am.	For.	Unk'n	M.	F.	Total.
Caries of Pelvis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	...	....	1	...	1
Cellulitis	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	2	....	2	3	5
Cephalitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	....	2	1	3
Cerebritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	.	1	1	....	1	1	2
*Childbirth	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	10	....	...	11	11
Difficult Labor	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	1	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	....	2	....	...	2	2
Hæmorrhage Ante Partum	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	....	...	1	1
from Placenta Prævia	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	...	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	...	6	6
Miscarriage	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	...	...	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	..	...	5	5
Puerperal Eclampsia	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	...	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	3	10	...	...	13	13
Embolism	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	...	2	2
Fever	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	2	...	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	9	....	...	10	10
Peritonitis	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	1	...	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	.	..	1	10	....	...	11	11
Septicæmia	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	3	...	...	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	7	....	..	11	11
Cholera Infantum	2	2	..	1	2	1	..	2	3	4	18	19	110	105	62	69	27	32	14	15	4	1	1	2	162	332	2	243	253	496
Cholera Morbus	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	9	4	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	15	....	9	14	23
Chlorosis, Chronic	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	....	...	1	1
Chorea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	...	1	....	...	1	1
Colitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	2	....	...	2	2
Entero	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	3	2	..	2	1	..	2	1	1	..	1	..	10	8	....	10	8	18
Ileo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	1	..	1	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	2	...	2	...	2
Consumption	1	7	1	1	..	4	2	..	2	1	..	..	3	5	1	1	2	1	..	2	1	..	2	2	11	28	....	15	24	39
Pulmonary	3	7	4	3	2	6	6	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	1	4	3	8	5	1	3	3	4	4	27	70	....	44	53	97
Convulsions	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	2	....	1	1	2
Infantile	7	8	3	5	3	8	2	9	7	11	6	5	7	11	8	6	3	7	5	4	5	1	6	7	60	84	...	62	82	144

* Not otherwise placed.

TABLE VII.—CAUSES OF DEATH, 1894.—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		April.		May.		June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		PARENTAGE.			SEX.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Am.	For.	Unk'n	M.	F.	Total.
Croup	1	1	2	3	..	1	3	2	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	10	22	..	16	16	32
Cyanosis	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	3	1	2	1	5	14	....	12	7	19
Cystitis	2	..	1	..	2	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	2	..	2	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	2	1	13	8	..	17	4	21
Debility, General	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	..	2	2	2	4	..	..	3	1	1	2	..	2	..	..	1	11	21	....	17	15	32
Infantile	10	3	4	4	2	3	11	4	7	4	4	9	6	1	5	6	6	2	4	3	3	9	7	4	42	79	....	69	52	121
Premature Birth	..	5	3	4	5	2	6	3	7	7	6	4	9	5	5	4	3	5	7	4	5	7	7	7	66	54	...	63	57	120
Senile	..	3	1	5	3	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	3	3	3	..	1	..	3	..	3	24	12	....	9	27	36
Delirium Tremens	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	...	2	....	2	...	2
Dementia	2	1	1	..	1	1	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	9	...	8	5	13
Agitata	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	...	1	1	2
Chronic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	....	...	...	1	1
Senile	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	1	1	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	7	....	4	10	14
Diabetes	1	..	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	3	..	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	12	8	...	12	8	20
Mellitus	..	3	1	..	1	..	1	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	2	1	1	1	9	9	....	9	9	18
Diarrhœa, Acute	2	..	1	2	2	1	3	1	..	3	2	3	10	10	3	4	3	4	5	3	2	1	..	..	18	47	....	33	32	65
Chronic	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	2	2	.	..	2	2	3	15	....	10	8	18
Diphtheria	5	4	7	9	4	10	7	3	7	3	8	8	2	..	..	1	4	3	9	9	7	5	14	4	61	72	....	74	59	133
Dropsy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	....	2	4	6
Duodenitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	...	...	1	1
Gastro	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	..	1	...	1
Dysentery	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	5	5	3	7	2	6	..	..	..	1	2	1	15	26	....	18	23	41
Eclampsia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	....	...	1	1
Eczema	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	...	7	....	3	4	7
Embolism, Arterial	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	2	..	3	4	7

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		April		May		June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		PARENTAGE.			SEX.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Am.	For.	Unk'n	M.	F.	Total.
Emphysema	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	...	2	1	3
Empyema	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	....	4	1	5
Encephalocele	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	....	1	1	2
Endocarditis	2	1	1	2	1	..	1	5	..	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	8	19	..	13	14	27
Endometritis	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	....	...	2	2
Enteritis	..	1	6	1	2	3	2	1	2	3	4	3	5	3	4	3	5	3	6	6	4	3	1	2	22	51	....	41	32	73
Gastro	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	2	4	1	2	1	10	6	4	9	6	8	8	3	2	..	3	1	30	50	..	44	36	80
Enteralgia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	....	1	...	1
Epilepsy	..	..	..	4	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	8	11	...	4	15	19
Erysipelas	..	..	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	14	....	13	9	22
Exfoliation, Dermatitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	....	1	..	1
Exhaustion	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	....	2	1	3
Extravasation of Urine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	....	...	2	...	2
Fever, Bilious	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	...	...	1	1
Intermittent	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	....	2	2	4
Malarial	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	....	4	5	9
Typho	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	...	...	1	1
Typhoid	10	11	8	2	6	3	6	5	4	5	9	..	7	10	6	4	8	11	12	6	13	8	4	1	46	113	...	93	66	159
Fistula of Anus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	....	...	1	1
Gall Stones	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	....	1	1	2
Gangrene of Foot	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	....	2	2	4
of Leg	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	....	1	..	1
Multiple	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	1	..	...	1	1
Senile	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	4	..	4	3	7
Gastritis, Acute	1	1	..	.	..	1	.	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	...	3	6	9
Chronic	1	1	1	2	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	.	2	4	..	2	..	6	1	4	..	..	11	19	...	9	21	30

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CAUSES OF DEATH.	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		April.		May.		June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		PARENTAGE.			SEX.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Am.	For.	Unk'n	M.	F.	Total.
Glanders	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	....	1	...	1
Glioma of Eye	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	....	1	...	1
Gout	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	...	2
Hæmatemesis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	...	...	..	2	2
Hæmorrhage, Cerebral	6	2	..	2	6	5	4	5	3	3	4	4	2	4	3	5	4	2	2	2	1	3	2	5	35	43	1	37	42	79
from Bowels	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	....	2	3	5
from Lungs	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	....	6	....	6	...	6
from Œsophagus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	....	1	...	1
from Pancreas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	....	...	1	1
from Umbilicus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	4	....	3	2	5
from Uterus	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	....	..	1	1
*Heart Diseases	16	13	6	11	10	13	11	12	9	11	9	8	16	10	6	5	12	5	7	9	7	4	8	11	112	116	1	117	112	229
Dilatation	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	4	8	....	3	9	12
Enlargement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	..	4	...	4
Fatty Degeneration	..	2	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	3	13	4	....	6	11	17
Hypertrophy	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	5	1	....	6	...	6
Valvular Disease	5	5	7	5	9	5	8	6	11	5	3	5	3	7	4	9	4	5	7	6	6	3	9	5	79	63	....	76	66	142
Hemiplegia	2	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	11	2	....	5	8	13
Hepatitis	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	7	....	4	5	9
Hernia	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	..	..	3	2	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	6	9	....	7	8	15
Homicide	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	4	4	1	6	3	9
Hydrocephalus	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	....	3	9	12
Hydrophobia	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	2

* Not otherwise placed.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		April.		May.		June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		PARENTAGE.			SEX.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Am.	For.	Unk'n	M.	F.	Total.
Icterus Neonatorum	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	....	2	1	3
Inanition	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	7	6	1	5	9	14
Indigestion, Acute	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	4	7	....	6	5	11
Infantile	1	2	3	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	3	2	3	4	..	..	2	..	1	1	3	1	3	2	17	17	....	22	12	34
Influenza	38	64	9	18	5	5	3	6	4	3	1	2	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	88	78	....	62	104	166
Innutrition	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	4	..	2	1	..	14	10	....	13	11	24
Insanity	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	.	1	1	..	..	..	7	4	....	4	7	11
Intussusception	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	....	1	3	4
Jaundice	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	4	2	...	2	4	6
*Kidney Diseases	2	1	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	5	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	1	1	2	1	11	13	...	17	7	24
Bright's Disease	4	12	6	4	3	4	3	7	5	8	4	6	7	13	12	9	8	10	5	9	1	4	5	6	84	70	1	63	92	155
Laryngitis	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	4	6	....	4	6	10
Tubercular	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	...	4	1	5
Leucocythaemia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	1	...	1
Leukaemia	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	...	1	..	1
Liver Diseases	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	1	4	1	2	..	2	15	15	....	12	18	30
Cirrhosis	2	..	1	..	..	4	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	3	5	2	3	2	1	..	2	1	..	3	15	19	...	18	16	34
Sclerosis	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	....	5	....	3	2	5
Locomotor Ataxia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	.....	....	1	...	1
*Lung Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	2	7	....	4	5	9
Lymphangitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	...	1	1	2
Malaria	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	3	1	..	1	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	4	12	....	7	9	16
Malformation, Acrania	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	....	1	1	2
of Brain	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	....	1	...	1
of Heart	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	....	2	4	6

* Not otherwise placed.

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TABLE VII.—CAUSES OF DEATH, 1894.—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		April.		May.		June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		PARENTAGE.			SEX.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Am.	For.	Unk'n	M.	F.	Total.
Malformation, Unspecified	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	2
Mania, Acute	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	....	3	4	7
Marasmus, Infantile	2	4	5	..	1	1	5	3	..	1	3	..	4	7	7	3	4	8	1	5	5	1	2	4	35	41	....	39	37	76
Measles	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	3	6	....	4	5	9
Melancholia, Senile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	....	...	1	1
Meningitis	5	5	7	4	9	2	5	2	3	5	8	8	8	10	2	9	5	7	2	3	1	7	8	2	43	84	....	63	64	127
Cerebro-Spinal	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	.	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	8	....	6	7	13
Spinal	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	3	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	....	9	4	13
Tubercular	3	2	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	2	1	4	1	3	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	3	22	17	....	15	24	39
Menopause	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	....	...	1	1
Myelitis	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	3	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	6	3	1	5	5	10
Necrosis of Hip Joint	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	3	....	2	1	3
of Tibia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	....	1	1	2
Nephritis, Acute	..	2	2	3	3	1	3	5	4	..	2	2	..	1	..	..	2	1	1	1	5	2	2	..	18	24	....	24	18	42
Chronic	3	2	3	2	3	3	1	3	3	4	3	1	5	2	3	4	6	1	3	4	..	2	5	1	38	29	....	38	29	67
Neuralgia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	....	...	1	1
Neuritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	...	....	1	...	1
Œdema, Cerebral	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	....	1	...	1
Pulmonary	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	....	2	1	3
Old Age	4	17	8	17	7	5	7	13	3	11	3	4	4	10	2	12	5	10	4	6	6	12	7	10	109	77	1	60	127	187
Occlusion of Rectum	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	2	....	1	1	2
Osteitis, Tubercular	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	....	1	...	1
Otitis, Media (Acute)	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	....	1	1	2
Ovarian Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	.	2	....	....	...	2	2

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		April.		May.		June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		PARENTAGE.			SEX.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Am.	For.	Unk'n	M.	F.	Total.
Ovarian Tumor	..	3	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	6	6	....	...	12	12
Paralysis	10	7	2	4	6	9	1	2	4	4	13	7	6	5	6	2	5	4	8	4	4	6	3	4	71	55	....	68	58	126
Paraplegia	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	2	4
Paresis	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	2	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	3	....	9	3	12
Parotitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	....	1	2	3
Patency of Foramen Ovale	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	...	1	1	2
Pericarditis	..	2	2	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	...	5	5	10
Peritonitis	..	3	..	..	..	3	3	2	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	1	..	1	..	..	1	15	16	....	11	20	31
Tubercular	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	....	1	2	3
Pertussis	5	5	6	8	7	7	6	6	2	6	1	10	8	13	6	8	6	5	1	4	2	2	2	3	62	66	1	52	77	129
Phthisis	..	5	..	1	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	5	15	..	12	8	20
Fibroid	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	5	....	3	2	5
Pulmonalis	13	23	11	10	22	21	13	17	27	20	12	22	11	13	11	21	14	12	21	17	12	16	21	15	119	276	....	188	207	395
Pleurisy	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	5	..	6	13	....	10	9	19
Pneumonia	80	65	43	46	31	37	44	48	31	24	11	10	8	13	9	10	15	10	16	12	28	17	28	29	305	358	2	344	321	665
Pott's Disease	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	..	...	1	1
Prostate Disease	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	....	10	...	10
Purpura Hæmorrhagica	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	2	...	3	2	5
Pyæmia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	4	..	4	1	5
Rachitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	....	1	...	1
Rheumatism	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	1	1	1	..	2	..	9	8	....	12	5	17
Acute	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	2	7	....	3	6	9
Chronic	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	4	....	3	6	9
Salpingitis	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	....	...	4	4
Sarcoma, Osteo, of Pelvis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	..	...	1	1
Sciatica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	1	.	1	...	1

TABLE VII.—CAUSES OF DEATH, 1894.—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		April.		May.		June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		PARENTAGE.			SEX.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Am.	For.	Unk'n	M.	F.	Total.
Scarlatina	12	13	8	10	6	4	9	6	6	7	1	2	3	1	2	3	6	3	3	6	1	5	2	4	52	71	....	59	64	123
Sclerosis, Arterial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	....	....	2	...	2
Spinal	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	3	....	3	...	3
Scrofula	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	5	....	7	1	8
Septicæmia	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	6	...	2	5	7
Small Pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	...	2	...	2
Spina Bifida	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	5	....	4	4	8
Spinal Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	....	1	2	3
Disease of Spinal Cord	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	...	1	...	1
Spleen Diseases	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	...	...	1	1
Stenosis, Laryngeal	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	...	2	...	2
*Stomach Diseases	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	1	..	6	8	....	8	6	14
Suicide by Arsenic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	....	2	...	2
by Coal Gas	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	....	1	...	1
by Drowning	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	8	....	...	6	2	8
by Hanging	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	6	9	..	12	3	15
by Illuminating Gas	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	4	...	5	..	5
by Jumping from Window	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	....	...	1	1
by Knife Wound	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	2	....	3	1	4
by Morphine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	....	1	...	1
by Pistol Shot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	....	3	...	3
by Poison, Various	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	...	3	2	5
Syphilis	..	..	1	1	2	1	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	9	7	....	10	6	16

* Not otherwise placed.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		April.		May.		June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		PARENTAGE.			SEX.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Am.	For.	Unk'n	M.	F.	Total.
Tabes Mesenterica	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	7	1	....	3	5	8
Teething	3	..	..	3	1	3	2	..	5	1	3	1	1	2	..	2	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	2	16	17	....	17	16	33
Tetanus	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	....	5	1	6
Tonsilitis	..	..	.	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	....	....	2	3	5
Trismus Neonatorum.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	....	1	....	...	1	1
Tuberculosis	1	2	2	..	3	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	8	....	8	5	13
General	2	3	5	2	1	5	1	1	2	3	3	2	4	1	3	2	..	4	4	5	2	5	1	..	28	33	....	28	33	61
Pulmonary	7	5	4	9	6	9	6	5	5	6	12	4	6	3	8	11	7	6	4	6	6	5	4	5	52	97	....	75	74	149
Tumor of Abdomen	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	...	5	5
of Axilla	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	....	1	...	1
of Kidney	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	....	1	...	1
of Leg	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	....	...	1	1
of Mediastinum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	....	...	1	1
of Throat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	...	1	...	1
of Uterus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4	..	...	7	7
Uræmia	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	2	1	1	..	1	1	3	..	..	1	..	2	.	..	1	1	2	10	10	..	7	13	20
Uterine Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	....	...	1	1
Varicella	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	....	1	...	1
Unknown	1	4	2	1	.	2	5	1	1	1	2	1	6	4	2	..	2	3	2	3	5	4	2	1	16	39	....	30	25	55

TABLE VIII.—CAUSES OF DEATH, 1894.

Arranged Alphabetically; Showing the Number of each Sex, who died from each Cause, in each Period of Life.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1.		1 and under 2.		2 to 3.		3 to 5.		5 to 10.		10 to 15.		15 to 20.		20 to 30.		30 to 40.		40 to 50.		50 to 60.		60 to 70.		70 to 80.		80 to 90.		90 and over.		Age not stated.		SEX.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Abscess of Axilla	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	1	1
Brain	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	6
Foot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	...	1
Gluteal	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	...	1
Inter Pelvic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	1	1
Kidney	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	2	2
Knee Joint	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	1	1
Liver	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4
Lung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Multiple	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	1	1
Neck	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Psoas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	...	1
Rectum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Right Lumbar Region	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	...	1
Accidents, Asphyxia	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4	11
Boiler Explosion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Burns and Scalds	1	..	..	1	1	..	3	2	2	2	..	1	..	..	3	1	..	4	2	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	14	28
Crushed by Falling Tree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	...	1
Dragged by Horse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Drowning	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	5	..	11	2	9	..	9	..	5	..	2	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	3	52

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1.		1 and under 2.		2 to 3.		3 to 5.		5 to 10.		10 to 15.		15 to 20.		20 to 30.		30 to 40.		40 to 50.		50 to 60.		60 to 70.		70 to 80.		80 to 90.		90 and over.		Age not stated.		SEX.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Accidents, Electric Car	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	7
Exposure	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Falls	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	5	..	4	1	4	..	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	5	28
Fractures and Contusions	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	1	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	11	8	19
Heat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Insolation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	7
Machinery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	...	2
Pistol Shot Wound	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	...	1
Poison	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	6
Railroad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	7	..	7	..	7	1	4	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	34	2	36
Suffocation	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	10
Traumatic, from Lifting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Various	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	3	..	2	..	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	...	19
Albuminuria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	...	2
Alcoholism	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	8	3	5	..	9	1	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	6	37
Anæmia	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	4	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	3	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	12	19
Aneurism	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	...	4
Angina Pectoris	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	2	7	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	11	4	15
Apoplexy	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	5	1	8	10	27	21	29	25	22	23	14	14	..	5	1	..	109	101	210
Appendicitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	4	1	3	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	12	5	17
Apthæ	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	1	1
Arthritis Deformans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	1	1
Tubercular	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Ascites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Asthma	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	1	1	2	2	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	10	18
Atelectasis Pulmonum	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	8

TABLE VIII.—CAUSES OF DEATH, 1894.—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1.		1 and under 2.		2 to 3.		3 to 5.		5 to 10.		10 to 15.		15 to 20.		20 to 30.		30 to 40.		40 to 50.		50 to 60.		60 to 70.		70 to 80.		80 to 90.		90 and over.		Age not stated.		SEX.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Atrophy																					1												1	...	1
Bladder Diseases																		1			1		2		3								6	1	7
*Bowel Diseases		1									1		1								1					1							3	2	5
Obstruction	1	2					1			1			1			3	1	2	2	1	3		2		2	2							13	11	24
Ulceration																	1		2	1	2			1			1						6	2	8
*Brain Diseases	1				1	1	1		1		2			1	1		2			1		1	4		5	1							18	5	23
Congestion	4	3		3		1			3	1			2		1				1		1									1			12	9	21
Softening																		1	1	2	1	1	4	5	4			1		1			10	11	21
Bronchitis, Acute	43	41	13	14	2	6	2	7	2	2		1		3	2	5	5	1	2	4	1	6	7	5	3	11	3	9		1			85	116	201
Chronic	1	1			1					1					1		1	1	1	1	9	6	4	6	5	7	2	3	1		1		27	26	53
Calculus														1			1						2		1								4	1	5
Cancer of Abdomen																	1	1	1	1	1	1		2		4		2					3	11	14
Breast																		6		4		6		6		5							...	27	27
Face																		1	2		3		3		2		2			1			12	2	14
Liver																		1	2	4		2	3	6	2	3		2					7	18	25
Rectum																		1	1	1		1	1	1	1	2							3	6	9
Stomach																		4	1	1	6	9	8	3	3	2	1	4			1		20	23	43
Uterus																1		4		10		13		11		3							...	42	42
Various										1							1	1	1	5	5	3	7	3	5	2	1						20	15	35
Unspecified																			1		1			2				1					2	3	5
Cancrum Oris	2												1								1												4	...	4
Carbuncle																	1		1					1									2	1	3
Caries of Femur									1			1																					1	1	2

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* Not otherwise placed.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1.		1 and under 2.		2 to 3.		3 to 5.		5 to 10.		10 to 15.		15 to 20.		20 to 30.		30 to 40		40 to 50.		50 to 60.		60 to 70.		70 to 80.		80 to 90.		90 and over.		Age not stated.		SEX.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Caries of Pelvis																					1												1		1
Cellulitis		1																1			2			1									2	3	5
Cephalitis	1					1																	1										2	1	3
Cerebritis																1	1																1	1	2
*Childbirth														1		3		5		2														11	11
Difficult Labor																2																		2	2
Hæmorrhage Ante Partum																1																		1	1
from Placenta Prævia																4		1		1														6	6
Miscarriage														2		1		1		1														5	5
Puerperal Eclampsia														3		3		5		2														13	13
Embolism																		2																2	2
Fever														1		5		4																10	10
Peritonitis																7		4																11	11
Septicæmia														2		3		6																11	11
Cholera Infantum	205	228	34	22	3	3	1																										243	253	496
Cholera Morbus					1				1	1	2					1	2	1	1	2		1	1	5		1	1	1		1			9	14	23
Chlorosis, Chronic																1																		1	1
Chorea						1																												1	1
Colitis																										2								2	2
Entero	6	4	1	3	1			1													1		1										10	8	18
Ileo	2																																2		2
Consumption				1									2	4	6	9	1	5	4	4	1		1	1									15	24	39
Pulmonary				1		1		2				2	4	6	19	16	4	14	5	8	6	1	4	2	1						1		44	53	97
Convulsions									1	1																							1	1	2
Infantile	51	56	5	19	4	3	2	2		2																							62	82	144

* Not otherwise placed.

TABLE VIII.—CAUSES OF DEATH, 1894.—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1.		1 and under 2.		2 to 3.		3 to 5.		5 to 10.		10 to 15.		15 to 20.		20 to 30.		30 to 40.		40 to 50.		50 to 60.		60 to 70.		70 to 80.		80 to 90.		90 and over.		Age not stated.		SEX.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Croup	4	3	4	3	1	3	6	5	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	16	32
Cyanosis	12	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	7	19
Cystitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	4	..	5	1	5	..	1	..	..	..	17	4	21
Debility, General	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	3	10	5	2	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	17	15	32
Infantile	66	49	1	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	52	121
Premature Birth	63	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	57	120
Senile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	12	5	9	1	3	..	..	9	27	36
Delirium Tremens	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	...	2
Dementia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	4	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	8	5	13
Agitata	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Chronic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	1	1
Senile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	10	14
Diabetes	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	3	2	4	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	12	8	20
Mellitus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	1	..	3	2	1	2	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9	18
Diarrhœa, Acute	22	20	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	33	32	65
Chronic	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	10	8	18
Diphtheria	4	5	10	9	9	10	24	16	22	14	2	4	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	59	133
Dropsy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	4	6
Duodenitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	1	1
Gastro	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Dysentery	3	2	1	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	2	2	4	2	2	4	3	2	7	..	..	..	..	18	23	41
Eclampsia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	1	1
Eczema	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	7
Embolism, Arterial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	7

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1.		1 and under 2.		2 to 3.		3 to 5.		5 to 10.		10 to 15.		15 to 20.		20 to 30.		30 to 40.		40 to 50		50 to 60.		60 to 70.		70 to 80.		80 to 90.		90 and over.		Age not stated.		SEX.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Emphysema																		1					1		1								2	1	3
Empyema			1				1								1	1			1														4	1	5
Encephalocele	1	1																															1	1	2
Endocarditis							1		3			3	1			3	1	4	5		1		1	2		2							13	14	27
Endometritis																1				1														2	2
Enteritis	23	16	4	1	1	3							1		1	1			3	2	3	2	4	2	1	3		2					41	32	73
Gastro	28	15	8	7	1	1	1	3		1				1	1			1			2	2	2		1	4		1					44	36	80
Enteralgia																							1										1		1
Epilepsy												1	1	1	2	1		4		3	1	2				1		2					4	15	19
Erysipelas	3	4						1	1			1	1		1		2		1		2	2			2			1					13	9	22
Exfoliation, Dermatitis							1																										1		1
Exhaustion	2																									1							2	1	3
Extravasation of Urine																	1						1										2		2
Fever, Bilious																												1						1	1
Intermittent				1									1			1											1						2	2	4
Malarial		1										1		1		1	1	1			1		1		1								4	5	9
Typho																				1														1	1
Typhoid	1		1		3	4	1	1	3	4	3	5	21	10	32	25	14	7	10	2		6	1	2	2						1		93	66	159
Fistula of Anus																		1																1	1
Gall Stones																					1			1									1	1	2
Gangrene of Foot																				1		1	1		1								2	2	4
of Leg																											1						1		1
Multiple																				1														1	1
Senile																							1	1	1	1	2	1					4	3	7
Gastritis, Acute						1					2									1		3	1	1									3	6	9
Chronic	1	1		1					2	1	1				3	2	1	4	1	4		2		1		3		2					9	21	30

TABLE VIII.—CAUSES OF DEATH, 1894.—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1.		1 and under 2.		2 to 3.		3 to 5.		5 to 10.		10 to 15.		15 to 20.		20 to 30.		30 to 40.		40 to 50.		50 to 60.		60 to 70.		70 to 80.		80 to 90.		90 and over.		Age not stated.		SEX.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Glanders																							1										1	...	1
Glioma of Eye					1																												1	...	1
Gout																							1		1								2	...	2
Hæmatemesis																		1								1							...	2	2
Hæmorrhage, Cerebral	1	2												1		2	1	2	7	2	8	7	10	9	6	12	3	4	1	1			37	42	79
from Bowels		2															1				1							1					2	3	5
from Lungs																	2		1		2		1										6	...	6
from Œsophagus									1																								1	...	1
from Pancreas																				1													...	1	1
from Umbilicus	3	2																															3	2	5
from Uterus																				1													...	1	1
*Heart Diseases	3	2		1					1	1	1	1	3	5	6	6	8	6	14	13	20	16	24	21	28	31	9	8		1			117	112	229
Dilatation										1								1	1		1		1	2		2		3					3	9	12
Enlargement																			1						2		1						4	...	4
Fatty Degeneration		1																1	1	1	2	1	1	4	1	3	1						6	11	17
Hypertrophy																			1				4		1								6	...	6
Valvular Disease							1			2	2		3	1	2	8	7	5	10	10	12	11	19	14	11	13	9	2					76	66	142
Hemiplegia																					2		1	3	1	3	1	2					5	8	13
Hepatitis														1		1	1		1	2			2	1									4	5	9
Hernia	2					1											1		1	6	2						1	1					7	8	15
Homicide	1													1	2	1	1		1	1	1												6	3	9
Hydrocephalus	3	8		1																													3	9	12
Hydrophobia	1			1																													1	1	2

* Not otherwise placed.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1.		1 and under 2.		2 to 3.		3 to 5.		5 to 10.		10 to 15.		15 to 20.		20 to 30.		30 to 40.		40 to 50.		50 to 60.		60 to 70.		70 to 80.		80 to 90.		90 and over.		Age not stated.		SEX.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Icterus Neonatorum	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Inanition	4	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	9	14
Indigestion, Acute	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	11
Infantile	15	10	2	..	3	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	12	34
Influenza	2	4	3	3	2	1	2	3	2	..	1	1	1	2	4	7	4	2	8	12	4	8	8	24	15	22	5	12	1	3	..	..	62	104	166
Innutrition	13	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	11	24
Insanity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	7	11
Intussusception	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	4
Jaundice	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	6
*Kidney Diseases	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	3	2	1	2	3	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	17	7	24
Bright's Disease	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	4	7	5	12	8	17	14	13	14	25	11	11	2	2	1	..	..	..	63	92	155
Laryngitis	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6	10
Tubercular	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5
Leucocythæmia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	...	1
Leukæmia	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Liver Diseases	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	5	3	3	2	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12	18	30
Cirrhosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	3	3	4	2	6	5	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	16	34
Sclerosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5
Locomotor Ataxia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	...	1
*Lung Diseases	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	9
Lymphangitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Malaria	2	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	9	16
Malformation, Acrania	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
of Brain	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
of Heart	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	6

* Not otherwise placed.

TABLE VIII.—CAUSES OF DEATH, 1894.—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1.		1 and under 2.		2 to 3.		3 to 5		5 to 10.		10 to 15.		15 to 20.		20 to 30.		30 to 40.		40 to 50.		50 to 60.		60 to 70.		70 to 80.		80 to 90.		90 and over.		Age not stated.		SEX		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Malformation, Unspecified	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Mania, Acute	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	7
Marasmus, Infantile	34	34	3	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	37	76
Measles	3	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	9
Melancholia, Senile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Meningitis	25	25	6	7	5	6	7	2	4	4	2	6	2	1	4	3	..	1	3	2	3	2	..	3	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	63	64	127
Cerebro-Spinal	2	3	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	13
Spinal	4	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	4	13
Tubercular	6	3	7	5	..	6	1	2	..	1	..	4	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	24	39
Menopause	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	1	1
Myelitis	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	10
Necrosis of Hip Joint	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
of Tibia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Nephritis, Acute	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	1	1	..	..	3	3	3	6	4	2	3	4	..	4	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	24	18	42
Chronic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	4	2	1	3	4	11	6	10	6	9	6	..	1	..	1	..	..	38	29	67
Neuralgia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	1	1
Neuritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	...	1
Œdema, Cerebral	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	...	1
Pulmonary	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Old Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	18	34	27	55	13	32	..	..	60	127	187
Occlusion of Rectum	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Osteitis, Tubercular	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	...	1
Otitis, Media (Acute)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Ovarian Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	2	2

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1.		1 and under 2.		2 to 3.		3 to 5.		5 to 10.		10 to 15.		15 to 20.		20 to 30.		30 to 40.		40 to 50.		50 to 60.		60 to 70		70 to 80.		80 to 90.		90 and over.		Age not stated.		SEX.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Ovarian Tumor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	12
Paralysis	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	4	2	7	2	10	7	13	16	25	16	5	11	1	2	..	..	68	58	126
Paraplegia	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4
Paresis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	2	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	3	12
Parotitis	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
Patency of Foramen Ovale	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Pericarditis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	10
Peritonitis	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	2	2	..	1	3	2	3	2	3	..	1	1	1	2	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	11	20	31
Tubercular	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
Pertussis	38	45	10	16	2	10	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	77	129
Phthisis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	2	..	..	5	2	1	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	8	20
Fibroid	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5
Pulmonalis	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	3	11	26	62	79	48	42	30	30	18	13	10	8	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	188	207	395
Pleurisy	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	1	3	4	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	10	9	19
Pneumonia	51	42	26	17	7	8	12	6	7	12	5	4	12	6	27	20	33	23	34	33	43	29	33	45	35	42	17	31	2	2	..	1	344	321	665
Pott's Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	1	1
Prostate Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	10	...	10
Purpura Hæmorrhagica	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5
Pyæmia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5
Rachitis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	.	1
Rheumatism	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	2	4	..	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	12	5	17
Acute	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	9
Chronic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	6	9
Salpingitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	4	4
Sarcoma, Osteo, of Pelvis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	1	1
Sciatica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	...	1

TABLE VIII.—CAUSES OF DEATH, 1894.—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1.		1 and under 2.		2 to 3.		3 to 5.		5 to 10.		10 to 15.		15 to 20.		20 to 30.		30 to 40.		40 to 50.		50 to 60.		60 to 70.		70 to 80.		80 to 90.		90 and over.		Age not stated.		SEX.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Scarlatina	4	1	3	8	10	10	21	13	12	19	6	8	..	2	2	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	64	123
Sclerosis, Arterial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	...	2
Spinal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Scrofula	1	1	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	8
Septicæmia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	7
Small Pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Spina Bifida	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	8
Spinal Disease	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
Disease of Spinal Cord	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	...	1
Spleen Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	1	1
Stenosis, Laryngeal	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	...	2
*Stomach Diseases	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	6	14
Suicide by Arsenic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	...	2
by Coal Gas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	...	1
by Drowning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	8
by Hanging	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	1	2	2	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	12	3	15
by Illuminating Gas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
by Jumping from Window	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	1	1
by Knife Wound	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4
by Morphine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	...	1
by Pistol Shot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	...	3
by Poison, Various	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5
Syphilis	5	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	6	16

* Not otherwise placed.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1.		1 and under 2.		2 to 3.		3 to 5.		5 to 10.		10 to 15.		15 to 20.		20 to 30.		30 to 40.		40 to 50.		50 to 60.		60 to 70.		70 to 80.		80 to 90.		90 and over.		Age not stated.		SEX.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Tabes Mesenterica	2	5															1																3	5	8
Teething	15	13	2	1		2																											17	16	33
Tetanus	1								1				1		1				1	1													5	1	6
Tonsilitis							1	1		1		1					1																2	3	5
Trismus Neonatorum		1																																1	1
Tuberculosis		1	2	1					1					1	2		1	2	2														8	5	13
General	3	3	5	2				1	1	1		2	2	3	3	8	6	4	3	1	3	3		2	2	3							28	33	61
Pulmonary	1			2	1						1	8	5	19	16	27	19	4	16	6	10	3	4	4	2	1							75	74	149
Tumor of Abdomen																		1				3		1										5	5
of Axilla																			1														1		1
of Kidney																									1								1		1
of Leg																				1														1	1
of Mediastinum																						1												1	1
of Throat																							1										1		1
of Uterus																				4		2		1										7	7
Uræmia														1	1	2		4	1	3	3	2		1			2						7	13	20
Uterine Disease																		1																1	1
Varicella	1																																1		1
Unknown	13	9	1	1	1		1	2			1	1			2	4	1	1	4	2	2	2	2	3			2						30	25	55

TABLE IX.—CLASSIFICATION AND PERCENTAGE, 1894.

Mortality in the State and in each Division ascribed to each cause and class of causes.

NUMBER OF DEATHS IN EACH DIVISION OF THE STATE.												PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS IN EACH DIVISION.								
Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport Co. Towns.	Newport City.	Providence County Towns.	Pawtucket.	Providence City.	Woonsocket.	Washington County.	Whole State.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	Percentage in the Whole State.	Washington County.	Woonsocket.	Providence City.	Pawtucket.	Providence County Towns.	Newport City.	Newport County Towns.	Kent County.	Bristol County.
200	577	141	378	1,561	590	2,898	413	402	7,160	All Causes	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
200	574	139	377	1,541	583	2,878	412	401	7,105	Causes Specified	99.23	99.75	99.76	99.31	98.81	98.72	99.74	98.58	99.48	100.00
...	3	2	1	20	7	20	1	1	55	Causes Unspecified	.77	.25	.24	.69	1.19	1.28	.26	1.42	.52	.....
										CLASSES.										
34	163	17	83	398	142	579	92	69	1,577	I. ZYMOTIC DISEASES	22.02	17.16	22.28	19.98	24.07	25.50	21.96	12.06	28.25	17.00
31	76	10	70	220	101	507	66	69	1,150	II. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES	16.06	17.16	15.98	17.50	17.12	14.09	18.52	7.09	13.17	15.50
106	234	92	154	698	276	1,380	162	204	3,306	III. LOCAL DISEASES	46.18	50.75	39.22	47.62	46.78	44.71	40.74	65.25	40.55	53.00
22	72	15	51	155	46	307	75	39	782	IV. DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.	10.92	9.70	18.16	10.59	7.79	9.93	13.49	10.64	12.48	11.00
7	32	7	20	90	25	125	18	21	345	V. VIOLENCE AND OTHERWISE.	4.82	5.23	4.36	4.31	4.24	5.77	5.29	4.96	5.55	3.50
										ORDERS.										
										CLASS I.										
32	156	14	79	379	137	542	91	62	1,492	Miasmatic	20.84	15.42	22.04	18.70	23.22	24.28	20.90	9.93	27.04	16.00
...	3	1	2	4	3	11	...	2	26	Enthetic	.36	.50	.....	.38	.51	.26	.53	.71	.52	.....
2	4	2	1	15	2	26	1	5	58	Dietic	.81	1.24	.24	.90	.34	.96	.26	1.42	.69	1.00
...	...	...	1	.....	...	.....	...	...	1	Parasitic	.01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.26	.....	.....	.....
										CLASS II.										
16	20	4	26	61	26	98	15	25	291	Diathetic	4.06	6.22	3.63	3.38	4.41	3.91	6.88	2.84	3.47	8.00
15	56	6	44	159	75	409	51	44	859	Tubercular	12.00	10.94	12.35	14.12	12.71	10.18	11.64	4.25	9.70	7.50

										CLASS III.										
28	73	18	42	211	72	329	68	54	895	Dis. of Nervous System........	12.50	13.43	16.47	11.35	12.20	13.52	11.11	12.76	12.65	14.00
16	32	14	27	109	38	192	14	34	476	Dis. of Circulatory System	6.65	8.46	3.39	6.62	6.44	6.98	7.14	9.93	5.55	8.00
25	65	23	36	212	99	428	47	61	996	Dis. of Respiratory Organs. ...	13.91	15.17	11.38	14.77	16.78	13.58	9.52	16.31	11.27	12.50
11	37	18	23	78	43	202	19	23	454	Dis. of Digestive Organs.......	6.34	5.72	4.60	6.97	7.29	4.99	6.09	12.76	6.41	5.50
23	24	18	24	78	20	174	10	26	397	Dis. of Urinary Organs.	5.54	6.47	2.42	6.00	3.39	4.99	6.35	12.76	4.16	11.50
1	1	...	...	5	2	19	1	3	32	Dis. of Reproductive Organs. ..	.45	.75	.24	.66	.34	.32	.....	.....	.17	.50
...	1	1	1	1	1	11	2	1	19	Dis. of Os. and Locomo. System.	.27	.25	.48	.38	.17	.06	.26	.71	.17	......
2	1	...	1	2	1	17	1	2	27	Dis. of Integumentary System ..	.38	.50	.24	.59	.17	.13	.26	......	.17	1.00
...	...	...	...	2	...	8	..	...	10	Dis. of Org. of Hear. and Sight.	.14	......	......	.28	......	.13	.....	......	......	......
										CLASS IV.										
8	41	6	11	89	23	211	56	15	460	Developmental Dis of Children.	6.42	3.73	13.56	7.28	3.90	5.70	2.91	4.26	7.11	4.00
...	7	3	...	12	5	28	3	4	62	Developmental Dis. of Women	.87	.99	.73	.96	.84	.77	......	2.12	1.21	......
12	21	6	17	42	14	51	8	16	187	Developmental Dis. of Old Age.	2.61	3.98	1.93	1.76	2.37	2.69	4.49	4.26	3.64	6.00
2	3	..	23	12	4	17	8	4	73	Developmental Dis. of Nutrition	1.02	.99	1.93	.59	.68	.77	6.09	......	.52	1.00
										CLASS V.										
6	24	4	14	60	16	81	12	17	234	Accident and Negligence.......	3.27	4.23	2.91	2.79	2.71	3.85	3.71	2.84	4.16	3.00
...	2	...	...	2	...	4	1	..	9	Homicide.....................	.12	......	.24	.14	.....	.13	.....	......	.35	......
1	3	...	5	8	2	19	4	3	45	Suicide.......................	.63	.75	.97	.66	.34	.51	1.32	......	.52	.50
...	3	3	1	20	7	21	1	1	57	Otherwise......	.80	.25	.24	.72	1.19	1.28	.26	2.12	.52	......
										CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC.										
										Order One.—Miasmatic Diseases.										
...	..	...	...	1	. .	1	1	..	3	Carbuncle......	.04	......	.24	.03	......	.06	......	......	......	......
13	76	3	22	135	50	130	40	27	496	Cholera Infantum.....	6.93	6.72	9.69	4.49	8.47	8.65	5.82	2.12	13.17	6.50
..	6	...	..	5	4	8	...	...	23	Cholera Morbus................	.32	......	......	.28	.68	.32	......	.....	1.04	....
1	7	...	2	11	. .	7	4	...	32	Croup (Pseudo Membranous). ..	.45	......	.97	.24	.....	.71	.53	......	1.21	.50
...	6	...	3	32	7	25	6	4	83	Diarrhœa......................	1.16	.99	1.45	.86	1.19	2.06	.79	......	1.04	......
..	3	...	8	41	25	47	6	3	133	Diphtheria..........	1.86	.75	1.45	1.62	4.24	2.63	2.12	......	.52	.....
...	2	...	1	7	2	18	5	6	41	Dysentery.....................	.57	1.49	1.21	.62	.34	.45	.26	......	.35	......
...	2	...	2	5	3	8	1	1	22	Erysipelas....	.31	.25	.24	.28	.51	.32	.53	......	.35	......

TABLE IX.—CLASSIFICATION AND PERCENTAGE, 1894.—Continued.

NUMBER OF DEATHS IN EACH DIVISION OF THE STATE.												PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS IN EACH DIVISION.									
Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport Co. Towns.	Newport City.	Providence County Towns.	Pawtucket.	Providence City.	Woonsocket.	Washington County.	Whole State.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	Percentage in the Whole State.	Washington County.	Woonsocket.	Providence City.	Pawtucket.	Providence County Towns.	Newport City.	Newport County Towns.	Kent County.	Bristol County.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	Fever, Bilious	.01	...	...	.03	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	3	...	7	...	1	13	Fever, Cerebro Spinal	.18	.25	...	.24	...	.19	.26	...	.17	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	Fever, Intermittent	.06	...	...	.07	...	...	...	...	.17	.50
1	...	...	2	10	1	12	...	...	26	Fever, Malarial	.37	...	...	.42	.17	.64	.53	...		.50
5	13	4	9	23	14	70	19	2	159	Fever, Typhoid	2.22	.50	4.60	2.42	2.37	1.47	2.38	2.84	2.25	2.50
6	9	3	12	39	5	75	4	13	166	Influenza	2.32	3.23	.97	2.59	.84	2.50	3.18	2.12	1.56	3.00
...	...	2	...	1	...	5	1	...	9	Measles	.12	...	.24	.17	...	.06	...	1.42	...	...
...	1	...	...	3	2	4	...	...	10	Puerperal Fever	.14	...	...	.14	.34	.19	...	...	.17	...
3	19	1	14	24	8	55	1	4	129	Pertussis	1.80	.99	.24	1.90	1.36	1.54	3.71	.71	3.29	1.50
...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	5	Pyæmia	.07	.25	...	.03	.17	.06	...	.71	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	5	Tonsillitis	.07	...	...	.10	.17	...	...	...	.17	...
2	8	...	2	38	14	56	3	...	123	Scarlatina	1.72	...	.72	1.93	2.37	2.43	.53	...	1.39	1.00
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	Small Pox	.03	...	...	.07	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	6	Tetanus	.08	...	...	.14	...	...	.26	...	.17	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	Varicella	.01	...	...	.03	...	...	...	...	...	...
										Order Two.—Enthetic Diseases.										
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	Glanders	.01	...	...	...	.17	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	Hydrophobia	.03	...	...	...	.17	...	...	.71	...	...
...	1	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	7	Septicæmia	.10	...	...	.14	...	...	.53	...	.17	...
...	2	...	...	4	1	7	...	2	16	Syphilis	.22	.50	...	.24	.17	.26	...	...	.35	...
										Order Three.—Dietic Diseases.										
1	4	1	1	11	2	14	1	2	37	Alcoholism	.52	.50	.24	.48	.34	.71	.26	.71	.69	.50

...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	Delirium Tremens	.03	...	...	.07	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	3	...	7	...	3	14	Inanition	.19	.75	...	.24	...	.19	...	...	...	.50
...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	5	Purpura Hæmorrhagica	.07	...	...	.10	...	.06	...	.71	...	...
										Order Four.—Parasitic Diseases.										
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	Apthæ	.01	...	...	...	...	...	.26	...	...	...
										CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL.										
										Order One.—Diathetic Diseases.										
...	4	...	1	4	...	8	3	...	20	Anæmia	.28	...	.73	.28	...	.26	.26	...	.69	...
2	3	2	5	17	8	33	3	4	77	Cancer, Various	1.07	.99	.73	1.14	1.36	1.09	1.32	1.42	.52	1.00
4	1	...	5	4	3	6	3	1	27	Cancer of Breast	.38	.25	.73	.21	.51	.26	1.32	...	.17	2.00
2	2	1	5	1	1	7	...	6	25	Cancer of Liver	.35	1.49	...	.24	.17	.06	1.32	...	.35	1.00
4	1	...	2	13	7	11	2	3	43	Cancer of Stomach	.60	.75	.48	.38	1.19	.83	.53	.71	.17	2.00
1	4	1	2	8	3	16	2	5	42	Cancer of Uterus	.58	1.25	.48	.55	.51	.51	.53	...	.69	.50
1	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	7	Dropsy	.10	...	.24	.03	.17	.06	.26	.71	.17	.50
...	3	...	...	3	...	4	1	2	13	Gangrene	.18	.50	.24	.14	...	.19	...	...	.52	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	Gout	.03	...	...	.03	...	.06	...	...	...	...
2	1	...	5	9	3	11	...	4	35	Rheumatism	.49	.99	...	.38	.51	.58	1.32	...	.17	1.00
										Order Two.—Tubercular Diseases.										
1	1	...	...	...	1	9	...	...	12	Hydrocephalus	.17	...	...	.31	.17	...	...	...	.17	.50
...	...	...	2	2	...	5	2	1	12	Scrofula	.17	.25	.48	.17	...	.13	.53	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	10	...	...	11	Tabes Mesenterica	.15	...	...	.35	...	.06	...	...	...	...
2	2	...	...	6	6	21	2	...	39	Tubercular Meningitis	.54	...	.48	.72	1.02	.38	...	...	.35	1.00
2	7	...	2	16	5	39	2	7	80	Tuberculosis	1.12	1.74	.48	1.35	.84	1.03	.53	...	1.21	1.00
10	46	6	40	134	63	325	45	36	705	Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	9.85	8.95	10.90	11.22	10.68	8.58	10.58	4.25	7.97	5.00
										CLASS III.—LOCAL.										
										Order One.—Diseases of the Nervous System.										
8	13	7	20	51	34	127	10	19	289	Apoplexy	4.04	4.72	2.42	4.38	5.76	3.27	5.29	4.96	2.25	4.00
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	Cerebritis	.03	.25	...	...	...	...	.26	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Chorea	.01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.17	...

TABLE IX.—CLASSIFICATION AND PERCENTAGE, 1894.—Continued.

NUMBER OF DEATHS IN EACH DIVISION OF THE STATE.												PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS IN EACH DIVISION.								
Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport Co. Towns.	Newport City.	Providence County Towns.	Pawtucket.	Providence City.	Woonsocket.	Washington County.	Whole State.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	Percentage in the Whole State.	Washington County.	Woonsocket.	Providence City.	Pawtucket.	Providence County Towns.	Newport City.	Newport County Towns.	Kent County.	Bristol County.
2	12	1	4	38	16	52	18	4	147	Convulsions....................	2.05	.99	4.36	1.80	2.71	2.43	1.06	.71	2.08	1.00
2	18	1	6	28	13	53	16	8	145	Encephalitis....................	2.03	1.99	3.87	1.83	2.20	1.79	1.59	.71	3.12	1.00
..	2	...	...	12	...	5	...	...	19	Epilepsy......................	.27	.....	.....	.17	.....	.77	....	......	.35	.....
1	1	..	..	26	1	18	...	2	49	Insanity......................	.68	.50	......	.62	.17	1.67	.....	.....	.17	.50
11	20	8	5	40	6	38	14	14	156	Paralysis.	2.18	3.48	3.39	1.31	1.02	2.56	1.32	5.67	3.47	5.50
2	6	1	4	14	1	31	10	5	74	*Brain Diseases*................	1.03	1.25	2.42	1.07	.17	.90	1.06	.71	1.04	1.00
2	..	...	2	2	1	5	...	1	13	*Nerve Diseases*................	.18	.25	......	.17	.17	.13	.53	......	......	1.00
										Order Two.—Diseases of the Circulatory System.										
...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	4	Aneurism......................	.06	......	......	.10	.....	.....	.26	......	......	......
1	2	...	...	8	8	17	...	1	37	Pericarditis	.52	.25	.....	.59	1.36	.51	. .	......	.35	.50
15	30	14	26	101	30	172	14	33	435	*Heart Diseases*................	6.07	8.21	3.39	5.93	5.08	6.47	6.88	9.93	5.20	7.50
										Order Three.—Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.										
3	1	...	2	5	...	8	2	...	21	Asthma........................	.29	......	.48	.28	......	.32	.53	......	.17	1.50
4	12	...	8	51	24	85	13	4	201	Bronchitis, Acute.......... ...	2.81	.99	3.15	2.93	4.07	3.27	2.12	......	2.08	2.00
...	3	1	2	5	3	35	2	2	53	Bronchitis, Chronic	.74	.50	.48	1.21	.51	.32	.53	.71	.52	.....
...	2	...	...	4	1	4	1	...	12	Laryngitis....................	.17	...	.24	.14	.17	.26	......	......	.35	.....
...	..	...	...	3	12	8	...	1	24	Pleurisy..	.33	.25	......	.28	2.03	.19	....	......	......	......
18	47	22	24	139	56	276	29	54	665	Pneumonia....................	9.29	13.43	7.02	9.52	9.49	8.90	6.35	15.60	8.15	9.00
...	...	...	...	5	3	12	...	..	20	*Lung Diseases*................	.28	......	......	.41	.51	.32	. ..	......	.....	......

										Order Four.—Diseases of the Digestive Organs.										
3	10	7	9	21	10	100	10	5	175	Enteritis	2.45	1.25	2.42	1.45	1.69	1.35	2.38	4.96	1.73	1.50
...	...	...	...	.....	...	1	...	...	1	Fistula	.01	.....	.....	.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	5	2	2	8	3	19	2	1	43	Gastritis	.61	.25	.48	.66	.51	.51	.53	1.42	.87	.50
...	...	...	...	3	2	3	...	1	9	Hepatitis	.12	.25	.....	.10	.34	.19	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	1	2	...	3	1	7	...	1	15	Hernia	.21	.25	.....	.24	.17	.19	.....	1.42	.17	.....
...	3	1	1	1	...	10	...	1	17	Ileus	.24	.25	.....	.35	.....	.06	.26	.71	.52	.....
...	...	...	...	4	2	1	...	1	8	Intestines, Ulceration of	.11	.25	.....	.03	.34	.24	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	...	...	1	1	..	2	...	...	4	Intussusception	.06	.....	.....	.07	.....	.06	.26	.....	.....	.....
...	4	1	...	3	1	2	...	...	11	Jaundice	.15	.....	....	.07	.17	.19	.....	.71	.69	.....
1	5	...	1	9	1	11	1	2	31	Peritonitis	.43	.50	.24	.38	.17	.58	.26	.....	.87	.50
3	...	...	4	7	6	21	1	4	46	*Bowel Diseases*	.64	.99	.24	.72	1.02	.45	1.06	.....	....	1.50
2	5	4	4	14	15	19	4	6	73	*Liver Diseases*	1.02	1.49	.97	.66	2.54	.90	1.06	2.84	.87	1.00
...	...	...	...	.....	...	1	...	...	1	*Pancreas Diseases*	.01	.....	.....	.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	.....	...	1	...	...	1	*Spleen Diseases*	.01	.....	.....	.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	4	1	1	4	2	4	1	1	19	*Stomach Diseases*	.27	.25	.24	.14	.34	.24	.26	.71	.69	.50
										Order Five.—Diseases of the Urinary Organs.										
1	...	...	...	3	1	4	...	1	10	*Bladder Diseases*	.14	.25	.....	.14	.17	.19	.....	.....	.....	.50
...	...	...	...	.....	1	4	...	...	5	Calculus (Gravel, &c.)	.07	.....	.....	.14	.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	2	3	1	4	...	7	1	3	21	Cystitis	.29	.75	.24	.24	.....	.24	.26	2.12	.35	.....
...	1	2	3	7	2	19	3	1	38	Diabetes	.53	.25	.73	.66	.34	.45	.79	1.42	.17	.....
2	1	1	...	13	2	27	...	1	47	*Kidney Diseases*	.66	.25	.....	.93	.34	.83	.....	.71	.17	1.00
6	2	3	8	14	8	58	3	7	109	Nephritis	1.52	1.74	.73	2.00	1.36	.90	2.12	2.12	.35	3.00
14	17	9	12	37	4	51	3	10	157	Nephria (Bright's Disease)	2.19	2.49	.73	1.76	.68	2.37	3.18	6.38	2.95	7.00
...	1	...	...	.....	2	4	...	3	10	Prostate, Disease of	.14	.75	.....	.14	.34	.....	.....	.....	.17	.....
										Order Six. — Diseases of the Generative Organs. Female.										
...	...	...	...	.....	...	1	1	...	2	Ovarian Disease	.03	.....	.24	.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	1	...	11	...	...	12	Ovarian Tumor	.17	.....	.....	.38	.....	.06	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	1	...	...	4	2	7	...	3	18	*Diseases of Uterus*	.25	.75	.....	.24	.34	.24	.....	.....	.17	.50

TABLE IX.—CLASSIFICATION AND PERCENTAGE, 1894.—Continued.

Number of Deaths in each Division of the State.												Percentage of Deaths in each Division.								
Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport Co. Towns.	Newport City.	Providence County Towns.	Pawtucket.	Providence City.	Woonsocket.	Washington County.	Whole State.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	Percentage in the Whole State.	Washington County.	Woonsocket.	Providence City.	Pawtucket.	Providence County Towns.	Newport City.	Newport County Towns.	Kent County.	Bristol County.
										Order Seven.—Osseous and Locomotory System.										
...	...	1	...	....	...	4	2	..	7	Bones, Diseases of	.10	.....	.48	.14	.. ..	.....	....	.71	.....	.....
..	...	...	1	....	1	3	...	...	5	*Joint Diseases*	.07	....	.....	.10	.17	....	.26	.....	... ..	.....
...	1	...	...	1	...	4	....	1	7	Vertebræ, Diseases of	.10	.25	.. ...	.14	....	.06	.....	.....	.17	.....
										Order Eight.—Integumentary System.										
...	1	..	...	.....	...	.....	...	..	1	Phlegmon	.01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.17	.....
2	...	...	1	2	1	17	1	2	26	*Skin Diseases*	.37	.50	.24	.59	.17	.13	.26	.....	.....	1.00
										Order Nine.—Organs of Special Sense. Eye and Ear.										
...	...	...	...	1	...	.....	...	..	1	Glioma of the Eye	.01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.06	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	...	9	Otitis	.12	.....	.....	.28	....	.06	.....	.....	.....	.....
										CLASS IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL.										
										Order One.—Developmental Diseases of Children.										
1	2	...	...	10	2	8	3	1	27	Cyanosis	.38	.25	.73	.28	.34	.64	.....	...	.35	.50
2	15	2	8	38	8	78	41	5	197	Debility, Infantile	2.75	1.25	9.93	2.69	1.36	2.43	2.12	1.42	2.60	1.00
1	6	1	...	22	4	75	6	5	120	Debility, Premature Birth	1.68	1.25	1.45	2.59	.68	1.41	.....	.71	1.04	.50
...	2	...	...	.....	...	3	..	..	5	Hæmorrhage, Umbilical	.07	.....	.....	.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.35	.....

1	1	1	...	10	3	34	1	3	54	Innutrition	.75	.75	.24	1.18	.51	.64	......	.71	.17	.50
...	1	...	...	1	1	3	2	...	8	Spina Bifida	.11	......	.48	.10	.17	.06	......	......	.17	......
1	12	2	2	5	4	5	2	1	34	Teething	.47	.25	.48	.17	.68	.32	.53	1.42	2.08	.50
2	2	..	1	3	1	5	1	...	15	Other Malformations	.21	......	.24	.17	.17	.19	.26	......	.35	1.00
										Order Two.—Developmental Diseases of Women.										
...	7	3	...	12	5	28	3	4	62	Childbirth	.87	.99	.73	.96	.84	.77	......	2.12	1.21	......
										Order Three.—Developmental Diseases of Old People.										
12	21	6	17	42	14	51	8	16	187	Old Age	2.61	3.98	1.93	1.76	2.37	2.69	4.49	4.26	3.64	6.00
										Order Four.—Diseases of Nutrition. Adolescent and Adult.										
...	..	..	...	......	...	1	...	...	1	Atrophy	.01	......	......	.03	......	......	......	......	......	......
2	3	...	23	12	4	16	8	4	72	Debility	1.01	.99	1.93	.55	.68	.77	6.09	......	.52	1.00
										CLASS V.—VIOLENT DEATHS.										
										Order One.—Accident or Negligence.										
...	8	...	3	4	1	9	3	...	28	Burns and Scalds	.39	......	.73	.31	.17	.26	.79	......	1.38	......
1	5	1	4	14	3	12	3	9	52	Drowning	.73	2.24	.73	.41	.51	.90	1.06	.71	.87	.50
2	1	1	1	8	3	9	1	2	28	Falls	.39	.50	.24	.31	.51	.51	.26	.71	.17	1.00
...	1	...	2	6	...	10	...	...	19	Fractures and Contusions	.27	......	......	.34	......	.38	.53	......	.17	......
1	...	...	..	3	1	1	...	...	6	Poison	.08	......	......	.03	.17	.19	......	......	......	.50
...	3	...	...	8	3	15	4	3	36	Railroad	.50	.75	.97	.52	.51	.51	......	......	.52	......
...	1	...	2	7	3	6	1	1	21	Suffocation	.29	.25	.24	.21	.51	.45	.53	......	.17	......
2	5	2	2	10	2	19	..	2	44	Various and Otherwise	.62	.50	......	.66	.34	.64	.53	1.42	.87	1.00
...	2	...	...	2	...	4	1	...	9	*Order Two.—Homicide.*	.12	......	.24	.14	......	.13	......	......	.35	......
1	3	...	5	8	2	19	4	3	45	*Order Three.—Suicide.*	.63	.75	.97	.66	.34	.51	1.32	......	.52	1.00
										Order Four.—Various.										
...	...	1	...	......	...	1	...	...	2	Unclassified	.03	......	......	.03	......	......	......	.71	......	......
...	3	2	1	20	7	20	1	1	55	Cause not Specified	.77	.25	.24	.69	1.19	1.28	.26	1.42	.52	......

TABLE X.—*Causes of Deaths Registered in Rhode Island,*

Class.	CAUSES OF DEATH.[1]	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
	ALL CAUSES	1,291	1,806	1,970	2,225	2,510	2,793	2,447
	SPECIFIED CAUSES	1,176	1,655	1,782	1,919	2,222	2,483	2,184
	[CLASSES.]							
I.	ZYMOTIC DISEASES	348	599	460	571	576	717	515
II.	CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES	349	453	479	447	573	620	598
III.	LOCAL DISEASES	276	312	437	479	569	615	567
IV.	DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES	140	221	338	369	434	446	421
V.	VIOLENT DEATHS	63	56	74	61	82	87	89
	[ORDERS.]							
I.	1. MIASMATIC DISEASES	331	583	444	552	543	677	475
	2. ENTHETIC DISEASES	2	......	2	3	.....	4	12
	3. DIETIC DISEASES	14	11	8	15	29	26	23
	4. PARASITIC DISEASES	1	5	6	1	4	10	5
II.	1. DIATHETIC DISEASES	67	58	68	88	106	112	96
	2. TUBERCULAR DISEASES	282	395	411	359	467	508	502
	DISEASES OF—							
III.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM	130	158	179	181	215	222	214
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION	29	40	65	43	67	67	64
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS	67	73	103	151	164	198	161
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS	34	43	57	67	68	93	88
	5. URINARY ORGANS	6	4	13	10	26	17	23
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION	5	4	3	5	2	7	......
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION	3	1	2	7	6	6	9
	8. INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM	2	3	9	7	9	3	2
	9. ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE. EYE AND EAR	......	......	......	.....	......	......	......
	DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES OF—							
IV.	1. CHILDREN	54	119	198	221	249	253	247
	2. WOMEN	10	7	9	14	13	24	14
	3. OLD PEOPLE	58	67	84	76	119	114	117
	4. DISEASES OF NUTRITION	18	28	47	58	53	55	45
V.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE	57	53	57	56	73	73	79
	2. BATTLE	.. ..	......	.. ..	......	......	......	......
	3. HOMICIDE	3	.....	9	1	1	1	1
	4. SUICIDE	3	3	8	4	8	13	9
	CAUSES ILL-DEFINED	15	20	19	14	30	14	22
	CAUSES NOT STATED	100	131	169	292	258	296	241

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[1] Stillborn included in this table.

for each of the Forty-one years, 1853 to 1894.

1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
2,853	3,073	2,714	3,318	3,498	3,582	3,142	3,052	3,124	3,602	3,472	3,567	4,449	4,631	4,506
2,628	2,853	2,505	3,081	2,255	3,335	2,938	2,827	2,788	3,251	3,276	3,275	3,986	4,344	4,297
649	776	605	1,076	1,162	1,250	771	598	605	880	798	735	1,125	1,240	1,250
698	729	702	713	687	774	725	748	718	814	834	808	868	879	786
710	783	668	740	812	711	805	874	783	846	880	970	1,159	1,240	1,275
436	457	423	427	478	497	505	525	567	589	627	635	688	829	836
135	108	107	125	116	103	132	122	115	122	137	127	146	156	150
612	729	671	1,027	1,117	1,230	753	572	585	855	766	699	1,091	1,217	1,211
2	5	4	6	5	2	6	6	3	2	6	6	10	4	11
29	34	24	36	31	10	7	11	11	20	20	19	23	14	25
6	8	6	7	9	8	5	9	6	3	6	11	1	5	3
131	126	122	141	123	139	132	123	130	144	167	151	187	198	155
567	603	580	572	564	635	593	625	588	670	667	657	681	681	631
240	282	225	264	290	275	290	313	271	317	334	360	415	448	400
73	108	113	99	124	99	117	115	116	128	120	146	190	193	217
215	224	175	217	236	208	239	214	235	239	235	269	313	322	349
136	101	112	104	114	86	111	120	87	97	116	117	136	154	172
29	27	25	35	28	26	29	43	46	46	48	57	77	85	85
1	9	1	3	1	4	1	1	2	......	1	......	5	3	3
5	15	8	9	7	5	5	6	12	11	15	5	11	18	15
11	17	9	9	12	8	13	22	14	8	11	16	12	17	24
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
255	244	210	205	220	280	261	270	298	293	339	311	350	462	490
13	19	23	21	23	18	24	26	22	27	28	34	36	29	44
116	132	143	161	193	152	178	188	206	217	204	232	233	254	223
52	62	47	40	42	47	42	41	41	52	56	58	69	84	79
119	93	91	104	106	90	119	102	97	105	105	108	126	145	128
......	......	7	3	2	1	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
4	3	1	5	2	......	1	5	......	2	5	......	2	3	4
12	12	8	13	6	12	11	15	18	15	27	19	18	8	18
37	18	21	20	34	40	33	30	48	51	59	43	87	70	57
188	202	188	217	209	207	171	195	288	300	137	249	376	217	152

TABLE X.—*Causes of Deaths Registered in Rhode Island*

Class.	CAUSES OF DEATH.[1]	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
	ALL CAUSES	4,563	4,340	4,692	4,689	4,688	5,021	5,280	5,327
	SPECIFIED CAUSES	4,300	4,095	4,444	4,430	4,386	4,742	4,878	5,011
	[CLASSES.]								
I.	ZYMOTIC DISEASES	1,033	992	1,343	1,242	1,164	1,303	1,198	1,178
II.	CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES	940	968	997	986	975	930	1,069	1,051
III.	LOCAL DISEASES	1,399	1,301	1,249	1,363	1,459	1,610	1,652	1,748
IV.	DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES	757	681	693	680	661	742	777	819
V.	VIOLENT DEATHS	171	153	162	159	127	157	182	215
	[ORDERS.]								
I.	1. Miasmatic Diseases	997	948	1,301	1,210	1,134	1,272	1,159	1,127
	2. Enthetic Diseases	11	12	17	10	12	10	8	17
	3. Dietic Diseases	18	27	17	16	16	21	29	32
	4. Parasitic Diseases	7	5	8	6	2	......	2	2
II.	1. Diathetic Diseases	193	199	231	185	221	205	239	213
	2. Tuberuclar Diseases	747	769	766	801	754	725	830	838
	Diseases of—								
III.	1. Nervous System	436	435	458	473	418	548	583	594
	2. Organs of Circulation	191	168	187	172	208	237	271	262
	3. Respiratory Organs	495	429	322	430	418	508	464	481
	4. Digestive Organs	159	148	153	165	165	169	187	245
	5. Urinary Organs	85	69	98	92	113	119	110	118
	6. Organs of Generation	1	2	4	1	.....	7	3	6
	7. Organs of Locomotion	16	27	15	10	20	15	11	25
	8. Integumentary System	16	23	12	20	17	7	23	17
	9. Org. of Spec. Sense. Eye and Ear	.....	......	.....	......	......	......	......	.....
	Developmental Diseases of—								
IV.	1. Children	416	332	362	368	326	326	410	408
	2 Women	35	30	29	26	36	36	38	22
	3. Old People	216	241	213	222	220	273	247	283
	4. Diseases of Nutrition	90	78	89	64	79	107	82	106
V.	1. Accident and Negligence	142	131	137	135	113	146	155	178
	2. Battle	......	......	......	.....	......	.. ..	......	......
	3. Homicide	3	4	3	3	1	1	4	6
	4. Suicide	26	18	22	21	13	10	23	31
	Causes ill-defined	56	32	56	49	48	46	55	45
	Causes not stated	207	213	192	210	254	233	347	271

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[1] Stillborn included in this table.

for each of the Forty-one years, 1853 to 1894.—Continued.

1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	Total and Percentage for 40 years, 1853-1892.	
5,535	5,413	5,660	6,142	6,616	6,889	6,588	7,230	6,892	7,739	7,852	7,552	170,929	100.00
5,327	5,352	5,544	6,052	6,562	6,815	6,500	7,142	6,823	7,677	7,753	7,495	162,140	94.86
1,085	1,150	1,078	1,319	1,771	1,653	1,381	1,759	1,526	1,848	1,751	1,577	41,329	24.17
1,136	1,119	1,194	1,226	1,084	1,214	1,165	1,281	1,174	1 220	1,193	1,150	34,731	20.32
2,016	1,956	2,201	2,349	2,491	2,654	2,628	2,780	2,798	3,092	3,384	3,306	53,197	31.35
905	906	870	945	992	1,078	1,083	1,051	1,051	1,185	1,137	1,174	26,764	15.66
185	221	201	213	224	216	243	271	274	332	288	288	6,119	3.58
1,020	1,080	1,012	1,259	1,691	1,572	1,280	1,664	1,431	1,761	1,639	1,492	39,558	23.14
21	30	19	23	33	40	25	33	24	28	29	26	474	.28
42	38	47	35	46	40	74	61	69	59	82	58	1,127	.65
2	2	......	2	1	1	2	1	2	......	1	1	170	.10
260	253	296	262	264	307	312	299	283	305	325	291	7,291	4.27
876	866	898	964	820	907	853	982	891	915	868	859	27,440	16.05
626	645	638	719	772	796	690	768	744	822	843	895	17,298	10.13
333	293	354	333	411	442	467	413	485	509	535	476	8,069	4.72
577	517	670	696	721	792	805	909	879	1,031	1,164	996	15,751	9.21
236	250	253	319	310	329	356	335	342	364	424	454	6,698	3.92
173	178	215	222	220	244	272	300	300	325	377	397	4,038	2.36
26	14	14	12	14	10	10	8	15	14	20	32	222	.12
26	32	34	26	23	15	18	25	20	17	14	19	556	.32
19	27	23	22	20	26	10	22	13	10	5	27	565	.33
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	10	....	....
456	448	453	502	539	596	598	587	626	641	713	852	14,223	8.33
44	39	28	31	29	33	27	26	23	47	50	62	1,057	.62
275	293	267	276	278	290	227	198	185	256	183	187	7,927	4.64
130	126	122	136	146	159	231	240	217	241	191	73	3,557	2.08
157	197	178	194	206	190	216	250	233	309	264	234	5,353	3.15
.....	......	......	......	.....	......	......	......	.....	......	......	......	14	.01
3	2	3	2	2	5	3	2	1	4	3	9	105	.06
25	22	20	17	16	21	24	19	40	19	21	45	647	.38
22	19	57	39	35	46	49	45	35	34	31	2	1,550	.90
186	42	59	51	19	28	39	43	34	28	68	55	7,239	4.24

TABLE X.—Continued.

Class.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
I.	ORDER 1.							
	1. Small Pox[1]	14	11	5	9	......	1	5
	2. Measles	......	15	3	2	6	75	3
	3. Scarlet Fever	108	46	71	208	147	234	71
	4. Diphtheria	......	......	......	......	......	6	20
	5. Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	6. Quinsy[2]	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	7. Croup	27	43	48	62	70	69	58
	8. Whooping Cough	2	14	4	19	9	13	46
	9. Typhoid Fever[3]	25	39	63	53	76	42	70
	10. Erysipelas	3	8	15	12	14	20	15
	11. Metria (Puerperal Fever)	2	2	6	10	8	7	11
	12. Carbuncle	......	......	......	1	......	1	1
	13. Influenza	2	1	4	......	15	6	2
	14. Diarrhœa	13	24	51	34	52	42	49
	15. Dysentery	88	118	71	51	65	61	53
	16. Cholera Infantum	39	68	91	77	70	93	61
	17. Cholera[4]	7	191	7	6	3	2	6
	18. Intermittent Fever	......	......	......	1	......	......	......
	19. Remittent Fever[5]	1	......	2	3	2	4	1
	20. Tetanus	......	3	3	4	6	1	3
	ORDER 2.							
	1. Syphilis	1	......	1	2	......	3	5
	2. Gonorrhœa	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	3. Hydrophobia	1	......	......	1	......	......	1
	4. Glanders	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	5. Malignant Pustule	......	......	1	......	......	1	6
	6. Septicæmia	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	ORDER 3.							
	1. Inanition	......	1	......	1	......	......	......
	2. Purpura and Scurvy	......	......	1	1	4	5	1
	3. Alcoholism, Delirium Tremens	6	5	4	5	10	13	7
	3. Alcoholism, Intemperance	8	5	3	8	15	8	15
	ORDER 4.							
	1. Thrush	1	4	5	1	3	9	3
	2. Worms	......	1	1	......	1	1	2
II.	ORDER 1.							
	1. Gout	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	2. Dropsy	45	31	32	50	48	44	41
	3. Anæmia	2	6	4	4	6	12	2
	4. Cancer	13	18	27	26	37	44	43
	5 Noma (Canker)	1	......	......	......	......	1	......
	6. Mortification	4	2	3	4	8	7	3
	7. Rheumatism	2	1	2	4	7	4	7
	ORDER 2.							
	1. Scrofula	6	5	8	7	11	11	8
	2. Tabes Mesenterica	......	......	......	......	4	6	2
	3. Phthisis (Consumption)	243	349	345	305	400	426	436
	4. Hydrocephalus (Tubercular Meningitis)	33	40	58	47	52	65	56
	5. *Tuberculosis*	......	1	......	......	......	......	......
III.	ORDER 1.							
	1. Cephalitis	28	19	26	19	25	42	20
	2. Apoplexy	22	25	33	39	42	43	51
	3. Paralysis	12	6	20	9	21	21	28
	4. Insanity	4	6	8	14	16	14	16
	5. Chorea	......	......	......	......	1	......	2
	6. Epilepsy	4	......	8	6	8	9	6
	7. Convulsions	29	68	53	64	57	57	50
	8. *Brain Diseases, etc*	31	34	31	30	45	36	41
	9. *Nerve Diseases*	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	ORDER 2.							
	1. Pericarditis	......	2	1	1	2	......	1
	2. Aneurism	1	......	1	1	......	1	1
	3. *Heart Diseases, etc*	28	38	63	41	65	66	62

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[1] Includes 8 cases of Chicken Pox. [2] Includes Mumps. [3] Includes Bilious, Typhus and Continued

Causes of Deaths Registered in Rhode Island.

1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
9	5	7	7	12	22	2	1	2	3	6	12	25	28	8
8	11	12	36	26	16	15	12	20	19	26	6	24	63	7
64	57	47	91	266	255	28	14	93	286	75	66	54	287	462
67	140	81	155	160	82	64	31	20	33	33	57	48	45	59
......	......	......	......	2	5	1	4	3	1	3	14	23	62	16
3	......	1	......	2	1	......	......	......	1	3	......	......	1	......
57	58	76	97	105	94	53	50	30	41	53	72	66	68	65
46	45	15	24	31	56	28	12	26	48	39	25	27	32	45
67	94	84	128	116	233	152	126	86	106	157	130	190	172	121
26	14	11	14	28	21	16	25	25	14	21	18	23	39	26
9	7	4	14	14	13	7	8	12	10	16	18	9	17	16
......	1	......	......	......	1	2	......	1	2	1	2	......	1	......
2	3	3	6	5	1	1	1	2	......	......	......	1	1	2
41	44	60	62	93	76	49	39	45	50	47	45	100	64	65
49	96	52	262	110	188	148	118	52	74	55	43	83	36	38
151	134	106	114	133	145	110	117	154	151	213	172	391	285	265
7	12	6	9	9	14	72	11	10	11	11	13	18	13	8
......	......	......	......	1	......	2	......	......	2	......	......	......	......	......
1	3	......	......	......	1	......	......	1	1	2	1	1	1	......
5	5	6	8	4	6	3	3	3	2	5	5	8	2	8
2	5	3	2	5	2	5	5	3	......	5	6	9	3	7
......	......	1	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	3	......	......	1	......	......	2	1	......	1	1	1
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
3	4	2	4	4	......	......	1	1	2	3	2	......	......	3
10	4	5	7	4	3	3	5	4	9	3	7	6	4	3
16	26	17	25	23	7	4	5	6	9	14	10	17	10	19
3	4	4	3	8	5	2	8	4	3	4	11	......	5	2
3	4	2	4	1	3	3	1	2	......	2	......	1	......	1
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
56	48	46	52	45	61	49	49	49	53	61	56	55	60	39
5	3	4	12	4	3	3	2	4	4	2	6	4	3	2
44	58	61	62	61	55	64	58	60	66	80	66	95	106	87
......	1	......	......	1	......	2	......	......	......	......	1	5	1	......
10	10	7	8	5	12	4	7	6	4	7	9	7	11	5
16	6	4	7	7	8	10	7	11	17	17	13	21	17	22
9	14	14	13	14	12	5	9	3	11	19	22	9	20	20
1	3	3	......	3	7	2	2	2	10	4	5	5	7	3
505	523	513	512	498	547	526	563	517	555	577	535	600	584	536
52	63	50	47	49	63	56	41	57	76	51	71	44	52	51
......	......	......	......	......	6	4	10	9	18	16	24	23	18	21
41	43	36	54	49	39	46	52	40	54	42	44	57	109	60
51	57	43	62	54	55	56	72	57	69	64	77	58	67	70
32	40	36	31	42	45	36	52	54	48	66	79	67	67	86
11	13	7	10	15	20	13	14	13	14	18	16	26	19	13
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......
4	11	6	6	3	7	4	12	5	5	4	10	13	15	16
70	70	55	71	73	73	83	68	63	79	85	83	116	97	98
31	48	42	40	54	36	52	43	38	48	55	51	78	74	67
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
3	2	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
1	1	2	......	1	......	1	1	......	......	3	2	1	2	1
69	105	111	99	123	98	116	114	116	128	117	144	189	191	216

Fevers. [4] Includes Cholera Morbus. [5] Includes Yellow Fever.

TABLE X.—Continued.

Class.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
I.	ORDER 1.								
	1. Small Pox[1]	4	1	5	1	1	......	3	2
	2. Measles	2	4	11	81	.....	9	37	6
	3. Scarlet Fever	185	80	62	86	311	468	138	45
	4. Diphtheria	38	159	492	435	259	152	216	101
	5. Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	13	7	8	11	10	20	18	28
	6. Quinsy[2]	......	......	4	3	......	1	2	......
	7. Croup	96	102	95	93	96	66	101	77
	8. Whooping Cough	31	48	32	54	43	20	68	71
	9. Typhoid Fever[3]	150	123	123	136	101	141	117	214
	10. Erysipelas	21	18	21	17	25	17	37	30
	11. Metria (Puerperal Fever)	18	18	17	17	9	15	22	28
	12. Carbuncle	1	1	3	......	1	......	2	1
	13. Influenza	6	......	1	.....	4	......	3	1
	14. Diarrhœa	70	72	90	53	53	70	77	90
	15. Dysentery	36	50	52	40	44	28	42	68
	16. Cholera Infantum	318	250	259	168	161	247	240	325
	17. Cholera[4]	8	13	20	6	8	11	18	24
	18 Intermittent Fever	......	......	1	......	......	.....	1	8
	19. Remittent Fever[5]	.....	......	.....	1	2	4	9	......
	20. Tetanus	5	2	5	8	6	3	8	8
	ORDER 2.								
	1. Syphilis	8	8	10	4	10	10	4	16
	2. Gonorrhœa	1	2	2	.....	.....	......	2	......
	3. Hydrophobia	1	2	2	3	......	.....	......	......
	4. Glanders	.....	......	1	.....	.....	......	......	......
	5 Malignant Pustule	.....	......	2	......	......	......	1	1
	6. Septicæmia	1	......	.....	3	2	.....	1	.....
	ORDER 3.								
	1. Inanition	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
	2. Purpura and Scurvy	1	5	5	1	1	6	3	4
	3. Alcoholism, { Delirium Tremens	4	6	4	3	3	1	10	7
	Intemperance	13	15	8	12	12	14	14	20
	ORDER 4.								
	1. Thrush	5	4	8	4	1	......	1	2
	2. Worms	2	1	......	2	1	.....	1	......
II.	ORDER 1.								
	1. Gout	......	......	.....	......	.....	......	......	......
	2. Dropsy	56	66	63	38	50	37	47	50
	3. Anæmia	4	2	1	2	8	8	4	4
	4. Cancer	9[illegible]	106	135	119	125	125	145	132
	5. Noma (Canker)	2	......	......	1	1	2	......	.....
	6. Gangrene	10	11	8	9	13	9	14	6
	7. Rheumatism	26	14	24	16	24	24	29	21
	ORDER 2.								
	1. Scrofula	21	18	11	13	13	12	15	14
	2. Tabes Mesenterica	4	5	10	6	3	3	8	4
	3. Phthisis (Consumption)	657	660	665	685	645	652	712	744
	4. Hydrocephalus (Tuber. Meningitis)	57	68	55	70	57	46	56	49
	5. *Tuberculosis*	8	18	25	27	36	12	39	27
III.	ORDER 1.								
	1. Cephalitis	66	80	81	81	79	88	107	95
	2. Apoplexy	67	95	109	102	137	119	146	154
	3 Paralysis	99	70	72	86	83	96	101	111
	4. Insanity	32	19	12	22	17	19	32	23
	5. Chorea	.....	.....	1	......	.....	3	.....	......
	6 Epilepsy	20	12	19	8	13	14	13	14
	7. Convulsions	100	89	83	112	104	133	102	110
	8. *Brain Diseases, etc*	52	70	81	62	85	76	82	87
	9. *Nerve Diseases*	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	.....
	ORDER 2.								
	1. Pericarditis	......	......	......	......	.....	......	.....	.....
	2. Aneurism	4	2	4	6	1	2	2	2
	3. *Heart Diseases, etc*	187	166	183	166	207	235	269	250

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[1] Includes 8 cases of Chicken Pox. [2] Includes Mumps. [3] Includes Bilious, Typhus and Continued

Causes of Deaths Registered in Rhode Island.

1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	Total and Percentage for 40 years, 1853-1892.	
2	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	1	4	......	2	219	.12
14	18	45	18	132	11	29	92	12	28	100	9	954	.56
34	97	91	88	266	207	51	16	33	67	193	123	5,355	3.13
95	119	99	228	287	191	184	211	102	89	157	133	4,553	2.66
26	21	16	10	24	22	9	17	16	18	40	13	428	.25
3	1	1	1	8	4	7	10	6	6	6	5	69	.04
71	80	94	90	113	79	80	83	67	89	50	32	2,934	1.71
9	43	42	49	21	44	77	70	77	25	23	129	1,430	.84
239	128	105	121	116	224	135	107	149	133	129	160	4,892	2.87
28	25	36	31	32	31	28	22	26	25	31	27	878	.52
16	12	19	10	25	18	17	19	12	30	7	10	542	.31
3	4	1	2	3	......	......	2	2	4	3	3	44	.02
......	2	2	7	......	7	4	168	177	336	85	166	776	.46
130	113	84	93	133	80	88	95	84	128	117	84	2,748	1 61
54	40	36	66	66	77	71	87	59	71	42	41	2,898	1.70
242	325	279	377	355	467	427	582	546	633	603	496	9,341	5.46
25	18	24	17	18	30	26	36	28	33	35	23	809	.48
21	29	34	43	83	69	38	41	29	34	6	30	437	.26
......	......	......	......	2	2	2	1	2	2	4	......	52	.03
8	5	4	8	7	9	7	4	3	6	8	6	199	.11
18	14	7	12	13	11	13	15	8	14	16	16	269	.15
......	......	1	1	1	2	1	......	3	......	1	......	18	.01
......	......	......	......	......	1	2	4	1	......	......	2	20	.01
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	1	......
......	3	1	......	1	2	1	......	......	1	1	......	31	.02
3	13	10	10	18	24	8	14	12	13	11	7	135	.08
10	7	22	20	28	19	30	31	37	22	30	14	232	.13
3	1	3	3	2	5	7	5	3	1	5	5	100	.06
8	3	5	3	1	2	6	4	27	7	1	2	231	.13
21	27	17	9	15	14	31	21	2	29	46	37	564	.33
2	2	......	2	1	......	2	......	2	......	......	1	128	.08
......	......	......	......	......	1	......	1	......	......	1	......	42	.02
......	1	......	1	1	......	2	......	......	......	1	2	5	......
47	40	44	47	39	47	44	46	35	39	39	7	1,905	1.12
7	7	6	15	16	13	21	19	20	16	23	20	270	.15
169	156	193	159	159	193	189	165	177	181	205	214	3,954	2.31
1	5	......	......	......	......	3	4	1	......	......	......	33	.02
9	10	19	6	15	19	23	20	15	21	17	13	380	.22
27	34	34	34	34	35	30	45	35	48	40	35	744	.43
22	20	18	23	21	12	17	11	21	18	13	12	550	.32
5	15	7	19	6	13	11	11	12	26	8	11	237	.13
766	739	783	827	710	800	727	852	740	759	722	705	23,718	13.87
54	56	47	54	54	50	58	72	66	62	53	51	2,205	1.30
29	36	43	41	29	32	40	36	52	50	72	80	730	.43
91	78	94	104	112	133	109	172	178	167	137	145	2,860	1.66
157	182	185	230	206	211	210	242	219	238	276	289	4,166	2.43
118	116	104	107	122	156	113	99	116	124	131	156	2,791	1.63
29	36	35	49	64	43	22	30	21	27	39	49	832	.50
1	......	......	2	1	2	1	......	1	......	4	1	16	.01
18	11	23	14	17	16	19	23	27	25	12	19	468	.27
126	139	111	121	159	154	136	156	137	162	151	147	3,796	2.21
86	83	86	92	91	81	80	46	45	79	75	76	2,369	1 38
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	8	13	......	......
17	......	10	21	29	23	29	27	33	19	17	4	221	.13
8	3	4	2	5	6	7	8	5	3	4	37	95	.06
308	290	344	310	377	413	431	378	447	487	514	435	7,753	4.54

Fevers. [4] Includes Cholera Morbus. [5] Includes Yellow Fever.

TABLE X.—Continued.

Class.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
III.	ORDER 3.							
	1. Epistaxis							
	2. Laryngitis	2	1	1	5	2	5	4
	3. Bronchitis	2	3	4	5	7	13	9
	4. Pleurisy	7	10	12	13	10	12	18
	5. Pneumonia	48	54	79	120	141	166	125
	6. Asthma	1	2	2	3	2	2	2
	7. *Lung Diseases, etc*	7	3	5	5	2		3
	ORDER 4.							
	1. Gastritis		3	3	8	9	1	4
	2. Enteritis	11	11	13	14	13	23	21
	3. Peritonitis	4	2	13	17	5	10	13
	4. Ascites		3					
	5. Ulceration of Intestines							
	6. Hernia	1	2	2			5	1
	7. Illeus	2	3	10	10	9	6	6
	8. Intussusception							1
	9. Stricture of Intestines			1		2		
	10. Fistula						1	
	11. *Stomach Diseases*	5	5	4	11	7	8	8
	12. *Pancreas Diseases*							
	13. Hepatitis							6
	14. Jaundice	3	2	2		3	4	3
	15. *Liver Diseases, etc*	4	6	6	7	18	31	20
	16. *Spleen Diseases, etc*		2					
	17. *Bowel Diseases, etc*	4	4	3		2	4	5
	ORDER 5.							
	1. Nephritis (Bright's Disease, etc.)	1						3
	2. Ischuria			2		2		
	3. Diabetes	1		3	3	3	3	3
	4. Calculus (Gravel, etc.)		1				2	1
	5. Cystitis	1	1	1	2			4
	6. Prostate Disease		1			5	2	
	7. *Kidney Diseases, etc*	1	1	5	5	13	8	12
	8. *Bladder Diseases, etc*	2		2		3	2	
	9. Disease of Testicles							
	ORDER 6.							
	1. Ovarian Diseases			2	3		4	
	2. *Uterine Diseases, etc*	5	4	1	2	2	3	
	ORDER 7.							
	1. Arthritis							
	2. *Joint Diseases, etc*	3	1	2	7	6	6	9
	ORDER 8.							
	1. Phlegmon	2		7	4	3	2	1
	2. Ulcer		2		1	2		
	3. *Skin Diseases, etc*		1	2	2	4	1	1
	ORDER 9.							
	1. Eye and Ear							
IV.	ORDER 1.							
	1. Stillborn	41	78	124	183	185	177	177
	2. Infantile Debility, Premature Birth, etc	2	13	34	17	17	33	25
	3. Cyanosis		1	1	1			
	4. Spina Bifida	2					2	
	5. Other Malformations	1	7	11	5	12	12	14
	6. Teething	8	20	28	15	35	29	31
	7. Hemorrhage, Umbilical							
	ORDER 2.							
	1. Paramenia							
	2. Childbirth	10	7	9	14	13	24	14

Causes of Deaths Registered in Rhode Island.

1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
8	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	2	2	2	4	3
18	18	7	17	7	10	17	19	22	20	28	24	26	29	40
20	21	17	14	16	16	20	16	13	19	12	18	12	14	10
162	163	147	174	201	175	193	172	191	190	182	218	229	234	250
3	8	3	8	7	3	4	4	5	3	8	4	4	7	10
4	12	......	3	4	3	4	2	2	3	3	3	40	34	36
11	......	4	8	11	6	2	9	7	9	10	......	16	10	8
23	24	30	27	27	20	30	34	19	25	29	36	15	24	37
14	7	14	5	19	13	13	11	9	6	8	11	24	17	20
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
2	5	4	7	2	5	1	6	5	4	6	7	2	4	6
16	9	7	5	5	7	9	11	6	8	5	13	3	5	1
1	......	......	......	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	......	1	2	......
1	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
9	17	8	12	4	2	4	8	7	2	8	14	13	15	33
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
9	......	6	......	4	4	7	5	4	6	6	......	2	......	......
7	4	5	2	3	3	6	3	4	3	2	......	2	2	4
31	31	32	34	37	20	37	30	23	28	37	35	31	43	36
......	......	......	1	......	1	......	1	......	2	......	......	......	2	1
12	4	2	2	1	4	1	......	2	3	4	1	27	29	26
1	......	......	......	......	......	8	17	16	18	15	24	37	39	42
1	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
8	8	2	4	6	6	6	1	11	6	8	5	7	8	5
1	......	1	4	2	2	2	3	3	3	1	4	5	2	4
2	......	4	4	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
1	1	......	......	......	2	......	......	3	1	2	2	2	4	......
15	15	17	22	16	13	8	15	8	14	16	19	18	27	24
......	3	1	1	4	2	5	7	5	4	6	3	8	5	10
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
1	7	1	3	1	4	1	1	2	......	1	......	5	3	3
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
5	15	8	9	7	5	5	6	12	11	15	5	11	18	15
7	11	4	7	9	7	8	15	10	4	9	11	10	10	18
3	......	3	......	1	......	2	3	2	4	2	2	1	5	3
1	6	2	2	2	1	3	4	2	......	......	3	1	2	3
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
167	146	123	111	138	177	172	163	212	220	234	223	202	228	277
42	45	35	47	46	62	54	60	47	34	57	53	100	169	154
......	......	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	3	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
15	10	11	13	8	10	12	17	16	15	14	15	17	15	17
31	40	39	34	28	31	23	30	23	24	34	20	31	50	42
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	1	......	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
13	19	22	21	21	18	24	26	22	27	28	34	36	29	44

TABLE X.—Continued.

Class.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
III.	ORDER 3.								
	1. Epistaxis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2. Laryngitis	4	3	2	2	2	8	6	7
	3. Bronchitis	58	57	73	80	67	94	86	101
	4. Pleurisy	10	9	5	8	13	17	9	8
	5. Pneumonia	400	339	226	317	311	364	327	344
	6. Asthma	10	7	8	8	13	11	16	9
	7. *Lung Diseases, etc*	13	14	8	15	12	14	20	12
	ORDER 4.								
	1. Gastritis	28	13	22	14	17	18	27	30
	2. Enteritis	29	36	39	40	34	33	44	75
	3. Peritonitis	28	24	17	22	24	24	27	30
	4. Ascites	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	5. Ulceration of Intestines	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	6. Hernia	1	7	5	7	12	8	10	11
	7. Illeus	.....	8	8	12	9	9	10	8
	8. Intussusception	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	5	5
	9. Stricture of Intestines	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	10. Fistula	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	11. *Stomach Diseases*	13	10	7	13	13	10	12	14
	12. *Pancreas Diseases*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	13. Hepatitis	.....	5	6	5	5	6	8	8
	14. Jaundice	4	1	7	4	3	3	3	8
	15. *Liver Diseases, etc*	43	39	39	40	44	49	35	50
	16. *Spleen Diseases, etc*	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	17. *Bowel Diseases, etc*	11	5	1	4	2	9	6	6
	ORDER 5.								
	1. Nephritis (Bright's Disease, etc.)	40	38	46	54	61	56	54	44
	2. Ischuria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3. Diabetes	11	5	9	4	15	15	16	13
	4. Calculus, (Gravel, etc.)	2	1	9	1	1	.....	1	.....
	5. Cystitis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	6. Prostate Disease	3	4	2	4	4	4	1	3
	7. *Kidney Diseases, etc.*	25	12	21	27	20	35	25	44
	8. *Bladder Diseases, etc*	4	9	11	2	12	9	13	14
	9. Disease of Testicles	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	ORDER 6.								
	1. Ovarian Diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2. *Uterine Diseases, etc*	1	2	4	1	.....	7	3	6
	ORDER 7.								
	1. Arthritis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2. *Joint Diseases, etc*	16	27	15	10	20	15	11	25
	ORDER 8.								
	1. Phlegmon	9	18	7	13	14	5	17	14
	2. Ulcer	3	3	2	2	.....	.....	3	2
	3. *Skin Diseases, etc*	4	2	3	5	3	2	3	1
	ORDER 9.								
	1. Eye and Ear	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
IV.	ORDER 1.								
	1. Stillborn	246	224	242	248	216	192	264	253
	2. Infantile Debility, Prem. Birth, etc.	135	75	67	72	69	93	92	101
	3. Cyanosis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
	4. Spina Bifida	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	5. Other Malformations	15	11	26	32	19	13	26	21
	6. Teething	20	22	27	16	22	25	28	33
	7. Hemorrhage, Umbilical	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	ORDER 2.								
	1. Paramenia	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	2. Childbirth	35	30	29	26	35	36	38	22

Causes of Deaths Registered in Rhode Island.

1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	Total and Percentage for 40 years, 1853-1892.	
......	......	......	......	1	2	......	1	1	......	......	......	5	......
5	11	9	9	8	7	6	5	3	12	7	12	164	.10
111	118	168	174	176	228	260	275	247	308	315	254	3,026	1.77
13	5	7	12	15	18	23	18	26	34	22	24	570	.33
400	363	465	481	488	508	483	569	568	655	776	665	11,222	6.57
14	10	21	15	20	18	16	23	28	12	17	21	354	.21
34	10	......	5	13	11	17	18	6	10	27	20	410	.24
35	27	29	30	34	37	42	38	25	53	47	43	658	.38
47	76	64	85	43	88	78	63	71	73	68	175	1,524	.88
40	40	35	59	66	60	63	63	68	62	74	31	1,007	.59
1	2	......	2	......	1	7	2	3	3	5	......	24	.01
4	1	......	1	5	8	1	......	7	4	......	8	26	.01
7	11	10	15	13	11	10	16	16	22	15	15	269	.17
11	8	17	13	15	22	30	20	18	21	16	17	395	.23
3	5	4	1	......	3	2	2	6	2	11	4	56	.03
1	......	2	1	2	......	1	1	......	3	3	......	18	.01
......	......	......	1	1	1	1	1	......	......	1	1	6	......
16	16	22	29	34	24	33	35	32	14	17	19	551	.32
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	1	1	......
7	10	6	9	9	3	7	9	7	15	14	9	184	.11
6	5	9	2	12	12	11	15	19	13	10	11	204	.12
38	40	47	60	65	53	63	56	55	61	72	73	1,454	.84
......	2	......	1	1	1	......	......	......	......	......	1	19	.01
20	7	8	10	10	10	7	14	15	17	71	46	302	.18
93	90	143	140	130	192	176	213	229	220	258	266	2,240	1.31
2	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	2	2	......	......	13	.01
15	25	21	24	22	13	32	27	26	37	40	38	437	.26
1	......	1	......	1	1	5	2	2	......	4	5	69	.04
8	7	12	23	17	10	18	36	15	18	22	21	183	.11
7	4	4	8	7	4	1	2	8	5	3	10	101	.05
36	39	25	24	39	21	34	16	16	38	44	47	789	.47
11	13	9	3	4	3	6	3	2	4	6	10	205	.12
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	1	......
6	12	8	8	5	5	4	4	8	6	9	14	77	.04
20	2	6	4	9	5	6	4	7	8	11	18	145	.08
......	......	......	......	1	......	1	2	1	2	5	1	7	......
26	32	34	26	22	15	17	23	19	15	9	18	549	.32
18	18	21	13	15	19	7	13	6	5	......	1	391	.23
1	4	......	6	1	......	......	2	4	1	......	......	70	.04
......	5	2	3	4	7	3	7	3	4	5	26	104	.06
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	10	......	......
253	272	271	293	276	295	329	296	272	343	412	392	8,543	4.99
137	128	132	157	211	230	195	225	251	245	224	371	3,761	2.20
17	5	6	11	10	16	11	14	23	19	21	27	140	.08
......	......	......	......	......	4	4	6	8	1	5	8	30	.02
19	22	15	15	18	16	15	19	20	15	19	15	604	.35
30	21	29	26	24	35	44	27	52	18	27	34	1,145	.67
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	5	5	......	......
2	4	2	......	1	......	......	......	1	2	......	......	16	.01
42	35	26	31	28	33	27	26	22	45	50	62	1,041	.61

TABLE X.—Continued.

Class.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
IV.	ORDER 3.							
	1. Old Age	58	67	84	76	119	114	117
	ORDER 4.							
	1. Atrophy and Debility	18	28	47	58	53	55	43
V.	ORDER 1. (ACCIDENTS OR NEGLIGENCE.)							
	1. Fractures and Contusions	1	1	.....	4	.....	......	......
	2. Burns and Scalds	9	9	14	12	7	6	13
	3. Drowning	13	15	18	13	20	24	24
	4. Falls	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	5. Poison	1	3	6	4	3	5	4
	6. Suffocation and Strangulation	2	2	......	7	3	......	1
	7. Otherwise	31	23	19	16	40	38	37
	ORDER 2.							
	1. Battle	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	ORDER 3.							
	1. Homicide	3	......	9	1	1	1	1
	ORDER 4.							
	1. Suicide	3	3	8	4	8	13	9
	Causes ill-defined	15	20	19	14	30	14	22
	Causes not stated	100	131	169	292	258	296	241

Causes of Deaths Registered in Rhode Island.

1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
116	132	143	161	193	152	178	188	206	217	204	232	223	254	223
52	62	47	40	42	47	42	41	41	52	56	58	69	84	79
......	......	......	.....	......	......	12	8	8	6	9	12	15	16	16
24	21	14	10	12	16	18	16	16	15	12	12	12	14	23
32	29	29	21	26	20	27	23	20	24	30	24	29	36	39
......	......	......	......	......	......	17	14	18	21	19	25	18	15	12
7	9	2	1	3	2	6	2	......	4	4	2	1	5	5
1	3	3	1	1	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4	6
55	31	43	71	64	51	39	39	35	35	33	31	51	55	27
......	......	7	3	2	1	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
4	3	1	5	2	......	1	5	......	2	5	......	2	3	4
12	12	8	13	6	12	11	15	18	15	27	19	18	8	18
37	18	21	20	34	40	33	30	48	51	59	43	87	70	57
188	202	188	217	209	207	171	195	288	300	137	249	376	217	152

TABLE X.—Continued.

Class.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
IV.	ORDER 3.								
	1. Old Age	216	241	213	222	220	273	247	283
	ORDER 4.								
	1. Atrophy and Debility	90	78	89	64	79	107	82	106
V.	ORDER 1.								
	(ACCIDENTS OR NEGLIGENCE)								
	1. Fractures and Contusions	12	10	13	7	10	18	20	16
	2. Burns and Scalds	17	12	18	11	13	21	16	17
	3. Drowning	35	37	30	44	22	33	29	40
	4. Falls	20	12	14	13	16	14	19	31
	5. Poison	6	4	9	6	7	5	9	7
	6. Suffocation and Strangulation	5	9	5	......	......	......	19	8
	7. Otherwise	47	47	48	54	45	55	43	59
	ORDER 2.								
	1. Battle	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	ORDER 3.								
	1. Homicide	3	4	3	3	1	1	4	6
	ORDER 4.								
	1. Suicide	26	18	22	21	13	10	23	31
	Causes ill-defined	56	32	56	49	48	46	55	45
	Causes not stated	207	213	192	210	254	233	347	271

Causes of Death Registered in Rhode Island.

1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	Total and Percentage for 40 years, 1853-1894.	
275	293	267	276	278	290	227	198	185	256	183	187	7,927	4.64
130	126	122	136	146	159	231	240	217	241	181	73	3,557	2.08
16	16	15	20	47	33	48	57	59	89	25	19	614	.36
18	20	19	23	17	27	20	20	18	21	26	28	633	.37
27	41	42	58	39	46	52	71	52	48	47	52	1,282	.75
21	31	25	19	17	18	31	32	21	33	25	28	546	.32
10	8	9	6	7	12	7	11	16	23	14	6	241	.14
12	11	10	10	14	8	9	12	17	26	14	21	210	.11
53	70	58	58	65	46	49	47	50	69	173	80	1,887	1.06
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	......	......	14	.01
3	2	3	2	2	5	3	2	1	4	3	9	105	.06
25	22	20	17	16	21	24	19	40	19	21	45	647	.38
22	19	57	39	35	46	49	45	35	34	31	2	1,550	.90
186	42	59	51	19	28	39	43	34	28	68	55	7,239	4.24

TABLE XI.—OCCUPATIONS AND AGES OF DECEDENTS.

Showing the number and occupation of decedents for the year 1894, and for a period of forty-two years and seven months, 1852 to 1894 inclusive. Ages under Twenty excluded.

OCCUPATIONS.	STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.					
	1894.			42 Years and 7 Months, June 1, 1852, to Dec. 31, 1894.		
	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.
I. TILLERS OF THE SOIL.						
Farmers	162	11,002	67.91	6,184	412,444	66.60
Florists	10	627	62 70	35	1,898	54.23
Gardeners	5	316	63 20	253	14,856	58.72
Total	177	11,945	67.49	6,472	429,198	66.31
II. PROFESSIONAL AND PERSONAL.						
Actors	....	......	.....	12	413	34.42
Architects	1	77	77.00	11	685	62.27
Artists	2	121	60.50	31	1,530	49.35
Assayers and Analytical Chemists	....	......	.....	4	239	59.75
Athletes	....	......	.....	1	25	25.00
Authors	....	......	.....	7	477	68.14
Ball Players	....	......	..	2	65	32 50
Chiropodists	1	58	58.00	1	58	58.00
Civil Engineers	1	69	69 00	39	1,977	50.69
Clergymen	4	283	70.75	215	13,639	63.43
Dancing-masters	1	38	38 00	1	38	38.00
Dentists	4	254	63.50	36	1,935	54.31
Designers	1	30	30 00	14	683	48.79
Draughtsmen	1	30	30.00	9	301	33.44
Electricians	1	25	25.00	5	126	25.20
Gentlemen	....	......	....	42	2,792	66.48
Inspectors	1	53	53 00	4	189	47.25
Inventors	2	147	73.50	13	836	64.30
Journalists (Editors and Reporters)	2	101	50.50	33	1,510	45.76
Judges and Justices	....	......	.....	15	981	65.40
Lawyers	6	423	70.50	156	8,688	55 69

TABLE XI.—OCCUPATIONS AND AGES.—Continued.

	STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.					
	1894.			42 Years and 7 Months, June 1, 1852, to Dec. 31, 1894.		
OCCUPATIONS.	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.
Lecturers				1	46	46.00
Musicians	1	40	40.00	61	2,925	47.95
Nurses	1	62	62.00	14	743	53.07
Photographers and Lithographers				24	1,098	45.75
Physicians	15	967	64.47	289	17,273	59.77
Professors and Teachers	7	349	49.86	132	6,436	48.76
Public Officers	7	433	61.86	80	4,809	60.11
Publishers				3	152	50.67
Sheriffs, Constables and Policemen	4	192	48.00	108	5,993	55.49
Sculptors				2	80	40.00
Stenographers				2	52	26.00
Students	4	101	25.25	72	1,643	22.82
Telephone and Telegraph Operators	2	72	36.00	20	605	30.25
Theatrical Managers	1	52	52.00	2	85	42.50
Veterinary Surgeons				4	198	49.50
Weighers, Gaugers, etc.				5	345	69.00
Total	70	3,977	56.81	1,470	79,690	54 21
III.						
OPTIONAL ACTIVITY.						
Agents and Canvassers	10	538	53.80	203	10,535	51.90
Insurance	4	280	70.00	4	280	70 00
Real Estate	3	165	55.00	3	165	55.00
Auctioneers				6	274	45.67
Bankers and Brokers	11	630	57.27	126	7,431	58.98
Bank Officers	1	82	82.00	63	4.047	64 24
Bar Tenders	2	68	34 00	29	1,099	37.89
Bill Posters				2	118	59 00
Booksellers				3	213	71.00
Bottlers	1	36	36.00	6	211	35.17
Butchers and Marketmen	13	682	52.46	258	13,277	51.46
Carriage Dealers				1	55	55.00
Coal and Wood	1	86	86.00	6	313	52.17
Dry Goods				2	68	34.00

TABLE XI.—OCCUPATIONS AND AGES.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.					
	1894.			42 Years and 7 Months, June 1, 1852, to Dec. 31, 1894.		
	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.
Fish and Oyster Dealers .	3	184	61.33	18	1,087	60 39
Furniture				2	132	66.00
Grain				4	239	59.75
Hardware				2	108	54.00
Ice				1	32	32.00
Junk				11	627	57.00
Leather				1	35	35.00
Liquor	6	273	45.50	96	4,287	44.66
Lumber	1	78	78.00	10	518	51.80
Paper				1	64	64.00
Provision	4	186	46.50	15	844	56.26
Rubber				1	48	48.00
Shoe				9	492	54.66
Stove				2	152	76.00
Wool Waste				1	56	56.00
Clothiers	1	40	40.00	12	695	57.92
Collectors	1	60	60.00	17	1,027	60.41
Contractors and Builders.	10	581	58.10	78	4,500	57.69
Druggists and Apothecaries	8	396	49.50	86	3,865	44.94
Fruiterers	1	49	49.00	5	206	41.20
Grocers	15	801	53.40	399	21,567	54 05
Hotel and Inn Keepers ..	4	244	61.00	150	8.209	54 73
Saloon and Restaurant.	5	236	47.20	174	7,913	45.48
Stable	3	195	65 00	73	6,667	91.33
Store	7	380	54.29	7	380	54.29
Ice-cream Makers				3	151	50.33
Mail Carriers				11	506	46.00
Manufacturers	25	1,445	57.80	557	33.652	60.42
Merchants	38	2,318	61.00	1,146	67,762	59.13
Opticians	1	31	31.00	5	286	57.20
Organ and Piano-tuners..	1	47	47.00	6	402	67.00
Policy Brokers.				1	24	24.00
Pork and Meat-cutters and Pork-packers				9	369	41.00
Railroad Officials	3	138	46 00	83	3,787	45.63
Ship-chandlers				5	318	63.60
Stock Breeders				1	68	68.00
Tobacconists	1	53	53.00	11	647	58.82
Traders	1	59	59.00	281	14,130	50.28

TABLE XI.—OCCUPATIONS AND AGES.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.					
	1894.			42 Years and 7 Months, June 1, 1852, to Dec. 31, 1894.		
	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.
Undertakers	2	110	55.00	40	2,314	57.85
Various and Unspecified Tradesmen	1	56	56.00	185	8,919	48.21
Total	188	10,527	55.99	4,231	235,171	55.58
IV.						
OUTDOOR.—*Local.*						
Boat-builders				23	1,349	58.65
Brickmakers				6	289	48.17
Brick and Stone Layers	1	43	43.00	13	611	47.00
Sash and Blind Makers				8	374	44.25
Calkers	1	58	58.00	12	873	72.75
Carpenters and Joiners	78	4,542	58.23	1,833	101,015	55.11
Masons	39	2,511	64.38	773	44,260	57.26
Millwrights	2	151	75.50	33	2,183	66.15
Pavers	1	38	38.00	2	108	54.00
Riggers				22	1,254	57.00
Roofers	2	95	47.50	4	221	55.25
Ship-carpenters	4	316	79.00	70	4,819	68.84
Slaters	1	72	72.00	8	355	44.37
Stonecutters and Marble-workers	10	506	50.60	234	11,766	50.28
Superintendents of Highways				1	79	79.00
Tanners and Curriers	2	149	74.50	45	2,816	62.58
Wheelwrights	3	227	75.67	98	5,927	60.48
Total	144	9,648	67.00	3,185	178,299	55.98
V.						
INDOOR.—*Active.*						
Axe and Scythe Grinders				4	222	55.50
Bakers	1	46	46.00	124	8,959	72.25
Basket Makers	1	29	29.00	6	350	58.33
Belt				8	484	60.50
Bobbin				1	62	62.00

TABLE XI.—OCCUPATIONS AND AGES.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.					
	1894.			42 Years and 7 Months, June 1, 1852, to Dec. 31, 1894.		
	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.
Boiler Makers	3	191	63.67	67	2.720	40.60
Bolt				3	118	39.33
Broom and Brush	1	35	35.00	15	743	49.53
Cabinet	1	36	36.00	124	7,146	57.63
Card				4	201	50.25
Carriage, and Trimmers	4	258	64.50	69	3,736	54.14
Chair				1	70	70.00
Comb				5	187	37.40
Mattress				1	38	38.00
Pattern	1	76	76.00	64	3,699	57.80
Pianoforte				2	90	45 00
Picker				5	303	60.06
Plane				1	79	79.00
Pump and Block				14	788	55 71
Reed				5	322	64.40
Scythe				1	83	83 00
Spindle				5	297	59.40
Stopper				1	22	22.00
Stove, and Mounters				4	185	46.25
Tool	1	66	66 00	20	1,087	54.35
Trunk				3	89	29 67
Umbrella				2	103	51.50
Beamers				1	37	37.00
Bell-hangers				2	47	23.50
Blacksmiths and Farriers	18	949	52.72	598	32.203	53.84
Bleachers and Fullers				57	2,852	50.04
Bonnet-dressers				2	73	36.50
Brewers	1	26	26.00	16	768	48.00
Britannia Workers				1	65	65.00
Calico-printers				57	3,106	54.49
Car Builders				1	57	57.00
Stair				4	219	54.75
Carders				5	297	59.40
Carvers				3	147	49.00
Colorers				1	27	27.00
Confectioners	1	68	68.00	38	1,720	45.26
Cooks and Caterers	7	299	42.71	72	3,388	47 05
Coopers	3	196	65.33	119	7,847	65 93
Coppersmiths	2	118	59.00	10	612	61.20
Cutters				3	153	51.00

TABLE XI.—OCCUPATIONS AND AGES.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.					
	1894.			42 Years and 7 Months, June 1, 1852, to Dec. 31, 1894.		
	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.
Nail Cutters	1	68	68.00	12	490	40.83
Decorators	....	......	.....	11	422	38.35
Distillers	....	......	.....	1	77	77.00
Dyers	3	197	65.67	113	5,771	51.07
Founders	....	......	.....	10	381	38.10
Brass and Iron	....	......	.....	8	472	59.00
Foundrymen	1	59	59.00	6	340	56 67
Furnacemen	....	......	.....	4	195	48.75
Gasfitters	....	......	.....	51	2,162	42 39
Gilders	....	......	.....	8	319	39.88
Gun and Locksmiths	....	......	.....	24	1,314	54.75
Hatters	....	......	.....	23	1,225	53.26
Heaters	....	......	.....	3	111	37.00
Iron Rollers and Workers	1	50	50.00	10	462	46.20
Japanners	....	......	.....	1	47	47.00
Lathers	....	......	.....	3	95	31.67
Machinists	67	3,567	53.24	1,353	65,315	48.27
Mechanics	10	577	57.70	459	24.402	53.16
Melters	....	......	.....	4	245	61.25
Miners	....	......	.....	14	771	55.07
Moulders	13	652	50.15	276	12,754	46.21
Painters and Glaziers	37	2,015	54.46	760	35,983	47.35
Paper-hangers	1	70	70.00	21	1,128	53.71
Plasterers and Stucco Workers	2	95	47.50	44	2,112	48.00
Platers	1	58	58 00	2	134	67.00
Electro	....	......	.....	1	60	60.00
Gold	....	......	.....	1	46	46.00
Plumbers	8	360	45 00	86	3,423	39.80
Pressmen	1	47	47.00	4	182	45.50
Refiners	....	......	.....	3	84	28.00
Gold	....	......	.....	3	153	51.00
Oil	....	......	.....	1	76	76 00
Sugar	....	......	.....	7	311	44.43
Scissors-grinders	....	......	.....	2	115	57.50
Soap Boilers	....	......	.....	5	353	70.60
Steam Pipers	....	......	.....	5	203	40.60
Stone Manufacturers	....	......	.....	7	416	59.43
Superintendents and Overseers	18	968	53.78	252	13,745	54.54

Table XI.—OCCUPATIONS AND AGES.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	State of Rhode Island.					
	1894.			42 Years and 7 Months, June 1, 1852, to Dec. 31, 1894.		
	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.
Tallow-chandlers	....	.....	.....	4	322	80 50
Tinsmiths	7	342	48.85	107	4,744	44 33
Turners	....	.....	...	1	52	52.00
Upholsterers	1	35	35.00	48	1,914	39.87
Wire Workers	1	69	69.00	9	413	45.89
Wood Carvers	..	......	....	3	106	35.33
Finishers	....	......	....	5	242	48.40
Turners	....	.... .	....	37	1,364	36.86
Total	218	11,622	53.31	5,361	270,852	50.52
VI.						
Indoor.—*Activity Restricted.*						
Barbers	13	634	48 77	217	7.251	33.41
Bookbinders	1	23	23 00	25	1,144	45 76
Book-keepers and Accountants	14	630	45.00	373	16,521	44.29
Box Makers	1	23	23.00	15	613	40.87
Braid	...	.....	.....	1	66	66.00
Chain	....	......	. .	4	193	48.25
Cigar	3	156	52.00	97	4.339	44.73
Clock and Watch	....	......	.	30	1,640	54 67
Harness, and Saddlers.	3	193	64.33	103	5,037	48 90
Paper	1	38	38.00	6	365	60.83
Rope	....	......	..	25	1.672	66.88
Sail	1	48	48.00	33	1.934	58.61
Shoe	10	639	63 90	547	31,555	57.69
Chasers	2	73	36 50	11	442	40.18
Clerks and Salesmen	56	2.244	40.07	1,009	37,657	37.32
Die Sinkers	2	121	60.50	20	954	47.70
Enamellers	...	.....	.....	4	256	64.00
Engravers	2	102	51.00	123	5,888	47.87
File Cutters	1	63	63.00	73	2,993	41.00
Forgers	...	.....	.....	1	40	40.00
Finishers	3	171	57.00	8	393	49.12
Brass	...	......	.....	3	117	39.00
Jewelers	42	1,801	42 88	901	36,715	40.75
Shell	2	99	49.50	3	182	60.67

Table XI.—OCCUPATIONS AND AGES.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	State of Rhode Island.					
	1894.			42 Years and 7 Months, June 1, 1852, to Dec. 31, 1894.		
	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.
Lapidaries	3	69	23.00	11	362	32.91
Laundrymen	1	30	30.00	10	403	40.30
Leather Dressers	....	......	.....	2	141	70.50
Millers	1	52	52.00	43	2,517	58.53
Operatives	85	4,071	47.89	2,133	92,929	43.77
Pearl Cutters	....	......	.....	2	85	42.50
Polishers	4	152	38.00	21	952	45.33
Silver	....	......	.....	1	23	23.00
Steel	....	......	.....	1	42	42.00
Printers	7	283	40.43	175	10,013	57.22
Roll Coverers	2	93	46.50	29	1,724	59.45
Rubber Workers	11	488	44.36	138	5,684	41.18
Silversmiths	5	233	46.60	105	4,697	44.73
Tailors	11	481	43.73	382	20,778	54.39
Wool Sorters	3	165	55.00	45	2,159	47.98
Total	290	13,175	45.43	6,730	300,476	44.65
VII.						
Occupations at Large.						
Army Officers	1	67	67.00	6	3,220	53.67
Baggage Master	....	......	....	3	88	29.33
Boatmen	1	48	48.00	25	1,425	57.00
Brakemen	6	170	28.33	91	2.613	28.71
Cab Drivers and Hackmen	1	49	49.00	37	1,611	43.54
Car Drivers, Conductors and Motormen	2	77	38.50	25	921	36.84
Coachmen	2	90	45.00	168	7,287	43.37
Commercial Travelers	4	229	57.25	4	229	57.25
Drivers	6	213	35.50	26	1,003	38.58
Drovers	....	......	....	2	83	41.50
Engineers and Firemen	22	966	43.91	331	15,722	47.50
Expressmen	7	332	47.43	85	4,237	49.85
Fire Company Members	1	42	42.00	4	136	34.00
Fishermen and Oystermen	9	518	57.55	212	10,525	49.65
Highway Surveyors	1	61	61.00	1	61	61.00
Hostlers	8	423	52.87	109	4,661	42.76
House Movers	1	78	78.00	6	423	70.50

TABLE XI.—OCCUPATIONS AND AGES.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.					
	1894.			42 Years and 7 Months, June 1, 1852, to Dec. 31, 1894.		
	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.
Icemen	1	59	59.00	5	324	64.80
Janitors	5	311	62.20	63	3,252	51.67
Laborers	388	19,895	51.28	8,863	437,687	49.38
Lamplighters	2	121	60.50	17	916	53.88
Lighthouse Keepers	....	......	....	5	300	60.00
Linemen	1	28	28.00	3	111	37.00
Lumbermen	1	66	66.00	2	153	76.50
Mariners	3	162	54.00	516	25,462	49.34
Milkmen	1	27	27.00	10	388	38.80
Naval Officers	1	67	67.00	17	832	48.94
Peddlers	9	434	48.22	156	7,815	50.10
Pilots	....	......	.....	18	994	55.22
Porters	1	39	39.00	41	1,971	48.07
Sailors	12	538	44.83	244	11,842	48.93
Sea Captains or Ship-masters	9	627	69.67	156	10,493	67.26
Servants	1	24	24.00	23	1,027	44.65
Sextons	1	47	47.00	7	3,687	52.67
Sinkers of Artesian Wells	1	34	34.00	1	34	34.00
Stage Drivers	....	......	.....	8	398	49.75
Stevedores	1	54	54.00	16	766	47.87
Stewards	2	118	59.00	18	811	45.06
Switchmen, Gatemen, etc.	3	132	44.00	13	730	56.15
Teamsters	29	1,180	40.69	508	23,840	46.93
Waiters	2	99	49.50	106	4,358	41.11
Watchmen	11	699	63.55	148	8,246	55.72
Well Diggers	....	......	...	4	295	73.75
Whitewashers	1	47	47.00	8	452	56.50
Wood Sawyers	1	59	59.00	4	197	49.25
Total	559	28,230	50.50	12,115	601,626	49.66
VIII.						
EMPLOYMENTS OF WOMEN.						
Actresses	1	64	64.00	3	112	37.33
Agents	....	......	.....	1	59	59.00
Artists	....	......	.....	2	137	68.50
Basket Makers	....	......	.....	2	149	74.50

TABLE XI.—OCCUPATIONS AND AGES.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.					
	1894.			42 Years and 7 Months, June 1, 1852, to Dec. 31, 1894.		
	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.
Box Makers				5	150	30.00
Braid				1	66	66.00
Cap				1	28	28.00
Chain				3	91	30.33
Cigar	1	30	30.00	6	170	28.33
Dress, and Seamstresses	13	478	36.77	310	12,990	41.90
Boardinghouse Keepers	1	66	66.00	23	1,443	62 74
Boatwomen				1	60	60.00
Bookkeepers	2	46	23.00	6	177	29.50
Clerks and Saleswomen	3	98	49.00	23	677	29.43
Cooks	4	197	49.25	37	1,963	53.05
Hairdressers				1	25	25.00
Jewelers				14	376	26.86
Laboring				16	699	43.69
Laundresses	4	229	57.25	32	1,611	50.34
Midwives				2	128	64.00
Milliners				53	1,899	35.83
Musicians	1	27	27.00	4	125	31.25
Nurses	1	22	22.00	93	5,751	61.84
Operatives	28	906	32.35	864	26,915	31.15
Physicians				9	497	55.22
Public Offices				2	110	55.00
Rubber Workers	1	22	22.00	14	428	30.57
Servants	34	1,604	47.18	472	22,750	48.19
Sisters of Mercy	3	127	42.33	30	1,139	37.97
Stewardesses				1	38	38.00
Superintendents				2	126	63.00
Tailoresses	4	191	47.75	144	6,628	46.03
Teachers	9	359	39.89	209	10,916	52.23
Telegraph and Telephone Operators	3	68	22.67	4	122	30.50
Upholsterers				1	34	34.00
Waitresses				7	215	30.71
Total	113	4,534	40.12	2,398	98,804	41.20

Table XI.—OCCUPATIONS AND AGES.—Recapitulation.

OCCUPATIONS.	State of Rhode Island.					
	1894.			42 Years and 7 Months, June 1, 1852, to Dec. 31, 1894.		
	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.
I. Tillers of the Soil	177	11,945	67.49	6,472	429,198	66.31
II. Professional and Personal	70	3,977	56.81	1.470	79,690	54.21
III. Optional Activity	188	10,527	55.99	4,231	235,171	55.58
IV. Outdoor.—*Local*	144	9,648	67.00	3,185	178,299	55.98
V. Indoor.—*Active*	218	11,622	53.31	5,361	270,852	50.52
VI. Indoor.—*Activity Restricted*	290	13.175	45 43	6,730	300,476	44.65
VII. Occupations at Large	559	28,230	50.50	12,115	601,626	49.66
VIII. Employments of Women	113	4,534	40.12	2,398	98,804	41.20
All Classes	1.759	93,658	53.24	41,962	2,194,116	52.29

TABLE XII.—OCCUPATIONS AND CAUSES OF DEATH, 1894.

Ages under twenty excluded.

OCCUPATIONS.	Whole Number.	Accidents.	Alcoholism.	Apoplexy and Paralysis.	Asthma.	Bladder, Diseases of.	Bowel Diseases.	Brain, Diseases of.	Bronchitis.	Cancer.	Consumption.	Debility.	Diabetes.	Diarrhœa and Dysentery.	Dropsy.	Enteritis.	Epilepsy.	Erysipelas.	Fevers, Malarial.	Fevers, Typhoid, etc.	Heart Diseases.	Influenza.	Insanity.	Kidney Diseases.	Liver Diseases.	Old Age.	Peritonitis.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Rheumatism.	Septicæmia.	Stomach Diseases.	Suicide.	Tuberculosis.
I.																																		
TILLERS OF THE SOIL.																																		
Farmers	156	9	3	21	..	1	1	2	1	3	10	2	1	3	..	2	..	..	2	2	27	5	1	16	5	12	1	..	20	2	..	3	1	..
Florists	10	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Gardeners	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Seed and Produce Grower	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	171	9	3	23	..	1	2	2	1	4	12	3	1	3	..	2	..	..	2	2	29	5	1	19	6	12	1	..	22	2	..	3	1	..
II.																																		
PROFESSIONAL AND PERSONAL.																																		
Architects	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Artists	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Chiropodists	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE XII.—OCCUPATIONS AND CAUSES OF DEATH, 1894.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	Whole Number.	Accidents.	Alcoholism.	Apoplexy and Paralysis.	Asthma.	Bladder, Diseases of.	Bowel Diseases.	Brain, Diseases of.	Bronchitis.	Cancer.	Consumption.	Debility.	Diabetes.	Diarrhœa and Dysentery.	Dropsy.	Enteritis.	Epilepsy.	Erysipelas.	Fevers, Malarial.	Fevers, Typhoid, etc.	Heart Diseases.	Influenza.	Insanity.	Kidney Diseases.	Liver Diseases.	Old Age.	Peritonitis.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Rheumatism.	Septicæmia.	Stomach Diseases.	Suicide.	Tuberculosis.
Civil Engineers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clergymen	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Dancing-masters	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Dentists	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Designers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Draughtsmen	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electricians	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inspectors	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Inventors	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Journalists (Editors and Reporters)	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lawyers	6	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Musicians	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nurses	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physicians	15	1	5	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Professors and Teachers	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Public Officers	7	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sheriffs, Constables and Policemen	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

OCCUPATIONS.	Whole Number.	Accidents.	Alcoholism.	Apoplexy and Paralysis.	Asthma.	Bladder, Diseases of.	Bowel Diseases.	Brain, Diseases of.	Bronchitis.	Cancer.	Consumption.	Debility.	Diabetes.	Diarrhœa and Dysentery.	Dropsy.	Enteritis.	Epilepsy.	Erysipelas.	Fevers, Malarial.	Fevers, Typhoid, etc.	Heart Diseases.	Influenza.	Insanity.	Kidney Diseases.	Liver Diseases.	Old Age.	Peritonitis.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Rheumatism.	Septicæmia.	Stomach Diseases.	Suicide.	Tuberculosis.
Students............	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Telephone and Telegraph Operators............	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Theatrical Managers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total.............	70	4	7	3	..	1	1	6	1	..	6	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	4	11	..	1	7	2	1	1	..	7	1	..	1	..	..
III.																																		
OPTIONAL ACTIVITY.																																		
Agents and Canvassers ..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Insurance............	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Real Estate...........	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bankers and Brokers....	11	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Bank Officers	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bar Tenders..........	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Bottlers.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Butchers and Marketmen.	13	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Fish and Oyster Dealers .	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquor...............	5	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE XII.—OCCUPATIONS AND CAUSES OF DEATH, 1894.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	Whole Number.	Accidents.	Alcoholism.	Apoplexy and Paralysis.	Asthma.	Bladder, Diseases of.	Bowel Diseases.	Brain, Diseases of.	Bronchitis.	Cancer.	Consumption.	Debility.	Diabetes.	Diarrhœa and Dysentery.	Dropsy.	Enteritis.	Epilepsy.	Erysipelas.	Fevers, Malarial.	Fevers, Typhoid, etc.	Heart Diseases.	Influenza.	Insanity.	Kidney Diseases.	Liver Diseases.	Old Age.	Peritonitis.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Rheumatism.	Septicæmia.	Stomach Diseases.	Suicide.	Tuberculosis.
Lumber Dealers	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provision	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clothiers	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collectors	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Contractors and Builders	8	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Druggists and Apothecaries	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Grocers	15	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...
Hotel and Inn Keepers	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Saloon and Restaurant	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stable	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Store	7	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufacturers	25	1	...	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	1	2	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...
Merchants	37	...	...	6	...	1	1	...	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	4	...	1	3	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	1	...
Opticians	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Organ and Piano-tuners	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railroad Officials	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacconists	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Traders	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

OCCUPATIONS.	Whole Number.	Accidents.	Alcoholism.	Apoplexy and Paralysis.	Asthma.	Bladder, Diseases of.	Bowel Diseases.	Brain, Diseases of.	Bronchitis.	Cancer.	Consumption.	Debility.	Diabetes.	Diarrhœa and Dysentery.	Dropsy.	Enteritis.	Epilepsy.	Erysipelas.	Fevers, Malarial.	Fevers, Typhoid, etc.	Heart Diseases.	Influenza.	Insanity.	Kidney Diseases.	Liver Diseases.	Old Age.	Peritonitis.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Rheumatism.	Septicæmia.	Stomach Diseases.	Suicide.	Tuberculosis.
Undertakers	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Various and Unspecified Tradesmen	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	181	3	1	32	..	1	4	7	4	4	24	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	25	9	1	14	8	2	..	..	22	2	..	1	3	1
IV.																																		
OUTDOOR.—*Local.*																																		
Brick and Stone Layers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Calkers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carpenters and Joiners	77	8	1	6	..	3	..	2	2	2	10	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	2	..	7	1	3	2	..	13	1	..	1	2	..
Masons	36	1	1	6	..	1	1	3	2	2	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
Millwrights	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Pavers	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Roofers	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ship-carpenters	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Slaters	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stonecutters and Marble-workers	10	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE XII.—OCCUPATIONS AND CAUSES OF DEATH, 1894.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	Whole Number.	Accidents.	Alcoholism.	Apoplexy and Paralysis.	Asthma.	Bladder, Diseases of.	Bowel Diseases.	Brain, Diseases of.	Bronchitis.	Cancer.	Consumption.	Debility.	Diabetes.	Diarrhœa and Dysentery.	Dropsy.	Enteritis.	Epilepsy.	Erysipelas.	Fevers, Malarial.	Fevers, Typhoid, etc.	Heart Diseases.	Influenza.	Insanity.	Kidney Diseases.	Liver Diseases.	Old Age.	Peritonitis.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Rheumatism.	Septicæmia.	Stomach Diseases.	Suicide.	Tuberculosis.
Tanners and Curriers....	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wheelwrights..........	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total............	140	10	2	17	..	4	1	7	4	6	21	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	14	2	..	11	2	5	2	..	18	1	..	1	4	..
V.																																		
INDOOR.—*Active.*																																		
Bakers...............	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Basket Makers........	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boiler.............	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Broom and Brush.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cabinet...........	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Carriage, and Trimmers	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Pattern.............	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tool.............	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blacksmiths and Farriers.	17	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..
Brewers..........	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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Confectioners	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cooks and Caterers	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coopers	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Coppersmiths	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Nail Cutters	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dyers	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Foundrymen	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iron Rollers and Workers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Machinists	66	3	..	10	..	1	..	1	..	3	13	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	9	..	1	3	3	4	..	..	7	..	..	2	1	..
Mechanics	10	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moulders	13	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..
Painters and Glaziers	36	6	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	1	..	3	1	2	..	1	4	1	..	2	..	1
Paper-hangers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Plasterers and Stucco Workers	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Platers	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plumbers	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Pressmen	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Superintendents and Overseers	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	..
Tinsmiths	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE XII.—OCCUPATIONS AND CAUSES OF DEATH, 1894.—Continued.

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Upholsterers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Wire Workers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Total	212	15	2	18	..	3	1	5	1	9	37	1	1	5	..	1	..	3	1	6	25	5	3	16	6	7	1	1	23	1	..	8	5	2
VI.																																		
INDOOR.—*Activity Restricted.*																																		
Barbers	13	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..
Book-keepers and Accountants	13	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
Box Makers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cigar	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Harness, and Saddlers	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Paper	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sail	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shoe	10	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..

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Chasers	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerks and Salesmen	54	8	2	..	..	..	1	3	..	1	16	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	4	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	9	..	..	1	1	..
Die Sinkers	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Engravers	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
File Cutters	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finishers	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jewelers	39	1	1	4	..	..	1	1	..	..	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	1	1
Shell	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lapidaries	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Laundrymen	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Millers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Operatives	84	7	2	11	1	1	2	4	..	2	18	1	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	3	5	2	..	5	2	1	1	1	8	..	..	..	2	1
Polishers	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Printers	7	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Roll Coverers	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Rubber Workers	11	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silversmiths	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailors	10	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Wool Sorters	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	281	19	7	26	1	2	4	12	5	5	76	3	1	4	..	2	..	2	..	12	25	7	2	12	3	1	2	1	30	1	..	6	7	3

TABLE XII.—OCCUPATIONS AND CAUSES OF DEATH, 1894.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	Whole Number.	Accidents.	Alcoholism.	Apoplexy and Paralysis.	Asthma.	Bladder, Diseases of.	Bowel Diseases.	Brain, Diseases of.	Bronchitis.	Cancer.	Consumption.	Debility.	Diabetes.	Diarrhœa and Dysentery.	Dropsy.	Enteritis.	Epilepsy.	Erysipelas.	Fevers, Malarial.	Fevers, Typhoid, etc.	Heart Diseases.	Influenza.	Insanity.	Kidney Diseases.	Liver Diseases.	Old Age.	Peritonitis.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Rheumatism.	Septicæmia.	Stomach Diseases.	Suicide.	Tuberculosis.
VII.																																		
OCCUPATIONS AT LARGE.																																		
Army Officers	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boatmen	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brakemen	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cab Drivers and Hackmen	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Car Drivers and Conductors	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachmen	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial Travelers	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Drivers	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Engineers and Firemen	22	5	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..
Expressmen	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fire Company Members	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishermen and Oystermen	9	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Highway Surveyors	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Hostlers	7	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
House Movers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

OCCUPATIONS.	Whole Number.	Accidents.	Alcoholism.	Apoplexy and Paralysis.	Asthma.	Bladder, Diseases of.	Bowel Diseases.	Brain, Diseases of.	Bronchitis.	Cancer.	Consumption.	Debility.	Diabetes.	Diarrhœa and Dysentery.	Dropsy.	Enteritis.	Epilepsy.	Erysipelas.	Fevers, Malarial.	Fevers, Typhoid, etc.	Heart Diseases.	Influenza.	Insanity.	Kidney Diseases.	Liver Diseases.	Old Age.	Peritonitis.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Rheumatism.	Septicæmia.	Stomach Diseases.	Suicide.	Tuberculosis.
Icemen	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Janitors	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Laborers	377	58	10	1	6	4	2	4	19	7	65	7	2	5	..	5	1	2	2	15	38	12	1	17	4	12	..	4	57	4	..	9	2	2
Lamplighters	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Linemen	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lumbermen	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mariners	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Milkmen	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peddlers	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Porters	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sailors	12	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Sea Captains or Ship-masters	9	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Servants	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sextons	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sinkers of Artesian Wells	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stevedores	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stewards	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Switchmen	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teamsters	28	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	2	..
Waiters	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE XII.—OCCUPATIONS AND CAUSES OF DEATH, 1894.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	Whole Number.	Accidents.	Alcoholism.	Apoplexy and Paralysis.	Asthma.	Bladder, Diseases of.	Bowel Diseases.	Brain, Diseases of.	Bronchitis.	Cancer.	Consumption.	Debility.	Diabetes.	Diarrhœa and Dysentery.	Dropsy.	Enteritis.	Epilepsy.	Erysipelas.	Fevers, Malarial.	Fevers, Typhoid, etc.	Heart Diseases.	Influenza.	Insanity.	Kidney Diseases.	Liver Diseases.	Old Age.	Peritonitis.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Rheumatism.	Septicæmia.	Stomach Diseases.	Suicide.	Tuberculosis.
Watchmen	10	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Whitewashers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood Sawyers	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	543	82	12	16	6	4	3	8	23	18	90	7	3	7	..	5	1	2	2	21	60	18	2	27	7	13	..	6	73	6	1	11	7	2
VIII.																																		
EMPLOYMENTS OF WOMEN.																																		
Actresses	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boardinghouse Keepers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bookkeepers	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Cigar Makers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerks	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Cooks	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Dressmakers	13	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laundresses	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Musicians	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

OCCUPATIONS.	Whole Number.	Accidents.	Alcoholism.	Apoplexy and Paralysis.	Asthma.	Bladder, Diseases of.	Bowel Diseases.	Brain, Diseases of.	Bronchitis.	Cancer.	Consumption.	Debility.	Diabetes.	Diarrhœa and Dysentery.	Dropsy.	Enteritis.	Epilepsy.	Erysipelas.	Fevers, Malarial.	Fevers, Typhoid, etc.	Heart Diseases.	Influenza.	Insanity.	Kidney Diseases.	Liver Diseases.	Old Age.	Peritonitis.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Rheumatism.	Septicæmia.	Stomach Diseases.	Suicide.	Tuberculosis.
Nurses	1							1																										
Operatives	28		1		1					2	12			1						2	1	1			1		1		3			2		
Rubber Workers	1										1																							
Servants	32	1		5	1					3	7	1		1						2		2	1	3		1		1	1			1	1	
Sisters of Mercy	3																			1	1								1					
Tailoresses	4									1	1													2										
Teachers	9									1	2									1	1			2	1					1				
Telegraph and Telephone Operators	3										2										1													
Total	109	1	2	5	3	..	..	2	..	7	34	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	9	7	4	1	10	2	1	1	1	8	1	..	4	1	..

TABLE XII.—Continued.—OCCUPATIONS AND CAUSES OF DEATH, 1894.—RECAPITULATION.

OCCUPATIONS.	Whole Number.	Accidents.	Alcoholism.	Apoplexy and Paralysis.	Asthma.	Bladder, Diseases of.	Bowel Diseases.	Brain, Diseases of.	Bronchitis.	Cancer.	Consumption.	Debility.	Diabetes.	Diarrhœa and Dysentery.	Dropsy.	Enteritis.	Epilepsy.	Erysipelas.	Fevers, Malarial.	Fevers, Typhoid, etc.	Heart Diseases.	Influenza.	Insanity.	Kidney Diseases.	Liver Diseases.	Old Age.	Peritonitis.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Rheumatism.	Septicæmia.	Stomach Diseases.	Suicide.	Tuberculosis.
I. TILLERS OF THE SOIL....	171	9	3	23	..	1	2	2	1	4	12	3	1	3	..	2	..	..	2	2	29	5	1	19	6	12	1	..	22	2	..	3	1	..
II. PROFESSIONAL AND PERSONAL	70	4	7	3	..	1	1	6	1	..	6	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	4	11	..	1	7	2	1	1	..	7	1	..	1	..	..
III. OPTIONAL ACTIVITY.. ...	181	3	1	32	..	1	4	7	4	4	24	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	25	9	1	14	8	2	..	..	22	2	..	1	3	1
IV. OUTDOOR.—*Local*.......	140	10	2	17	..	4	1	7	4	6	21	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	14	2	..	11	2	5	2	..	18	1	..	1	4	..
V. INDOOR.—*Active*....	212	15	2	18	..	3	1	5	1	9	37	1	1	5	..	1	..	3	1	6	25	5	3	16	6	7	1	1	23	1	..	8	5	2

OCCUPATIONS.	Whole Number.	Accidents.	Alcoholism.	Apoplexy and Paralysis.	Asthma.	Bladder, Diseases of.	Bowel Diseases.	Brain, Diseases of.	Bronchitis.	Cancer.	Consumption.	Debility.	Diabetes.	Diarrhœa and Dysentery.	Dropsy.	Enteritis.	Epilepsy.	Erysipelas.	Fevers, Malarial.	Fevers, Typhoid, etc.	Heart Diseases.	Influenza.	Insanity.	Kidney Diseases.	Liver Diseases.	Old Age.	Peritonitis.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Rheumatism.	Septicæmia.	Stomach Diseases.	Suicide.	Tuberculosis.
VI. INDOOR. — *Activity Restricted*	281	19	7	26	1	2	4	12	5	5	76	3	1	4	..	2	..	2	..	12	25	7	2	12	3	1	2	1	30	1	..	6	7	3
VII. OCCUPATIONS AT LARGE..	543	82	12	16	6	4	3	8	23	18	90	7	3	7	..	5	1	2	2	21	60	18	2	27	7	13	..	6	73	6	1	11	7	2
VIII. EMPLOYMENTS OF WOMEN.	109	1	2	5	3	..	..	2	..	7	34	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	9	7	4	1	10	2	1	1	1	8	1	..	4	1	..
ALL CLASSES	1707	143	36	140	10	16	16	49	39	53	300	23	9	27	1	11	1	8	7	60	196	50	11	116	36	42	8	9	203	15	1	35	28	8

TABLE XII.—SUPPLEMENTAL DISEASES.

OCCUPATIONS.	Total.	Abscess of Foot.	Carbuncle.	Caries of Pelvis.	Diphtheria.	Gall Stones.	Gangrene.	Glanders.	Gout.	Hernia.	Laryngitis.	Leucocythæmia.	Lung Diseases.	Lymphangitis.	Necrosis of Tibia.	Neuritis.	Otitis Media.	Psoas Abscess.	Purpura Hæmorrhagica.	Pyæmia.	Rectal Abscess.	Sciatica.	Scrofula.	Small Pox.	Syphilis.	Tetanus.	Tonsilitis.	Tubercular Arthritis.	Tumor of Throat.	Uterine Diseases.
MALES.																														
Blacksmiths	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bookbinders	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bookkeepers	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carpenters	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerks	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal and Wood Dealers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Contractors	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cooks	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Farmers	6	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fruiterers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hostlers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jewelers	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laborers	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..
Liquor Dealers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Machinists	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Masons	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Merchants	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Naval Officers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..

OCCUPATIONS.	Total.	Abscess of Foot.	Carbuncle.	Caries of Pelvis.	Diphtheria.	Gall Stones.	Gangrene.	Glanders.	Gout.	Hernia.	Laryngitis.	Leucocythæmia.	Lung Diseases.	Lymphangitis.	Necrosis of Tibia.	Neuritis.	Otitis Media.	Psoas Abscess.	Purpura Hæmorrhagica.	Pyæmia.	Rectal Abscess.	Sciatica.	Scrofula.	Small Pox.	Syphilis.	Tetanus.	Tonsilitis.	Tubercular Arthritis.	Tumor of Throat.	Uterine Diseases.
Operatives	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Painters	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peddlers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plumbers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Railroad Officials	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Superintendents	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailors	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teamsters	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Watchmen	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	48	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	5	2	1	8	1	1	1	..	1	1	5	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	..
FEMALES.																														
Cooks	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Laundresses	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Servants	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Grand total	52	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	6	2	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	2

RESULTS AND OBSERVATIONS.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The number of births registered in the State of Rhode Island, during the year 1894, was nine thousand nine hundred and eighty-five (9,985) ; the number of marriages, three thousand two hundred and seventy-one (3,271) ; and the number of deaths, seven thousand one hundred and sixty (7,160).

TABLE XIII.

General Results of Registration for ten years, 1854–63, and for each of the last thirty-one years.

Years.	Whole Number of Births.	Still-born.	Living Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
1854–1863	38,042	1,471	36,571	14,943	24,230
1864	3,892	138	3,754	1,814	3,360
1865	3,955	177	3,778	1,896	3,405
1866	4,902	172	4,730	2.318	2,970
1867	5,127	163	4,964	2,344	2,889
1868	5,372	212	5,160	2,285	2,912
1869	5,245	220	5,025	2,289	3,382
1870	5,215	234	4,981	2,362	3,238
1871	5,678	223	5,455	2,836	3,344
1872	6,143	202	5,941	2,537	4,247
1873	6,022	228	5,794	2,630	4,403
1874	6,466	277	6,189	2,541	4,229
1875	6,508	246	6,262	2,485	4,317
1876	6,329	224	6,105	2,253	4,116
1877	6,235	242	5,993	2,282	4,450
1878	6,714	248	6,466	2,324	4.441
1879	6,350	216	6,134	2,396	4,472
1880	6,295	192	6,103	2,769	4,829
1881	6,761	264	6,497	2,750	5,016
1882	6,825	253	6,572	2,634	5,074
1883	7,046	253	6,793	2,611	5,282
1884	7,305	272	7,033	2,558	5,141
1885	7,028	271	6,757	2,488	5,389
1886	7,621	293	7,328	2,750	5,849
1887	7,668	276	7,392	2,839	6,340
1888	7,840	295	7,545	3,022	6,594
1889	8,220	329	7,891	3,029	6,259
1890	8,550	296	8,254	3,195	6,934
1891	9,426	272	9,154	3,320	6,620
1892	9,270	343	8,927	3,502	7,396
1893	10,048	412	9,636	3,541	7,440
1894	9,985	392	9,593	3,271	7,160

During the period of forty-one years there were recorded, in Rhode Island, 248,083 births, of which number 9,306 were still-born, and 238,777 were living children.

During the same period there were recorded 96,347 marriages, or 192,694 persons married, and 175,728 deaths.

These results show that in every 267 births there was one still-born child, or that in every 1,000 births there were about 38 still-born and 962 living children.

The same results also show that the ratio of whole number of living births to the whole number of persons married, and to the whole number of decedents respectively, during the same period, were as follows:

	Of persons married,		Of deaths,
For every 100 living births there were	80.7	and	73.6

The number of births in 1894 was 63 less than the previous year; the number of marriages 273 less, or 546 less persons married; and a decrease of 280 deaths.

For every 100 births there were:

	Of persons married,		Of deaths,
In 1890	77.4	and	83.8
In 1891	72.5	and	72.3
In 1892	78.5	and	82.8
In 1893	73.6	and	77.2
In 1894	68.2	and	74.6

The last decrease in the number of births occurred in 1892, the decrease being 156.

A decrease also occurred in the years 1869, 1870, 1873, 1876, 1877, 1879, 1880 and 1885. The greatest decrease was 364, in 1879.

TABLE XIV.

Comparative Exhibit of Births, Marriages and Deaths in each Town in Rhode Island, in each of the Six Years 1888—1894, and Excess of Births over the Deaths in 1894.

TOWNS AND DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.	BIRTHS.						MARRIAGES.						DEATHS.						Excess of Births over Deaths.
	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	
Barrington	25	32	26	18	26	26	5	16	7	5	13	15	21	25	24	25	22	20	6
Bristol	104	89	126	93	111	106	37	51	40	48	48	52	86	115	107	102	108	102	4
Warren	102	105	80	87	88	108	33	42	37	36	53	45	101	113	108	105	98	78	30
BRISTOL COUNTY	231	226	232	198	225	240	75	109	84	89	114	112	208	253	239	232	228	200	40
Coventry	104	104	125	93	128	117	23	32	26	31	26	22	100	88	100	131	107	98	19
East Greenwich	68	71	71	82	77	69	37	41	39	33	41	31	58	67	58	72	67	66	3
West Greenwich	10	20	16	10	14	9	5	......	1	......	......	2	18	16	14	14	13	12	—3
Warwick	424	444	493	480	465	481	159	157	159	171	171	142	281	299	328	381	391	401	80
KENT COUNTY	606	639	705	665	684	676	224	230	225	235	238	197	457	470	500	598	578	577	99
Jamestown	5	3	15	20	8	21	5	1	6	6	1	6	4	4	6	18	17	14	7
Little Compton	20	5	11	7	5	11	11	9	5	8	9	3	8	22	23	23	14	15	—4
Middletown	25	29	28	37	35	26	5	3	7	13	2	6	17	9	24	24	14	11	15
NEWPORT CITY	712	665	675	488	585	593	135	180	150	151	151	167	323	348	436	404	370	378	215
New Shoreham	28	28	31	29	28	24	7	12	8	11	9	8	20	19	22	35	34	26	—2
Portsmouth	17	20	27	25	13	32	11	9	14	14	14	13	20	21	22	28	19	18	14
Tiverton	79	68	78	72	81	67	16	18	24	30	19	19	50	49	65	59	46	57	10
NEWPORT COUNTY	886	818	865	678	755	774	190	232	214	233	208	222	442	472	598	591	511	519	255

TABLE XIV.—Continued.

TOWNS AND DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.	BIRTHS.						MARRIAGES.						DEATHS.						Excess of Births over Deaths.
	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	
Burrillville	74	86	138	108	127	98	40	34	44	50	45	32	99	106	85	110	112	87	11
*Cranston	154	152	170	159	179	160	42	61	40	38	50	53	103	120	122	125	130	147	13
Cumberland	195	198	161	208	246	186	89	81	71	93	85	65	141	159	167	174	185	149	37
East Providence	115	168	197	203	199	213	65	66	66	67	95	69	130	131	144	159	150	171	42
Foster	23	16	22	12	27	19	12	8	19	19	15	12	25	17	27	23	24	20	—1
Glocester	54	44	50	43	38	41	6	8	9	7	12	9	41	46	46	50	28	31	10
Johnston	251	245	176	290	270	365	41	59	57	64	59	81	132	156	106	131	200	193	172
Lincoln	595	657	751	701	761	808	136	145	180	170	181	189	355	462	365	450	451	450	358
North Providence	48	46	43	30	74	48	2	4	2	7	6	6	31	43	46	43	38	23	25
North Smithfield	65	55	58	74	64	91	23	22	23	25	22	13	62	29	39	41	44	32	59
PAWTUCKET	655	697	739	726	824	777	278	262	313	331	346	297	524	606	537	642	599	590	187
PROVIDENCE CITY	3,173	3,146	3,954	3,953	4,194	4,122	1,367	1,408	1,488	1,592	1,608	1,505	2,516	2,876	2,630	2,964	3,141	2,898	1,224
Scituate	61	81	57	74	68	68	38	44	33	42	30	36	57	48	59	64	64	61	7
Smithfield	47	45	39	28	42	69	23	8	24	22	16	20	53	45	44	53	44	41	28
WOONSOCKET	563	570	673	718	805	755	205	201	228	220	239	176	425	428	441	445	438	413	342
PROVIDENCE COUNTY	6,073	6,486	7,228	7,322	7,918	7,820	2,367	2,411	2,597	2,747	2,809	2,563	4,694	5,272	4,858	5,474	5,648	5,306	2,514
Charlestown	17	11	12	9	14	8	5	5	4	5	7	5	9	11	15	19	5	17	—9
Exeter	8	14	7	11	6	6	4	12	9	12	11	13	21	13	16	19	17	12	—6
Hopkinton	58	53	41	51	59	45	39	27	30	31	28	17	42	36	38	59	42	56	—11
Narragansett	21	22	25	21	18	38	4	4	3	6	9	3	17	17	19	11	12	24	14
North Kingstown	67	61	80	61	90	84	24	31	36	28	22	36	64	51	42	60	51	76	8
South Kingstown	90	79	66	88	103	102	29	57	45	40	32	35	56	60	53	71	66	79	23
Richmond	47	35	33	34	24	37	3	8	10	12	7	8	27	31	20	32	20	29	8
Westerly	116	106	132	132	152	155	65	69	63	64	59	60	102	99	106	97	94	109	46
WASHINGTON COUNTY	424	381	396	407	466	475	173	213	200	198	175	177	338	318	309	368	307	402	73
STATE INSTITUTIONS	......	.....	.....	......	......	.....	......	.....	......	......	.....	.....	120	.....	116	133	165	156	....
WHOLE STATE	8,220	8,550	9,426	9,270	10,048	9,985	3,029	3,195	3,320	3,502	3,544	3,271	6,259	6,934	6,620	7,396	7,440	7,160	2,981

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* Exclusive of deaths in State Institutions.

The varying numbers of the events of births, marriages and deaths occurring in the different towns, during each of the six years ending December 31, 1894, are very concisely presented in Table XIV, and a ready means is thereby afforded of comparing and studying the changes in the vital movements of the people in the different precincts, during those years.

The increase of population in the State, for the ten years 1880 to 1890, was about twenty-five per cent., or an annual average of two and one-half per cent. Doubtless the increase of population, during 1894, was not less than the average of the previous ten years, and, if so, the increase by immigration must have been nearly twice as large as the natural increase.

TABLE XV.

Births, Marriages and Deaths in Rhode Island, in 1894, with the number and ratio of each in every 1,000 of the Population of each Town, and the ratio of excess of the Births over the Deaths in every 1,000 of the Population.

TOWNS AND DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.	Estimated Population in 1894.	Births.	Births per 1,000 of Population.	Marriages.	Persons Married pr 1,000 of Population.	Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000 of Population.	Excess of Births per 1,000.
Barrington	1,639	26	15.9	15	18.3	20	12.2	3.7
Bristol	6,628	106	16.0	52	15.7	102	11.7	4 3
Warren	3,865	108	27.9	45	23.3	78	20.2	7.7
BRISTOL COUNTY	12,132	240	19.7	112	18.5	200	16.5	3.2
Coventry	5,047	117	23.2	22	8 7	98	19.4	3.8
East Greenwich	3,054	69	22.6	31	20.3	66	21.6	1.0
West Greenwich	735	9	12.2	2	5.4	12	16 3	—4.1
Warwick	20,236	481	23 8	142	14 0	401	19.8	4 0
KENT COUNTY	29,072	676	23.2	197	13.5	577	19.8	3.4
Jamestown	777	21	27.0	6	15.4	14	18 0	9.0
Little Compton	1,106	11	9.9	3	5.4	15	13.5	3.6
Middletown	1,386	26	18.8	6	8.7	11	7 9	—10.9
NEWPORT CITY	21,333	593	27.8	167	15.7	378	17.7	10.1
New Shoreham	1,297	24	18.5	8	12.3	26	20.0	—1.5
Portsmouth	1,850	32	17.3	13	14.1	18	9.7	7.6
Tiverton	2,937	67	22.8	19	12.9	57	19.4	3.4
NEWPORT COUNTY	30,686	774	25.2	222	14.5	519	16.9	8.3
Burrillville	5,618	98	17.4	32	11.4	87	15.5	1.9
*Cranston	8,339	160	19.2	53	12.7	147	17.6	1.6
Cumberland	8 363	186	22.2	65	15.5	149	17.8	—4 4
East Providence	9,773	213	21.8	69	14 1	171	17.5	4.3
Foster	1,209	19	15.7	12	19.8	20	16.5	.8
Glocester	1,660	41	24.7	9	10 8	31	18.7	6.0
Johnston	10,732	365	34.0	81	15 1	193	18.0	16.0
Lincoln	23,473	808	34.4	189	16 1	450	19.2	15.2
North Providence	2,318	48	20.7	6	5.1	23	9.9	10.8
North Smithfield	2,850	91	31.9	13	9.1	32	11.2	20.7
PAWTUCKET	31,454	777	24.7	297	18.8	590	18.7	6.0
PROVIDENCE CITY	142,497	4,122	28 9	1,505	21.1	2,898	20.3	8.6
Scituate	3,538	68	19.2	36	20.3	61	17.2	2.0
Smithfield	2,337	69	29.5	20	17.1	41	17.5	12.0
WOONSOCKET	23,483	755	32 1	176	15.0	413	17.6	14 5
PROVIDENCE COUNTY	277,644	7,820	28.2	2,563	18.5	5,306	19.1	9.1
Charlestown	988	8	8.1	5	10.1	17	17.2	—9.1
Exeter	932	6	6.4	13	27.9	12	12 9	—6.5
Hopkinton	2,715	45	16.6	17	12.5	56	20.6	—4.0
Narragansett District	1,278	38	29.7	3	4.7	24	18.8	10.9
North Kingstown	4,354	84	19.3	36	16 5	76	17.5	1.8
South Kingstown	5,083	102	20.1	35	13.8	79	15.5	4.6
Richmond	1,662	37	22.3	8	9.6	29	17.4	4.9
Westerly	7,481	155	20.7	60	16.0	109	14.6	6.1
WASHINGTON COUNTY	24,493	475	19.4	177	14.4	402	16.4	5.0
STATE INSTITUTIONS	1,809	.....	......	.....	......	156	86.2	......
WHOLE STATE	375,836	9,985	26.6	3,271	17.4	7,160	19.1	7.5

* Not including State Institutions.

BIRTHS. *Proportion to Population.*

In Table XV, on the preceding page, may be found the varying proportions of the number of births, marriages and deaths to every 1,000 of the population in the various towns and cities in the State, as they occurred in 1894.

In regard to births, the extreme range of proportion to population was from 6.4 in every 1,000, in Exeter, to 34.4 in Lincoln. Following Lincoln, in the line of largest proportion, are Johnston, with 34.0; and Woonsocket, with 32.1. Following Exeter, in the line of the smallest proportion of births to population, are Charlestown, with 8.1 in every 1,000, and Little Compton, with 9.9.

The proportions of births to population in all the counties entire, and in the cities of Providence, Pawtucket, Newport, Woonsocket, and the whole State, during the last seven years, are as follows:

BIRTHS TO EVERY 1,000 PERSONS.

	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.
Bristol County	19.7	19.6	17.0	19.9	19.8	19.6	18.1
Kent County	23.2	22.9	23.0	25.3	23.8	26.6	24.6
Newport County	25.2	26.3	23.1	29.7	28.6	29.4	24.4
Newport City	27.8	30.1	24.4	33.8	34.2	33.5	28.2
Providence County	28.2	27.9	26.9	27.7	27.2	24.8	24.9
Pawtucket	24.7	27.0	24.5	25.8	25.2	25.7	25.0
Providence City	28.9	27.9	27.8	29.3	25.9	24.9	24.4
Woonsocket	32.1	34.1	31.2	29.9	27.4	26.2	26.8
Washington County	19.4	19.1	16.8	16.2	16.1	18.3	16.9
Whole State	26.6	26.5	25.2	26.5	24.7	24.1	24.2

PERSONS MARRIED. *Proportion to Population.*

The proportion to the population, of persons married, can be more correctly shown in counties, or in cities and aggregates of towns, than in single towns.

The following summary will present the proportions in the manner suggested, for the last seven years:

PERSONS MARRIED IN EVERY 1,000.

	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.
Bristol County	18.5	19 9	15.3	14.4	19.1	12.7	12.5
Kent County	13.5	15 9	16.3	16.3	17.2	19.7	16.7
Newport County	14.5	14 5	15.9	14.7	16.3	12.6	12.2
Newport City	15.7	15.6	16.0	15.0	18.5	12.7	11.7
Providence County	18.5	19.8	20.2	19.9	20.3	19.3	19.8
Pawtucket	18.8	22.7	22.3	21.9	19.0	21.8	23.5
Providence City	21.1	21.4	22.4	22.0	21.3	21.4	21.6
Woonsocket	15.0	20 2	19.3	20 3	19.3	19.1	17.4
Washington County	14.4	14.4	16.2	16.3	17.1	14.9	18.7
Whole State	17.4	18.7	19.1	18.7	18.5	18.4	18.7

DEATHS. *Proportion to Population.*

The number of deaths, in proportion to the living population, varies considerably from year to year in the different towns. The smaller the towns the greater, generally, is the annual variation.

The highest rate occurred in East Greenwich, that is, 21.6 in every 1,000 of the population; followed by Hopkinton, 20.6, and Providence city, 20.3.

The lowest death rate was in the town of Middletown, that is, 7.9 in every 1,000 of the population; followed by Portsmouth, with 9.7, and North Providence, with 9.9.

The following summary will give the ratios of mortality to the population in the cities and counties of the State, during the seven years ending December 31, 1894:

DEATHS IN EVERY 1,000 OF POPULATION.

	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.
Bristol County	16.5	19.9	20.0	20.5	22.1	17.6	21.3
Kent County	19.8	19.4	20.7	18.0	17.6	20.1	18.4
City of Newport.	17.7	19.1	20.0	21.8	17.9	15.2	15.0
Newport County	16.9	17.9	20.1	20 6	16.5	14.7	18.0
Pawtucket	18.7	19.6	21.7	18.8	21.9	20.5	21.8
City of Providence	20.3	20.9	20.9	19.5	21.7	19.7	21.0
Woonsocket	17.6	18.6	19.5	19.6	20.5	19.8	22.1
Providence County	19.1	19.9	20.2	18.6	22.1	19.2	21.0
Washington County	16.4	12.6	15.2	12.6	13.5	14.6	16.0
Whole State	19.1	19.6	20.1	18.6	20.7	19.0	20.4

The proportion of deaths to the living population, in 1894, was larger than the annual average of the previous six years, in Kent and Washington counties; and smaller in Bristol, Newport and Providence counties, and in each of the cities, Pawtucket and Woonsocket, and about the same in Providence city.

TABLE XVI.

Proportion of Births, Marriages and Deaths to the Population, in the whole State, in each of the last twenty-six years.

YEARS.	BIRTHS.		MARRIAGES.		DEATHS.		
	Number.	Of population one birth in every	Number.	Of population one person married in every	Number.	Of population one death in every	Deaths in every 1,000 of the population.
1869	5,245	41.4	2,289	47.5	3,382	64.2	15.6
1870	5,215	41.7	2,302	46.0	3,238	67.1	14.9
1871	5,676	38.2	2,336	46.5	3,444	65.0	15.4
1872	6,143	35.4	2,537	42.9	4,247	51.2	19.5
1873	6,022	36.1	2,630	41.3	4,403	49.4	20.3
1874	6,466	39.9	2,541	50.8	4,229	61.1	16.4
1875	6,508	39.7	2,485	52.0	4,317	59.8	16.7
1876	6,329	40.8	2,253	57.3	4,116	62.7	15.9
1877	6,235	41.4	2,282	56.6	4,450	58.0	17.2
1878	6,714	38.5	2,324	55.7	4,441	58.1	17.2
1879	6,350	43.6	2,396	57.8	4,472	61.9	16.0
1880	6,295	43.9	2,769	49.9	4,829	57.4	17.5
1881	6,761	40.9	2,750	50.3	5,016	55.1	18.1
1882	6,825	40.5	2,634	52.5	5,074	54.5	18.3
1883	7,046	39.2	2,611	52.9	5,282	52.4	19.1
1884	7,305	41.7	2,558	59.4	5,141	59.2	16.1
1885	7,028	43.3	2,488	61.3	5,389	56.4	17.7
1886	7,621	40.8	2,750	56.5	5,848	53.2	18.8
1887	7,668	41.3	2,839	55.8	6,340	50.0	19.9
1888	7,840	41.1	3,022	53.5	6,594	50.0	20.4
1889	8,220	40.9	3,029	55.4	6,259	52.6	19.0
1890	8,550	40.8	3,195	54.0	6,934	49.8	20.7
1891	9,426	37.7	3,320	53.5	6,620	53.5	18.6
1892	9,270	39.6	3,502	52.4	7,396	49.7	20.1
1893	10,048	37.8	3,544	53.6	7,440	51.0	19.6
1894	9,985	37.6	3,271	57.4	7,160	52.5	19.1

During the ten years 1871–1880, the average annual birth rate was one birth in every 39.7 of the population, or 25.2 births in every 1,000; during the ten years 1881–1890, the average birth rate was one birth in every 41.0 of the population, or 24.3 in every 1,000, a falling off of a proportion of nearly one birth in every 1,000 of the population.

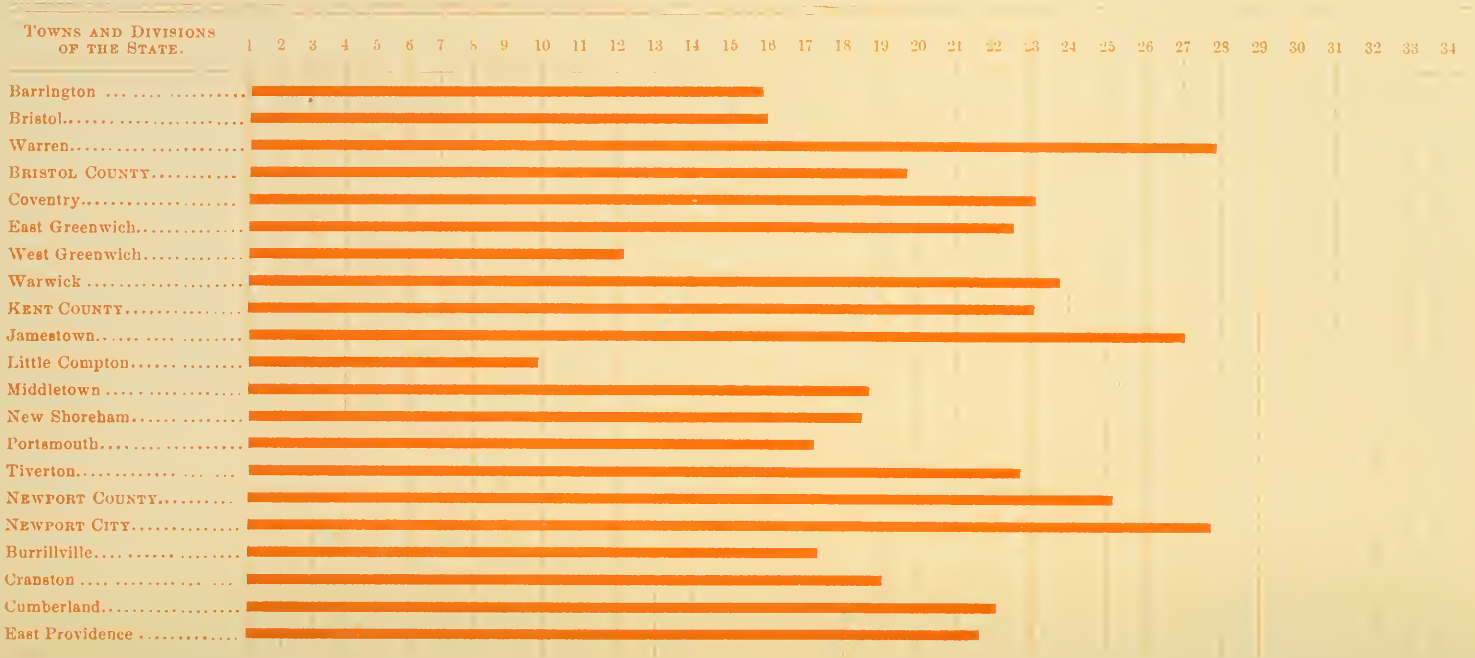
During the period of ten years 1871–1880, the average annual death rate was one in every 58.4 of the population, or 17.2 in every 1,000, according to the returns. During the ten years 1881–1890 the average annual death rate was one in every 53.3 of the population, or 18.8 in every 1,000 of the living.

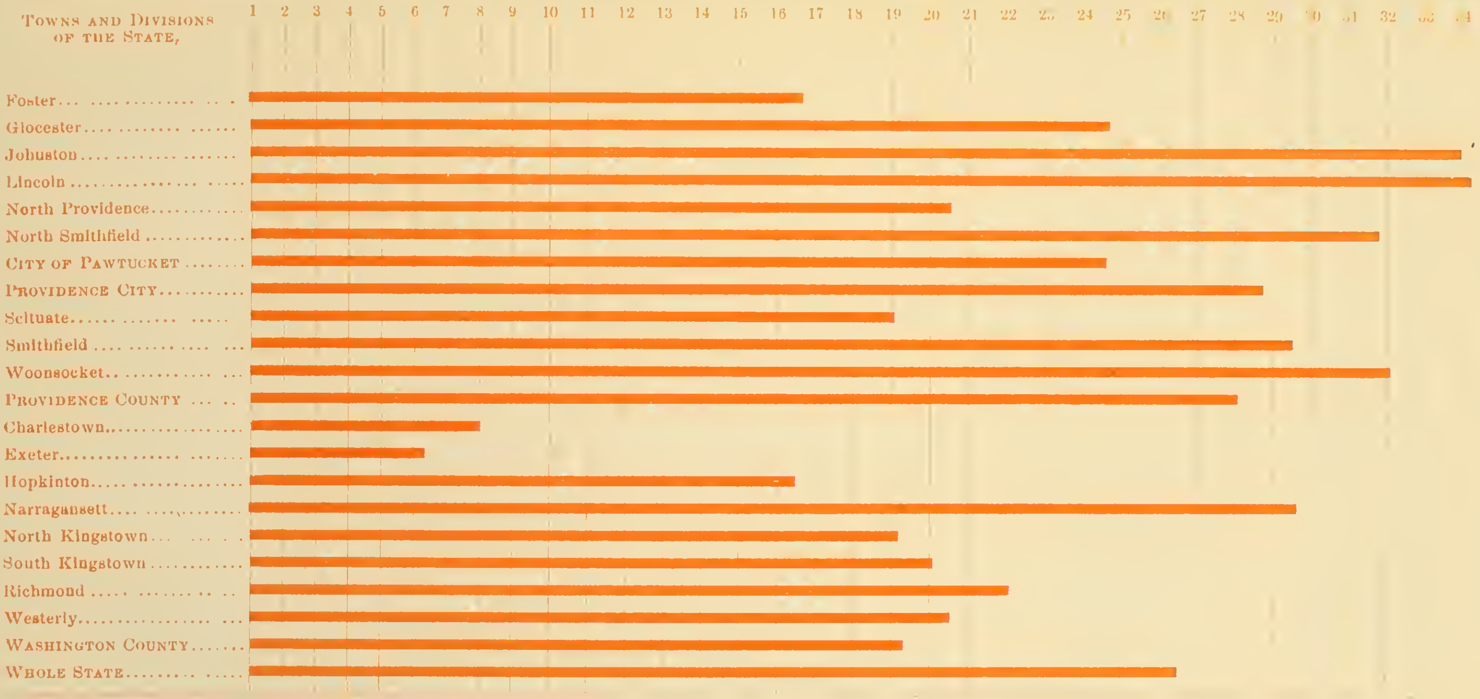
It must be remembered, however, that the returns during the last ten years have been more complete than in previous years.

BIRTH RATES.

Diagram I.—Showing the number of births in every 1000 of the population, in each town and each county in the State, during the year 1894, computed upon an estimated increase of the population by the Census of 1890.

For explanation see foot note on next page.





The figures at the top of the perpendicular lines indicate, in whole numbers, the number of births during the year in every 1000 persons. The spaces are fractional parts of one. For instance, the heavy horizontal line against Barrington, at the top of this diagram, reaches across about nine-tenths of the space between the perpendicular lines 15 and 16. It shows the birth rate of Barrington, in 1894, was about fifteen and nine-tenths in every 1000 of the population.

BIRTHS, 1894.

The general statistics of births in Rhode Island, during the year 1894, derived from the returns sent to the office of the State Registrar, may be found on pages 2 to 8, inclusive, in Tables I, II and III.

The whole number reported is 9,985, as before stated, and is 63 less than the number in 1893.

SEX OF THE CHILDREN.

Of the 9,985 children whose births were registered in 1894, there were 5,129 males and 4,856 females. This gives 105 6 males to each 100 females, or 513.7 males and 486.3 females in each 1,000 children.

The following Table shows the numbers and sex, and the proportions of each sex of the children born in Rhode Island, during the ten years 1854–1863, and in each of the last thirty-one years:

Table XVII.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Males to each 100 Females.	Per 1,000 Births Males. Females.
1854-1863	19.386	18,686	103.6, or	508.8 and 491.2
1864	1,949	1,942	100.3, or	500.9 and 499.1
1865	2,096	1,857	112.9, or	530.2 and 469.8
1866	2,546	2,356	108.0, or	519.4 and 480.6
1867	2,665	2,464	107.0, or	518.7 and 481.3
1868	2,745	2,627	104.5, or	511.0 and 489.0
1869	2,685	2,560	104.9, or	511.9 and 488.1
1870	2,679	2,536	105.6, or	513.7 and 486.3
1871	2,878	2,800	102.8, or	506.9 and 493.1
1872	3,085	3,058	100.8, or	502.2 and 497.8
1873	3,135	2,887	108.6, or	520.6 and 479.4
1874	3,311	3,155	104.9, or	512.1 and 487.9
1875	3,362	3,146	106.9, or	516.6 and 483.4
1876	3,291	3,038	108.3, or	520.0 and 480.0
1877	3,163	3,072	103.0, or	507.3 and 492.7
1878	3,402	3,312	102 7, or	506.7 and 493.3
1879	3,259	3,091	102.4, or	513.2 and 486.8
1880	3,241	3,054	106.8, or	514.8 and 485.2
1881	3,498	3,263	107.2, or	517.3 and 482.7
1882	3,509	3.316	105.8, or	514.1 and 485.9
1883	3,548	3,498	101.4, or	503.5 and 496.5
1884	3,713	3,592	103.4, or	508.3 and 491.7
1885	3,591	3,437	104.4, or	510.3 and 489.7
1886	3,897	3,724	104.6, or	511.3 and 488.7

TABLE XVII.—Continued.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Males to each 100 Females.	Per 1,000 Births Males.	Females.
1887	3,968	3,700	107.2. or	517.5 and	482.5
1888	4,023	3,817	105.4, or	513.1 and	486.0
1889	4,193	4,027	104.1, or	510.0 and	490.0
1890	4,351	4,199	103.5, or	508.8 and	491.2
1891	4,926	4,500	109.5, or	522.6 and	477.4
1892	4,765	4,505	105.8, or	514.1 and	485.9
1893	5,105	4,943	103.3, or	508.1 and	491.9
1894	5,129	4.856	105.6, or	513.7 and	486.3

The average proportion for forty-one years is 104.8 males to every 100 females. At the end of five years from birth the number of each sex is about equal, the males having a larger mortality during that period.

PROPORTION OF THE SEXES. *Localities.*

In Table II, on pages 6 and 7, will be found the number of children born in the different divisions of the State during the year 1894, together with the number of each sex.

The following Table will give more concisely the whole number of children born, arranged according to sex and locality, and the proportion of male children to every 100 female children :

TABLE XVIII.

BIRTHS, 1894.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County Towns.	Washington County.	Newport City.	Pawtucket.	Providence City.	Woonsocket.	Whole State.
Males	122	342	101	1,144	245	323	403	2,057	392	5,129
Females	118	334	80	1,022	230	270	374	2,065	363	4,856
Total	240	676	181	2,166	475	593	777	4,122	755	9,985
Males to each 100 females	103.4	102.4	126.2	111.9	106.5	119.6	107.8	99.6	108.0	105.6

The proportion of the sexes of children born in 1894 did not vary greatly in the whole State, with the exception of Newport county and Newport city.

Compared with the previous year the increase in the proportion of male births in the whole State was about 2.3 per cent.

The following Table exhibits the proportions of births of the sexes for the past thirty-two years in the larger divisions of the State and in the whole State:

TABLE XIX.

NUMBER OF MALES TO EACH 100 FEMALES.

BIRTHS.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.*	Providence County Towns.†	Providence City.	Washington County.	Whole State.
1863	120.0	98.4	97.0	101.8	111.4	108.7	105.8
1864	106.8	87.3	90.6	107.4	97.3	103.4	100.3
1865	119.3	118.2	108.8	118.8	113.8	88.1	112.9
1866	109.4	113.1	103.4	104.9	108.4	124.0	108.7
1867	115.5	98.3	117.8	106.3	104.5	120.4	107.7
1868	117.4	88.7	100.2	101.6	102.4	136.5	104.5
1869	115.7	116.7	102.7	98.0	107.5	120.6	104.9
1870	126.4	111.6	100.0	105.1	104.9	99.5	105.6
1871	131.8	97.9	132.5	100.8	95.2	113.3	102.8
1872	109.2	92.8	109.1	103.5	95.7	110.6	100.9
1873	129.2	113.0	117.9	104.5	109.0	104.7	108 6
1874	98.7	111.9	101.3	110.4	102.9	94.0	104.9
1875	95.2	103.1	97.7	104.3	109.1	134.3	106.9
1876	142.1	104.4	108.5	108.0	106.8	103.7	108.3
1877	138.7	102.4	98.5	100.3	104.9	95.3	103.0
1878	120.5	120.6	94.8	101.5	106.8	78.8	102.7
1879	124.3	95.5	103.6	105.4	105.7	106.3	105.4
1880	117.2	110.5	113.5	102.4	107.6	95.4	106.1
1881	91.2	111.3	102.0	105.9	109.0	115.7	107.2
1882	94.7	110.2	112.5	103.1	106.5	105.7	105.8
1883	94.0	97.6	97.0	103.5	102.2	102.2	101.4
1884	105.0	111.7	92.9	102.5	105.8	99 0	103.4
1885	132.2	107.3	98.0	104.8	103.6	104.3	104.4
1886	120.0	81.7	102.6	106.7	105.0	121.7	104.6
1887	115.1	121.7	106.6	103.9	107.9	106.7	107.2
1888	98.1	105.1	105.0	103.4	107.4	110.2	105.4
1889	81.9	122.0	107.5	103.6	101.4	110.2	104.1
1890	96.5	113.0	106.8	108.5	98.3	97.4	103.6
1891	107.1	110.4	118.4	107.0	109.1	106.4	109.5
1892	120.0	102.1	102.4	110.7	100.0	98.5	105.8
1893	90.7	101.8	97.7	104.1	104.1	109.0	105.8
1894	103.4	102.4	121.1	110.2	99.6	106.5	105.6

* Including city of Newport.

† Including cities of Pawtucket and Woonsocket.

There will be found in the following summary in the aggregate, the average number of males to each 100 females, born during the thirty-two years from 1863–1894, in the different divisions of the State:

Bristol County	112.1 males to each 100 females.
Kent County	105.6 males to each 100 females.
Newport County *	105.3 males to each 100 females.
Providence County Towns †	105.1 males to each 100 females.
Providence City	104.8 males to each 100 females.
Washington County	107.2 males to each 100 females.
Whole State	105.4 males to each 100 females.

BIRTHS AND SEASON.

Table II, on pages 6 and 7 of this report, gives the number of births occurring in the different months of the year, in the several divisions of the State.

According to this Table, the greatest number of births in any one month, in 1894, occurred in December, and the largest in any quarter in the fourth.

The following Table shows the total number of children born in the State of Rhode Island, according to the returns, in each quarter of each of the last six years; and also the aggregate number and the percentage of the aggregate of each quarter in forty-one years, from 1854 to 1894, inclusive:

TABLE XX.

QUARTERS.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1854-1894, inclusive.	
							Number.	Per cent.
January—March	2,368	2,374	2,233	2,195	1,951	1,864	58,545	23.60
April—June	2,511	2,291	2,179	2,271	2,083	2,024	58,850	23.72
July—September	2,524	2,674	2,422	2,454	2,224	2,160	64,764	26.11
October—December	2,582	2,709	2,436	2,506	2,292	2,172	65,924	26.57
Whole year	9,985	10,048	9,270	9,426	8,550	8,220	248,083	100.00

Table XX presents results showing that, according to the registration of forty-one years, the average proportions of births to the whole number of births in the different quarters of the year, were as follows:

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* Including Newport city.

† Including Pawtucket and Woonsocket.

January—March	236.0 in every 1,000 births.
April—June	237.2 in every 1,000 births.
July—September	261.1 in every 1,000 births.
October—December	265.7 in every 1,000 births.

The proportions of births in Rhode Island, in the different quarters of the year, to the whole number of births in 1894, were as follows:

1. January—March	23 7 per cent., or	237 in every 1,000
2. April—June	25.1 per cent., or	251 in every 1,000
3. July—September	25.3 per cent., or	253 in every 1,000
4. October—December	25.9 per cent., or	259 in every 1,000

First six months	488 births in every 1,000 of whole number.
Second six months	512 births in every 1,000 of whole number.

BIRTHS. *Sex and Season.*

In Table II, on pages 6 and 7, will also be found the number of births of *each sex* by months, as they occurred in the different divisions of the State, during the year 1894. From it we ascertain the number of *each of the sexes* born during each quarter of the year, with their relative proportions, and also the aggregates and proportions of the same for the whole State.

The following Table will present a summary of the quarterly periods, number of births, and proportions of the sexes, for the same year:

				Per 1,000, each quarter.	
	Males.	Females.	Males to each 100 Females.	Males.	Females.
1. January—March	1,256	1,112	112.9	530	470
2. April—June	1,290	1,221	106.6	514	486
3. July—September	1,287	1,237	104.0	510	490
4. October—December	1,296	1,286	100.8	502	498
Whole year	5,129	4,856	105.6	514	486

The following Table shows the number of male children born to every 100 female children, in each quarter of the last four years; and also the proportion of births of male children to each 100 female children born, during five periods of five years each, from 1866 to 1890, inclusive:

TABLE XXI.

YEARS.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	5 years, 1886-1890.	5 years, 1881-1885.	5 years, 1876-1880.	5 years, 1871-1875.	5 years, 1866-1870.
First Quarter......	112.9	105.4	104.1	104.4	104.3	105.8	106.0	101.5	106.7
Second Quarter...	106.6	102.9	102.1	107.6	105.4	104.8	102.7	104.7	107.3
Third Quarter.....	104.0	102.6	108.6	118.2	104.6	105.1	107.1	104.8	106.0
Fourth Quarter....	100.8	102.5	107.8	107.8	106.5	102.5	108.2	106.5	104.8
Total average.....	105.6	103.3	105.8	109.5	105.2	104.5	106.2	104.2	106.2

The above Table shows the variation of the proportions of the sexes in the different quarters in the different years, and seems to conclusively determine that season has very little, if any, influence in the causation of sex.

PARENTAGE.

By reference to Table I, page 4, in the division of births there will be found the parentage of the children born in Rhode Island during the year 1894. It will be seen that of the whole number, 9,985, there were 3,292 of native parentage, 4,841 foreign, and 1,852 of mixed parentage.

By mixed parentage is meant the children born of native fathers and foreign mothers, and of foreign fathers and native mothers.

Of native fathers and foreign mothers there were 902, and of foreign fathers and native mothers, 950.

The following Table will show the number and parentage of the children born in the State, and the variations of the same from year to year, in each of the last three years; and also the number and variations occurring in three periods of five years each, and two of ten years each, from 1858 to 1892, inclusive:

TABLE XXII.

PARENTAGE.	1894.	1893.	1892.	5 years, 1888 to 1892.	5 years, 1883 to 1887.	5 years, 1878 to 1882.	10years, 1868 to 1877.	10years, 1858 to 1867.
Native father and mother	3,292	3,303	3,123	16,511	15,001	14,169	25,645	20,321
Foreign father and mother.	4,841	4,873	4,396	18,737	15,245	13,562	26,356	19,665
Native father, foreign mother......	902	956	875	4,021	3,044	2,327	3,135	1,690
Foreign father, native mother	950	916	876	4,037	3,378	2,887	4,077	1,696
Parentage not stated.......	......	......	......	....	....	......	....	293
Total............	9,985	10,048	9,270	43,306	36,668	32,945	59,213	43,665

The following Table of *percentages* will show, in a different and perhaps clearer way, the same changes that have occurred in the proportions of the births in the different classes of percentage during the last three years; and during thirty-five years, from 1858 to 1892, inclusive, in three periods of five years each and two of ten years:

Table XXIII.

PARENTAGE.	1894.	1893.	1892.	5 years, 1888 to 1892.	5 years, 1883 to 1887.	5 years, 1878 to 1882.	10years, 1868 to 1877.	10years, 1858 to 1867.
Native father and mother	32.97	32.87	33.69	38.25	40 91	43.03	43.36	46.84
Foreign father and mother..... ...	48.48	48.50	47.42	43.14	41.58	41.23	44.53	45.36
Native father, foreign mother......	9.03	9.51	9.44	9.30	8.30	6 95	5.37	3.89
Foreign father, native mother......	9 52	9.12	9.45	9.31	9.21	8.79	6.74	3.91
Total..............	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The registration of births, in 1894, is of interest as continuing to show a smaller proportion of children born of native fathers than of foreign fathers. A considerable number of those recorded as native fathers were children of foreign parentage.

The percentage of children of mixed parentage was about the same, in 1894, as in the previous year.

The following Table will present the percentages of children of native and of foreign-born fathers, and of native and foreign-born mothers, respectively, in each of the last three years, and in each of three periods of five years each and two of ten years each, from 1858 to 1892, inclusive:

Table XXIV.

CHILDREN WITH	1894.	1893.	1892.	5 years, 1888 to 1892.	5 years, 1883 to 1887.	5 years, 1878 to 1882.	10years, 1868 to 1877.	10years, 1858 to 1867.
Native fathers......	42.01	42.38	43.13	47.56	49.21	50.08	48.73	50.73
Foreign fathers....................	57.99	57.62	56.87	52.44	51.79	49.92	51.27	49.26
Native mothers	42.48	41.99	43.14	47.57	49.91	51.79	50.10	50.75
Foreign mothers....	57.52	58.01	56.86	52.43	50.09	48.21	49.90	49.25

The percentage of the children born of foreign fathers and of foreign mothers, during 1894, will also be noticed as being very little larger than in 1893.

The number of native fathers of children born in 1894, was 1,598 less than the number of foreign fathers, and the number of native mothers was 1,504 less than of foreign.

BIRTHS OF COLORED CHILDREN.

The number of births of children of colored parentage reported for the year 1894 is 221. This number is 18 more than that of 1893, and 39 more than in 1892.

In regard to sex, the numbers and proportions were as follows, viz.: Males. 113; females, 108; or 104.6 males to each 100 females.

The following summary will show the changes that have occurred from year to year, in the proportions of the sexes of colored children born in Rhode Island, during the last nineteen years:

Years.	Whole Number.	Males.	Females.	Males to each 100 females.
1876-1885	1,762	849	913	93.0
1886	212	117	95	123.0
1887	211	111	100	111.0
1888	202	109	93	117.2
1889	194	87	107	81.3
1890	183	89	94	94.6
1891	173	86	87	98.9
1892	182	94	88	106.8
1893	203	91	112	81.3
1894	221	113	108	104.6

The following Table will show the location, number, sex, etc., of colored births during 1894:

TABLE XXV.

Showing Number, Sex, etc., of Colored Births, 1894.

TOWNS AND CITIES.	Whole Number.	Males.	Females.	COUNTIES.
Bristol	1	....	1	Bristol County....... 1
Coventry	1	1	....	
East Greenwich	5	3	2	
Warwick	5	4	1	Kent County......... 11
Middletown	1	....	1	
NEWPORT CITY	40	24	16	
New Shoreham	2	1	1	Newport County..... 43
Cranston	3	1	2	
East Providence	2	....	2	
Glocester	1	1	....	
Lincoln	7	5	2	
PAWTUCKET	2	2	....	
PROVIDENCE CITY	130	59	71	Providence County..145
Charlestown	1	1	....	
Narragansett District	3	2	1	
North Kingstown	2	2	....	
South Kingstown	9	5	4	
Richmond	3	1	2	
Westerly	3	1	2	Washington County.. 21
WHOLE STATE	221	113	108	221

NUMBER OF CHILD OF THE MOTHER.

In the following Table will be found the number of the child of the mother born during 1894; that is, how many of the children born were reported as the first, second or third child, etc., of their respective mothers. The statistics on this subject begin with the year 1857, and the following Table includes the children reported during the last six years, and also the total for thirty-eight years, 1857 to 1894, inclusive:

TABLE XXVI.

NUMBER OF THE CHILD OF THE MOTHER.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	38 years, 1857–1894.
First	2,082	2,103	2,345	2,383	2,500	2,377	58,137
Second	1,545	1,816	1,899	1,754	1,981	2,026	46,990
Third	1,209	1,253	1,380	1,444	1,484	1,519	36,364
Fourth	923	924	1,055	1,050	1,138	1,106	27,387
Fifth	725	699	772	754	825	818	20,430
Sixth	503	515	594	520	608	578	14,972
Seventh	370	364	392	416	449	445	10,763
Eighth	278	294	297	311	297	306	7,677
Ninth	207	187	234	218	224	203	5,177
Tenth	162	156	169	149	160	148	3,506
Eleventh	96	89	114	113	107	112	2,137
Twelfth	47	61	71	75	81	73	1,373
Thirteenth	29	46	40	36	44	71	795
Fourteenth	23	22	26	18	23	28	394
Fifteenth	12	11	17	13	12	12	214
Sixteenth	2	4	6	10	9	12	113
Seventeenth	3	2	0	4	3	3	62
Eighteenth	3	2	2	1	1	4	30
Nineteenth	1	2	2	1	1	0	14
Twentieth	0	0	2	0	0	2	8
Twenty-first	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
Twenty-second	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Unstated	0	0	0	0	100	142	242
Total	8,220	8,550	9,426	9,270	10,048	9,985	236,791

There was a decrease of 63 in the whole number of births in 1894 from the number in 1893.

In the class of the first child of the mother, the decrease was nearly 5 per cent., while in the class of second child of the mother the increase was over 2 per cent.

In the class of third child of the mother the increase was over 2 per cent.

There are varying differences in the proportions of all classes in the different years.

The most of those in the class "Unstated" (number of the child of the mother) were Italians.

There were four returns of birth in the eighteenth, and two in the twentieth classes.

The proportion of each class to the whole number will be shown by the following Table, which gives the percentage of the children born in each of the last four years, who were respectively the first, second, third, etc., children of the mothers, and which will also give the average percentage of each class of births, during a period of ten years, from 1867 to 1877, inclusive, and of five years, 1878 to 1882, 1883 to 1887, and from 1888 to 1892, inclusive :

TABLE XXVII.

NUMBER OF THE	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	5 years, 1888 to 1892.	5 years, 1883 to 1887.	5 years, 1878 to 1882.	10years, 1868 to 1877.
First	23.81	24.88	25.70	24.88	25.20	21.30	23.1	25.2
Second	20.29	19.72	18.92	20.15	19.77	19.22	18.1	20.7
Third	15.21	14.77	15.58	14.67	14.94	14.82	16.9	15.5
Fourth	11.08	11.33	11.33	11.19	11.10	11.05	12.2	11.4
Fifth	8.19	8.21	8.13	8.29	8.23	8.56	9.1	8.4
First to Fifth	78.58	78.91	79.66	79.18	79.24	77.80	80.0	81.1
Sixth and over and unstated	21.42	21.09	20.34	20.82	20.76	22.20	20.0	18.9
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.0	100.0

In 1894 the number of children to mothers, at each age, was as follows :

Age of Mother.	Children.	Age of Mother.	Children.	Age of Mother.	Children.
13	1	28	657	43	60
14	1	29	527	44	37
15	3	30	649	45	27
16	24	31	351	46	8
17	45	32	454	47	3
18	112	33	347	48	4
19	193	34	393	49	1
20	278	35	400	50	3
21	359	36	307	52	2
22	471	37	269	54	1
23	504	38	262		
24	611	39	210	All known ages	9,831
25	667	40	187	Unstated ages	154
26	634	41	106		
27	560	42	103	Total	9,985

The 9,831 children were divided as follows, to mothers of different age periods:

	Number of Mothers.	Per cent.
Under twenty years	379	3 86
Twenty, and under twenty-five	2,223	22 61
Twenty-five, and under thirty	3,045	30.97
Thirty, and under thirty-five	2,194	22.32
Thirty-five, and under forty	1,448	14.73
Forty, and under forty-five	493	5.01
Forty-five and over	49	.50
Total	9,831	100.00

PLURALITY BIRTHS.

The general statistics in relation to plural births, in Rhode Island, may be found on page 8, in Table III.

There were ninety-seven cases during the year, ninety-six of which were twins and one was triplets, thus making the number of one hundred and ninety-five children.

Of the 195 children of plural birth, 93 were males, and 102 were females.

The cases occurred in the different divisions of the State as follows: Bristol county, 0; Kent county, 10; Newport county towns, 3; Newport city, 9; Providence county towns, 26*; Providence city, 41; Washington county, 8.

The following exhibit will show the parentage of children of plural birth in Rhode Island, in 1894, and number of each:

Parents both native Americans	30
" " born in Arabia	1
" " " Belgium	1
" " " Bohemia	1
" " " Canada	8
" " " England	13
" " " Germany	1
" " " Italy	7
" " " Ireland	8
" " " Scotland	2
" " " Sweden	1
" " " Syria	1
" " " Western Islands	3
Native father and Canadian mother	2

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* Including Pawtucket and Woonsocket.

Native father and English mother	1
Native father and Irish mother	3
Native father and New Brunswick mother	1
Native father and Nova Scotia mother	1
Native father and Welsh mother	1
Canadian father and native mother	1
English father and native mother	2
English father and Irish mother	1
English father and Scotch mother	1
Irish father and American mother	1
Irish father and English mother	2
Italian father and Irish mother	1
Nova Scotia father and Prince Edwards Island mother	1
Western Islands father and native mother	1
Total births	97
Total children	195

The months in which the plurality births occurred were as follows:

January	12	April	16	July	32	October	15
February	14	May	18	August	20	November	12
March	8	June	12	September	18	December	18
First Quarter	34	Second Quarter	46	Third Quarter	70	Fourth Quarter	45

First half of year ....80 Second half of year 115

Total 195

The general statistics of births, and number of *cases* reported in Rhode Island during a period of forty-one years, that is, from 1854 to 1894, inclusive, are as follows:

242,860 cases of single births	giving	242,860 children.
2,572 cases of twin births	giving	5,144 children.
25 cases of triple births	giving	75 children.
1 case of quadruple births	giving	4 children.

Of the whole number of *cases* of child-birth (245,458) during the forty-one years, one in 95.4 produced twins, one in 9,818 produced triplets, and one in 245,458 produced quadruplets.

Of the whole number of children born during the same period (248,083), ascertained from the reports, one in every 48 was a twin, and one in every 3,308 was a triplet.

Of the 2,598 *cases* of plurality birth which have occurred in the State during the last forty-one years, there were 1,029 cases in which both parents were natives; 1,231 cases in which both parents were foreign; 330 cases in which the parents were mixed, that is, one native and one foreign parent; and 8 in which the parentage was not stated.

The whole number of children born in plurality cases, during the forty-one years, was 5,223, of whom 2,640 were males, and 2,579 were females; the sex of the remaining four was not given.

STILL-BORN.

The whole number of still-born children reported in Rhode Island, for the year 1894, was 392; this number is 20 less than for the year 1893.

The following are the numbers reported from the different divisions of the State:

Bristol County	12
Kent County	13
Newport County Towns	6
Newport City	27
Providence County Towns	73
Pawtucket City	36
Providence City	191
Woonsocket	22
Washington County	12
Whole State	392

The following Table will give the number in each town from which still-births were reported; with the sex, parentage and color:

Table XXVIII.

Still-Born, 1894; Locality, Number, Sex, Parentage and Color.

TOWNS AND DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.	Total.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.		COLOR.	
		Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	White.	Colored.
Barrington	1	......	1	1	......	1	......
Bristol	4	2	2	2	2	4	......
Warren	7	5	2	5	2	7	......
BRISTOL COUNTY	12	7	5	8	4	12	......
Coventry	4	2	2	4	......	4	......
East Greenwich	1	1	......	1	......	1	......
Warwick	8	6	2	3	5	8	......
KENT COUNTY	13	9	4	8	5	13	......
Little Compton	1	1	......	1	......	1	......
Middletown	1	......	1	......	1	1	......
NEWPORT CITY	27	14	13	15	12	26	1
New Shoreham	3	......	3	3	......	3	......
Portsmouth	1	......	1	1	......	1	......
NEWPORT COUNTY	33	15	18	20	13	32	1
Burrillville	1	......	1	......	1	1	......
Cranston	4	3	1	4	......	4	......
Cumberland	8	6	2	1	7	8	......
East Providence	9	2	7	5	4	8	1
Glocester	2	1	1	1	1	2	......
Johnston	12	5	7	9	3	12	......
Lincoln	33	22	11	10	23	33	......
North Providence	1	......	1	......	1	1	......
PAWTUCKET	36	17	19	16	20	36	......
PROVIDENCE CITY	191	102	89	81	110	180	11
Scituate	2	2	......	2	......	2	......
Smithfield	1	......	1	1	......	......	1
WOONSOCKET	22	12	10	8	14	22	......
PROVIDENCE COUNTY	322	172	150	138	184	309	13
Charlestown	1	1	......	1	......	1	......
Hopkinton	3	3	......	3	......	3	......
South Kingstown	1	......	1	1	......	1	.....
Westerly	7	4	3	4	3	7	......
WASHINGTON COUNTY	12	8	4	9	3	12	......
Total	392	211	181	183	209	378	14

SUMMARY OF SEX OF STILL-BORN.

The following Table shows the number and sex of the still-born children whose births were reported in Rhode Island during each of the last five years, and also of a period of forty-one years, extending from January 1, 1854, to December 31, 1894:

TABLE XXIX.

SEX.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	January 1, 1854, to Dec. 31, 1894.
Males	211	235	217	158	184	5,505
Females	181	177	154	114	112	3,929
Total	392	412	371	272	296	9,434

The average proportions of the sexes of the still-born, for the period of forty-one years, were as follows: In every 100 still-births there were about 58 males and 42 females.

Season of Still-Births.—During 1894, and also the thirty-two years from January 1, 1854, to December 31, 1885, the proportions in relation to season, by percentage, were as follows:

	1894.	32 years.		1894.	32 years.
First Quarter	23.98	24.82	Third Quarter	24.75	26.82
Second Quarter	22.70	23.16	Fourth Quarter	28.57	25.20
Per cent. first half of the year	46.78	47.98	Last half of the year	53.32	52.02

The births of the still-born in the different months of the year, although somewhat variable in number, do not, as a rule, show great discrepancies.

PARENTAGE OF THE STILL-BORN.

Of the 392 still-born children reported in 1894, there were 183 of native, and 209 of foreign parentage, reckoned by the nativity of the fathers, that is, the father's name given; and 192 of native and 200 of foreign, reckoned by the nativity of the mothers, name of father given or not given.

ILLEGITIMATES.

In the following Table will be found the whole number of illegitimate births returned during 1894, with the sex, color, parentage and locality of birth:

Table XXX.

Illegitimates, 1894.

TOWNS.	Whole Number.	SEX.		COLOR.		PARENTAGE.		Almshouses and Penal Institutions.
		Males.	Females.	White.	Black.	Native.	Foreign.	
Warren	3	2	1	3	......	3	......	......
Coventry	1	......	1	1	......	......	1	......
Warwick	3	1	2	2	1	3	......	......
Middletown	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	......	......
Newport	6	6	......	3	3	4	2	......
Portsmouth	1	......	1	1	......	1	......	......
Cranston	11	4	7	10	1	6	5	11
Cumberland	1	......	1	1	......	......	1	......
Glocester	2	......	2	2	......	2	......	......
Johnston	1	......	1	1	......	1	......	......
Lincoln	1	1	......	1	.....	1	......	......
North Providence	1	1	......	1	......	......	1	......
North Smithfield	1	1	......	1	......	1	......	......
Pawtucket	1	......	1	1	.....	......	1	......
Providence City	67	27	40	51	16	50	17	45
Woonsocket	4	3	1	4	.....	2	2	......
Charlestown	1	1	......	......	1	1	......	......
Narragansett District	1	......	1	1	......	1	......	......
South Kingstown	6	2	4	4	2	5	1	......
Richmond	2	......	2	1	1	2	......	......
Westerly	3	1	2	2	1	1	2	......
Whole State	118	50	68	92	26	85	33	56

There were returns, during 1894, of 118 children of illegitimate parentage. The number is 19 less than that of the previous year.

Sex.—Of the 118, there were 50 males and 68 females.

Color.—Of the 118 illegitimates born during 1894, 92, or 78.0 per cent., were white, and 26, or 22.0 per cent. were colored.

Parentage.—Of the 118, 85, or 72.0 per cent. of all, were born of native mothers, and 33, or 28.0 per cent., of foreign-born mothers. The colored illegitimates were all of native parentage. There were of the 92 white illegitimates, 59 born of native mothers, and 33 of foreign mothers.

The ages of the mothers were as follows:

Age.	No. of Mothers.	Age.	No. of Mothers.	Age.	No. of Mothers.
13	1	21	7	29	4
15	3	22	8	30	5
16	5	23	6	31	1
17	6	24	8	33	1
18	12	25	7	34	1
19	16	26	2	42	1
20	8	28	2	Not given	14
Total					118

Fifty-six of the illegitimates were born of indigent, pauper or criminal mothers, in public, charitable or penal institutions.

Forty-five of these fifty-six births occurred at the Lying-In Hospital in the city of Providence.

The proportion of illegitimates to the whole number of births was about one in every 100 cases, or about twelve in every 1,000 births.

MARRIAGES, 1894.

The number of marriages registered in Rhode Island, during the year 1894, was 3,271. This number is 231 less than in 1892, and 273 less than in 1893.

The general statistics of marriage in 1894, in relation to season and number, in the different divisions of the State, may be found in Table IV, on the ninth page.

The statistics in relation to the proportion to population of persons married in 1894, in each of the towns and general divisions of the State, may be found in Tables XV and XVI, on pages 102 and 105.

The following Table will present the number of marriages, and the ratio of marriage to population, in each year for a period of thirty-five years, 1860 to 1894, inclusive:

Table XXXI.

YEARS.	Number Marriages.	Of Population, one Person Married in every	Persons Married per 1,000 of Population.	YEARS.	Number Marriages.	Of Population, one Person Married in every	Persons Married per 1,000 of Population.
1860.......	1,748	50.0	20.0	1878.......	2,324	55.7	17.9
1861.......	1,533	56.8	17.6	1879.......	2,396	57.8	17.5
1862.......	1,450	61.1	15.1	1880.......	2,769	49.9	20.0
1863.......	1,618	54.7	18.3	1881.......	2,750	50.3	19.9
1864.......	1,844	50.1	19.9	1882	2,634	52.5	19.0
1865.......	1,896	48.7	20 5	1883.......	2,611	54.4	18.3
1866.......	2,318	39.9	25.1	1884.......	2,558	58.1	17.2
1867.......	2,344	39.8	25.1	1885.......	2,488	61.3	16 3
1868.......	2,285	40.5	24.8	1886.......	2,750	56.5	17.7
1869.......	2,289	47.5	21.1	1887.......	2,839	55.8	18.0
1870.......	2,362	46.0	21.7	1888.......	3,022	53 5	18.7
1871.......	2,336	46.5	21.5	1889.......	3,029	57.8	17.3
1872..... .	2,537	42.9	23.2	1890.......	3,195	54.1	18.4
1873.......	2,630	41.3	24.2	1891.......	3,320	53.5	18.5
1874.......	2,541	50.8	19.6	1892.......	3,502	52.4	19.1
1875.......	2,485	52.0	19.2	1893.......	3,544	53.6	18.7
1876.......	2,253	57.3	17.5	1894.......	3,271	57.4	17.4
1877.......	2,282	56.6	17.7	Annual Average...		52.9	18.9

SEASON.

The following Table will show the number and percentage of marriages in Rhode Island, in each month and each quarter of the year 1894, together with the aggregate number and percentage in each quarter for forty-one years, viz., from 1854 to 1894, inclusive:

Table XXXII.

MONTHS.	Number of marriages each month, 1894.	Number of Marriages each Quarter, 1894.	Percentage of each Quarter to total Marriages, 1894.	Number of Marriages per Quarter, 41 yrs., 1854-1893.	Percentage each Quarter, 41 years.
January	288	1st Quarter.. 607	18.56	1st Quarter...20,885	21.68
February	165				
March	154				
April	345	2d Quarter... 947	28.95	2d Quarter....24,563	25.50
May	215				
June	387				
July	223	3d Quarter... 783	23.94	3d Quarter....22,556	23.42
August	229				
September	331				
October	346	4th Quarter.. 934	28.55	4th Quarter...28,322	29.40
November	375				
December	213				
Total	....	3,271	100.00	*96,346	100.00

As in 1893, the largest number of marriages, in any one month during 1894, occurred in the month of June. For thirty-eight years previous to 1892 the greatest number of marriages was in the month of November.

There was in 1894, as well as in 1893, a change from the rule in the proportions of the number of marriages, in the different quarters of the year, to the whole number during the year. The rule has been as follows: The largest proportion in the last quarter; the next largest in the second quarter; followed by the third quarter; and, finally, the first quarter having the smallest proportion of any. In 1893 and 1894 the largest proportion was in the second quarter.

During 1894 the proportions in the different quarters, from the largest to the smallest, were as follows: Second quarter, 28.95 per cent.; last quarter, 28.55 per cent.; third quarter, 23.94 per cent.; first quarter, 18.56 per cent.

NATIVITY OF PERSONS MARRIED.

The following Table shows the *number* of marriages, according to the nativities of the parties, for each of the last four years, and also for the aggregate of twenty-five years, from 1858 to 1882, inclusive, of five years, from 1883 to 1887, inclusive, and of five years, from 1888 to 1892, inclusive:

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* Including 20, date not given, recorded previous to 1860.

TABLE XXXIII.

BIRTH PLACE.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	5 years, 1888-1892. Total.	5 years, 1883-1887. Total.	25 years, 1858-1882. Total.
United States	1,539	1,577	1,672	1,551	7,813	7,157	33,553
Foreign countries	1,043	1,224	1,100	1,079	4,973	3,601	13,753
Native groom, foreign bride	337	351	343	346	1,637	1,323	3,488
Foreign groom, native bride	352	392	387	344	1,645	1,165	3,876
Not stated	......	......	......	......	....	....	64
Total	3,271	3,544	3,502	3,320	16,068	13,246	54,734

It will be understood that in the above enumeration the *parent nativity* of the persons married is not considered, but the country where born.

Parties born in the United States, although children of foreign born parents, are reckoned as natives.

In the following Table are given the *percentages* by birth, of native, foreign and mixed marriages, in each of the last four years and in the aggregate of five years, 1888 to 1892, inclusive, of five years, 1883 to 1887, inclusive, and of twenty-five years, 1858 to 1882, inclusive:

TABLE XXXIV.

BIRTH-PLACE.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	5 years, 1888-1892.	5 years, 1883-1887.	25 years, 1858-1882.
United States	47.05	44.50	47.74	46.72	48.62	54.02	61.30
Foreign countries	31.89	34.54	31.41	32.50	30.95	27.19	25.13
Mixed nativity	21.06	20.96	20.85	20.78	20.43	18.79	13.57
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

It will be of some interest to notice that by the exhibit of the two preceding Tables, it is shown that, although the marriages of the native born (whether the issue of foreign born parents or natives) have, as a rule, *increased in numbers*, they have also steadily *decreased in proportion*, with two or three exceptional years, that is, to the whole number of marriages; while the marriages of the class of the exclusively foreign born have been, for the past thirty years, gradually increasing in proportion.

There was a falling off of the percentage of marriages of the class of exclusively foreign born, during 1892, and again in 1894.

Denominational.—The 3,271 marriages in 1894 were performed by clergymen of various denominations, or by civil authority, as follows:

DENOMINATIONAL.

Roman Catholic	1,273	Advent Christian	11
Baptist	504	United Presbyterian	8
Protestant Episcopal	411	Disciples of Christ	5
Congregational	295	New Jerusalem	5
Methodist	259	Evangelical	4
Free Baptist	92	Primitive Methodist	4
Lutheran	63	Second Advent	3
Christian	61	Church of Christ	3
Presbyterian	58	Bell Street Chapel	2
Universalist	52	Peoples Mission	2
Unitarian	27	Church of Jesus Christ	1
Hebrew	26	Denomination not stated	61
Justices of Supreme Court	26		
Advent	15	Total	3,271

AGES OF THE MARRIED.

In the following Table the varying ages of persons married during 1894 are presented:

Table XXXV.

AGES OF GROOMS.	AGES OF BRIDES.												Number of Grooms.
	Under 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	80 to 85.	
Under 20	76	23	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
20 to 25	299	808	103	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,222
25 to 30	91	500	293	58	13	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	958
30 to 35	26	133	156	82	18	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	421
35 to 40	18	45	63	54	42	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	230
40 to 45	3	12	21	23	27	17	5	2	1	...	...	...	111
45 to 50	...	13	11	22	26	20	15	2	2	...	...	...	111
50 to 55	...	3	6	4	12	9	5	10	2	2	...	...	53
55 to 60	...	...	1	4	3	5	7	3	2	2	...	...	27
60 to 65	...	...	...	1	2	4	2	2	2	2	1	...	16
65 to 70	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	2	2	4	1	...	14
70 to 75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3
75 to 80	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	5
Number of Brides	513	1,538	655	259	145	72	39	21	12	13	3	1	3,271

The extreme discrepancies in the ages of some couples married in 1894 were not so frequent as in some previous years.

The same results, in 1894, in relation to numbers in the different age periods, may be presented in a different and perhaps clearer way as follows:

TABLE XXXVI.

1894.	Under 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	80 to 85.	85 to 90.
Males	100	1,222	958	421	230	111	111	53	27	16	14	3	5	....	....
Females	513	1,538	655	259	145	72	39	21	12	13	3	....	....	1	....
Total persons	613	2,760	1,613	680	375	183	150	74	39	29	17	3	5	1	....

The whole number of persons in each division of ages, of both sexes. married in Rhode Island in each of the last twenty-nine years, that is, from 1866 to 1894, inclusive. is presented in the following Table:

TABLE XXXVII.

YEARS.	Under 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	80 to 85.	85 to 90.	Not stated.
1866	693	1,931	1,025	419	213	127	81	59	25	21	12	1	....	....	....	23
1867	696	1,886	1,104	416	211	148	91	48	37	18	18	5	3	1	....	9
1868	644	1,835	1,050	432	219	133	82	61	30	29	11	8	4	....	....	32
1869	642	1,814	1,051	468	227	134	79	46	35	15	11	2	3	2	....	49
1870	744	1,883	1,084	415	216	159	86	64	26	24	12	3	2	....	...	6
1871	697	1,914	1,118	392	228	115	73	56	35	22	6	7	3	....	....	6
1872	786	2,073	1,182	434	237	131	81	61	43	21	13	6	1	....	....	5
1873	762	2,177	1,156	507	253	140	87	68	35	24	12	6	6	....	....	27
1874	770	1,992	1,179	459	268	159	101	52	36	39	8	9	1	....	...	9
1875	681	2,058	1,108	475	252	150	101	60	32	29	13	4	1	....	....	6
1876	691	1,741	1,041	450	224	154	80	53	27	19	12	1	2	....	....	9
1877	631	1,745	1,118	459	244	125	92	52	46	14	15	11	2	1	....	9
1878	618	1,832	1,123	441	259	162	74	49	39	20	17	2	4	...	....	8
1879	639	1,879	1,156	481	272	123	78	56	39	26	18	9	2	2	1	11
1880	688	2,301	1,262	556	329	163	91	65	33	27	15	3	3	1	....	1
1881	599	2,208	1,410	547	298	187	107	54	34	31	16	5	1	1	...	2
1882	498	2,125	1,377	563	301	161	102	57	36	27	11	5	3	2	....	....
1883	497	2,108	1,370	486	319	183	115	73	31	20	14	3	2	1	....	...
1884	484	2,027	1,289	569	307	152	114	64	48	30	23	6	3	....	....	....
1885	438	1,973	1,296	540	309	163	102	57	45	27	13	7	3	...	1	2
1886	505	2,133	1,552	603	283	174	103	73	24	26	18	5	1	...	....	....
1887	501	2,308	1,552	607	294	162	114	49	39	23	19	7	3	....	....	....
1888	582	2,427	1,608	640	330	207	105	60	36	17	23	7	2	....	....	....
1889	543	2,463	1,492	712	379	182	121	66	45	8	16	9	....	2	....	....
1890	596	2,693	1,632	673	320	206	102	69	41	29	20	7	2	....	....	....
1891	685	3,141	1,442	635	315	158	115	64	35	21	17	6	1	1	....	4
1892	668	3,011	1,729	732	389	201	122	60	35	30	14	4	3	....	....	6
1893	676	2,777	1,869	776	436	237	133	79	47	39	9	8	....	1	1	....
1894	613	2,760	1,613	680	375	183	150	74	39	29	17	3	5	1	...	....

In the following Table will be found the number and proportion of the persons married under 20 years of age, of both sexes, in seven periods of five years each, from 1856 to 1890, inclusive, and for 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1894, and for the whole period of thirty-nine years:

TABLE XXXVIII.

5-YEAR PERIODS.	Total number of persons married.	Persons married under 20.	Percentage under 20.
1856-1860	15,838	3,294	20.79
1861-1865	16,682	2,406	14.42
1866-1870	23,196	3,419	14.74
1871-1875	25,058	3,696	14.75
1876-1880	24,048	3,267	13.59
1881-1885	26,082	2,516	9.65
1886-1890	29,670	2,727	9.19
1891	6,640	685	10.32
1892	7,004	668	9.54
1893	7,088	676	9.53
1894	6,542	613	9.37
39 years, 1856-1894	187,848	23,967	12.76

Per cent., first fifteen years	16.37
Per cent., second fifteen years	12.60
Per cent., last nine years	9.43

PROPORTION OF SEX.

Table exhibiting the percentages of GROOMS in each division of ages, in each of the last thirty-five years:

TABLE XXXIX.

	YEARS.	Under 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 and over.	Total.
GROOMS.	1860	5.0	42.8	26.9	16.3	5.7	3.3	100.0
	1861	4.6	44.5	25.4	15.5	5.8	4.2	100.0
	1862	4.2	37.8	27.9	18.3	5.9	5.9	100.0
	1863	3.5	38.0	29.6	17.2	5.8	5.9	100.0
	1864	4.3	38.8	27.3	17.9	7.4	4.3	100.0
	1865	3.5	37.0	28.4	18.9	7.5	4.7	100.0
	1866	5.3	40.9	27.0	16.4	6.3	4.1	100.0
	1867	4.3	40.1	27.9	16.8	6.8	4.1	100.0
	1868	4.1	39.9	28.2	17.1	6.1	4.6	100.0
	1869	4.3	39.6	27.7	18.5	6.1	3.8	100.0
	1870	4.8	40.4	28.1	16.0	6.4	4.3	100.0
	1871	5.3	40.1	28.9	16.5	4.9	4.3	100.0
	1872	4.3	41.3	28.2	16.6	5.2	4.4	100.0
	1873	3.8	42.4	26.7	17.0	6.0	4.1	100.0
	1874	4.1	40.4	27.2	17.5	6.4	4.4	100.0
	1875	3.5	40.9	27.8	17.6	6.1	4.2	100.0
	1876	5.1	37.5	28.6	17.9	5.6	4.3	100.0
	1877	4.3	36.0	30.2	18.7	5.9	6.9	100.0
	1878	3.9	38.5	29.0	18.0	6.3	4.3	100.0
	1879	3.9	37.8	28.8	19.3	5.4	4.8	100.0
	1880	3.6	38.9	27.5	19.9	5.8	4.3	100.0
	1881	2.8	37.2	29.7	19.5	6.8	4.0	100.0
	1882	2.2	36.0	31.4	20.0	6.1	4.3	100.0
	1883	2.9	36.2	31.7	17.7	7.2	4.3	100.0
	1884	2.5	36.2	29.1	21.0	6.2	5 0	100.0
	1885	2.6	34.7	30.2	20.9	6.8	4.8	100.0
	1886	2.5	35.2	31.9	19.6	6.8	4.0	100.0
	1887	1.7	37.1	31.6	19.6	6.2	3.8	100.0
	1888	2.8	36.1	31.1	19.8	6.5	3.7	100.0
	1889	2.3	37.6	27.8	21.3	6.6	4.4	100.0
	1890	3.3	36.9	30.8	18.9	6.1	4.0	100.0
	1891	3.2	44.7	26.4	17.2	5.2	3.3	100.0
	1892	2.3	40.1	29.3	19.0	6.1	3.2	100.0
	1893	2.9	35.3	30.7	21.0	6.3	3.8	100.0
	1894	3.0	37.4	29.3	19.9	6.8	3.6	100.0

Table exhibiting the percentages of BRIDES in each division of ages, in each of the last thirty-five years:

TABLE XL.

	YEARS.	Under 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 and over.	Total.
BRIDES.	1860	25.8	44.1	17.0	9.1	2.6	1.4	100.0
	1861	29.6	42.0	15.2	7.8	4.1	1.3	100 0
	1862	24.9	41.3	16.7	11.8	4.1	1.2	100.0
	1863	24.9	42.6	16.9	9.8	4.1	1.7	100.0
	1864	24.2	43.4	17.8	10.3	2.9	1.4	100.0
	1865	22.6	43 3	19.1	11.0	3.5	1.5	100.0
	1866	24.7	42.9	17.4	11.0	2.7	1.3	100.0
	1867	25.4	40.5	19.3	10.0	3.4	1.4	100.0
	1868	24.4	40.9	18.1	11.6	3.3	1.7	100.0
	1869	24.1	40.5	18.7	12.1	3.4	1.2	100.0
	1870	26.8	39.4	17.9	10.8	3.9	1.2	100.0
	1871	24.6	41.9	19.1	10.1	3 1	1.2	100.0
	1872	26.7	40.5	18.4	9.9	2.2	1.3	100.0
	1873	25.3	40.8	17.5	12.0	2.7	1.7	100.0
	1874	26.3	38.1	19.3	11.1	3.9	1.3	100.0
	1875	23.9	42.1	16.8	11.8	4.0	1.4	100.0
	1876	25.6	39.8	17.6	12.0	3.7	1.3	100.0
	1877	23.4	40.4	18.8	12.1	3.6	1.7	100.0
	1878	22.7	40.4	19.3	12.2	3.8	1.6	100 0
	1879	22.8	40.7	19.4	12.1	3.0	2.0	100.0
	1880	21.1	44.2	18.0	12 0	3.3	1.4	100.0
	1881	19.0	43.0	21.5	11.2	3.8	1.5	100.0
	1882	16.7	44.8	20.9	12.6	3.9	1.1	100.0
	1883	16.2	44.2	20.6	13.2	4.3	1.5	100.0
	1884	16.4	43.0	21.3	13.2	4.2	1.9	100.0
	1885	14.9	44.6	21.8	13.2	3.8	1.7	100.0
	1886	15.8	42.4	24.5	12.5	3.3	1.5	100.0
	1887	15.9	44.1	22.8	12.1	3.5	1.6	100.0
	1888	16.4	44.3	22.1	12.4	3.7	1.1	100.0
	1889	15.1	43.7	21.5	14.7	3.4	1.6	100.0
	1890	15.4	47.3	20.4	12.0	3.6	1.3	100.0
	1891	17.4	49.9	17.0	11.4	3.1	1.2	100.0
	1892	16.8	45.9	20.1	13.0	3.1	1.1	100.0
	1893	16.2	43.0	22.0	13.3	4.1	1.4	100.0
	1894	15.7	47.0	20.0	12.3	3.4	1.6	100.0

It will be noticed, in the preceding Tables, that the proportions of persons married of both sexes, under twenty years of age, largely decreased during the last decade.

Of grooms, the proportion, compared with the first decade, has decreased about 38 per cent., and of females nearly 38 per cent. also.

The proportion of males married, between the ages of twenty and twenty-five, has decreased about 6 per cent., and has correspondingly increased in the more advanced age periods.

The proportion of females married, between twenty and twenty-five years of age, has increased a little more than 7 per cent., while of those between twenty-five and forty there has been an increase of proportion similar to that of males.

NUMBER OF TIMES MARRIED.

There will be found in the following Table the number of grooms and of brides who were married for the first, second, third, etc., time in 1894:

Table XLI.

	First Marriage.	Second Marriage.	Third Marriage.	Fourth Marriage.	Total.
Grooms	2,869	349	48	5	3,271
Brides	2,940	313	16	2	3,271

The proportion of *grooms* married for the first time, in 1894, was 87.7 per cent. of the whole number, and the proportion of *brides* married for the first time was 89.9 per cent.

The following Table will show not only the number of times each of the parties were married, but also the number of bachelors and widowers who married spinsters, the number who married widows of first or second widowhood, etc., and of spinsters and widows who married bachelors, and widows of the second, third or fourth marriage, etc.:

TABLE XLII.

GROOMS.	BRIDES.				Total Grooms.
	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	
First marriage	2,735	130	3	1	2,869
Second marriage	177	160	11	1	349
Third marriage	26	20	2	......	48
Fourth marriage	2	3	......	......	5
Total brides	2,940	313	16	2	3,271

It will be seen, by Table XLII, that 134 bachelors married widows, 3 of whom married brides that had been twice, and 1 that had been three times, widowed. Of the 402 widowers who married in 1894, 205 married spinsters, and 197 married widows. Of the widows who married widowers, 13 had been twice married previously, and 1 three times.

MARRIAGES OF PERSONS OF COLOR.

The number of marriages of persons of color in Rhode Island, in 1894, was 67. This includes three marriages in which one of the parties was white. The number and color of the individuals were, therefore, 131 persons of color and 3 persons white. The white persons were one male and two females. The marriages, however, may be properly included in the above class, inasmuch as the offspring of such marriages are persons of color.

The number reported during 1894, from the different towns, was as follows, viz.:

Bristol	2
East Greenwich	2
Warwick	1
Jamestown	1
Portsmouth	1
Newport City	12
Cranston	1
East Providence	4
Providence City	41
Exeter	1
South Kingstown	1
Total	67

Marriage of Chinese.—There were five Chinese men married in Rhode Island, in 1894. These all married white women, natives of the United States.

MARRIAGES OF THE DIVORCED.

The following Table will give the towns from which returns of marriage with the facts of divorce were reported during 1894, the whole number of marriages of divorced persons, whether of one or both parties; also whether the second or third marriage of the divorced groom or bride:

TABLE XLIII.

TOWNS.	Number of Marriages.	Number of Divorced Persons Married.	Grooms.	Brides.	Second Marriage of Groom.	Third Marriage of Groom.	Fourth Marriage of Groom.	Second Marriage of Bride.	Third Marriage of Bride.	Fourth Marriage of Bride.
Providence City	67	74	40	34	35	4	1	34	......	......
Bristol	2	2	1	1	1	.....	......	1	......	......
Warren	4	5	3	2	2	......	1	2	.....	......
Coventry	4	4	2	2	2	......	......	2	......	......
East Greenwich	1	2	1	1	1	......	......	1	......	......
Warwick	6	9	4	5	4	.....	......	5	......	......
Newport City	1	1	......	1	......	......	.....	1	......	......
New Shoreham	1	1	......	1	......	......	......	1	.....	......
Burrillville	2	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Cranston	4	4	.....	4	......	......	......	4	......	......
Cumberland	1	1	1	......	1	......	......	......	......	......
East Providence	7	8	4	4	3	1	......	4	......	......
Foster	1	1	1	......	1	......	......	......	......	......
Glocester	1	1	1	......	1	......	......	......	......	......
Johnston	8	8	4	4	4	......	......	4	.....	......
North Smithfield	2	2	2	......	2	......	......	......	......	......
Scituate	8	8	3	5	1	2	.....	5	......	......
Smithfield	1	1	1	......	1	......	......	......	......	......
Woonsocket	8	10	3	7	3	.....	......	6	......	1
Hopkinton	1	1	......	1	......	......	......	1	......	......
North Kingstown	3	3	3	......	2	1	......	......	......	......
South Kingstown	2	3	2	1	2	......	......	1	......	.....
Westerly	3	3	2	1	2	......	......	1	......	......
Whole State	138	154	79	75	69	8	2	74	......	1

There were 138 marriages, in 1894, in which one or both of the parties had been divorced.

The proportion of the *number of marriages*, of which one or both of the parties had been divorced, to the whole number of marriages, was about one in every 22, or a little more than 4½ per cent.

But the proportion of divorced *persons* married during 1894, to the whole number of persons married in the same year, was about one in every 42. about 2.4 per cent., or 24 in every 1,000.

The number of divorced persons married, in 1894, was 10 less than in the previous year.

These 138 marriages of divorced persons were performed by clergymen of the different denominations, or by civil authority, as follows:

Baptist	44	Roman Catholic	3
Methodist	19	Presbyterian	2
Congregational	16	Lutheran	2
Universalist	11	Bell Street Chapel	1
Episcopal, Protestant	10	New Jerusalem	1
Free Baptist	10	Disciples of Christ	1
Christian	6	Advent	1
Judges of Supreme Court	4	Not specified	4
Unitarian	3		

Marriage and Education.—Of the number of persons married, in 1894. 138 signed their marriage certificates with a mark. The following will show the number of males and females who did so, and their nativity:

	Whole No.	Native.	Foreign.
Males	65	6	59
Females	73	10	63
Total	138	16	122

DIVORCES, 1894.

According to the returns made to the Secretary of the State Board of Health (State Registrar) by the clerks of the Supreme Courts of the different counties of Rhode Island, the number of applications for divorce, during 1894, was five hundred and six (506).

The number of divorces granted, during 1894, was two hundred and eighty (280).

There were 23 less applications, during 1894, than during the preceding year, and the number of divorces granted was 21 less.

Divorces are decreed for the following seven statute causes, viz.:

1. Adultery.

2. Extreme cruelty.

3. Wilful desertion for five years of either of the parties, or for a shorter period, in the discretion of the court.

4. Continued drunkenness.

5. Neglect or refusal to provide necessaries (having ability) for the subsistence of a wife.

6. Gross misbehavior and wickedness other than aforesaid.

7. Impotency.

Divorces are also decreed, or marriages set aside, in the discretion of the court, for ascertained affinity, consanguinity, idiocy, insanity, penitentiary crimes, and bigamous or otherwise illegal marriage.

The following Table shows the number of applications for divorce, and the number granted, in 1894, in each county of the State; also the causes alleged for the applications:

TABLE XLIV.

COUNTIES.	Number of Applications.	Number Granted.	CAUSES ALLEGED.									Total Causes Alleged.
			Adultery.	Extreme Cruelty.	Wilful Desertion.	Continued Drunkenness.	Neglect to Provide Necessaries, &c.	Other Gross Misbehavior.	Void Marriage.	Impotency.	Lived Separate and apart for over 10 yrs.	
Bristol	9	7	1	5	3	3	3	5	....	....	..	20
Kent	36	22	3	9	19	13	23	6	....	..	....	73
Newport	25	18	5	3	15	5	17	4	....	....	....	49
Providence	408	207	64	91	111	71	180	41	4	1	4	567
Washington	28	26	7	10	20	3	11	17	....	....	...	68
Whole State	506	280	80	118	168	95	234	73	4	1	4	777

There were, during the year 1894, five hundred and six (506) applications for divorce, and the whole number of causes alleged was seven hundred and seventy-seven (777). There was, therefore, an average of less than two causes alleged in each application.

The causes alleged why divorce should be granted, in the applications during 1894, were 221 more in number than in 1893.

In order to show the actual number of applications, and the number of divorces granted in each of the last twenty-two years, the following summary is presented:

	Applications for divorce.	Divorces granted.	Applications refused or continued or withdrawn.
1873	261	173	88
1874	276	242	34
1875	227	158	69
1876	254	196	58
1877	257	178	79
1878	258	196	62
1879	255	246	9
1880	347	273	74
1881	350	268	82
1882	339	271	68
1883	321	257	64
1884	320	266	54
1885	293	227	66
1886	336	257	79
1867	322	248	74
1888	304	224	80
1889	366	274	92
1890	327	244	83
1891	362	275	87
1892	412	296	116
1893	529	301	228
1894	506	280	226
22 years, total.	7,222	5,350	1,872

The average annual proportion of decrees of divorce granted during the last twenty-two years, to the applications therefor, was nearly 74.1 per cent.

During the last ten years the proportions were as follows:

Years	1885,	1886,	1887,	1888,	1889,	1890,	1891.	1892,	1893,	1894.
Per cent	78.5	76.5	77.0	73.6	74.8	74.6	76.0	71.8	56.9	55.3

The proportion of *divorces granted*, in 1894, to the whole number of marriages during the same year, was *one divorce* to every eleven and seven-tenths marriages.

The proportion of *applications for divorce* to whole number of marriages, during the year, was one *application* to every six and five-tenths marriages.

The following Table shows the number of divorces granted in each county, and in the whole State, in each of the last twenty-six years, and the proportion of marriages to each divorce granted in each year:

TABLE XLV.

YEARS.	Bristol County.		Kent County.		Newport County.		Providence County.		Washington County.		Whole State.	
	Divorces Granted.	Marriages to one Divorce.	Divorces Granted.	Marriages to one Divorce.	Divorces Granted.	Marriages to one Divorce.	Divorces Granted.	Marriages to one Divorce.	Divorces Granted.	Marriages to one Divorce.	Divorces Granted.	Marriages to one Divorce.
1869	10	10.6	15	12.5	6	27.7	120	13.8	11	15.5	162	14.1
1870	3	22.7	18	11.8	6	26.3	152	11.3	21	9.3	200	11.8
1871	5	16.8	11	17.9	4	49.7	123	13.3	18	11.4	161	14.5
1872	8	10.2	13	15.7	8	22.9	149	12.6	22	8.9	200	12.7
1873	6	16.2	22	9.8	8	21.9	131	14.8	6	33.7	173	15.2
1874	10	8.9	20	8.0	6	29.0	190	10.0	16	11.6	242	10.5
1875	2	50.0	18	8.8	7	23.4	120	11.9	11	20.5	158	15.7
1876	6	14.5	15	12.8	7	20.5	148	11.1	20	8.8	190	11.5
1877	7	12.0	9	16.3	7	26.0	134	12 4	21	9 9	178	12.8
1878	4	26 0	11	13.3	13	12.8	156	10.9	12	17.3	196	11.9
1879	5	18.8	19	9.0	7	24.1	195	9.1	20	9.7	246	9.7
1880	8	12.1	23	9.4	11	17.6	208	9.7	23	17.0	273	10.1
1881	6	20.1	26	7.3	10	16.9	207	10.0	19	11.0	268	10.4
1882	6	15.0	18	10.3	15	13.0	221	8.9	11	16.2	271	9.7
1883	6	15.8	15	11.5	9	21.2	214	9.2	13	13.3	257	10.2
1884	4	16.7	20	8.0	12	15.7	209	9.3	21	8 2	266	9.6
1885	3	23.0	9	18 6	17	11.2	186	10.1	12	15.0	227	11.0
1886	5	16.0	17	11.0	15	12 3	194	10.9	26	7.3	257	10.7
1887	1	75.0	23	8.0	13	13.4	187	11.8	24	7.9	248	11.4
1888	5	15.8	14	13.5	4	46.0	188	12.5	13	16.5	224	13.5
1889	6	12.5	27	8.3	14	14.0	211	11.2	16	10.8	274	11.1
1890	4	27.5	19	12.1	1	232.0	196	12.3	24	8.8	244	13.0
1891	10	8.4	20	11.2	17	12.6	214	11.2	14	14.3	275	12.1
1892	2	49.5	19	12.4	20	11.6	236	11.6	19	10.4	296	11.8
1893	3	38.0	10	23.8	21	9.9	235	11.5	22	8.0	301	11.8
1894	7	16.0	22	9.0	18	12.3	207	12.4	26	6.8	280	11.7

The ratio of divorces granted in the entire State, during 1894, to the whole number of marriages during the same year, was one divorce to about every eleven and seven-tenths marriages, as previously stated.

During the ten years 1869 to 1878, inclusive, the ratio of divorce to number of marriages was one divorce to every thirteen ; during the ten years 1880 to 1889, inclusive, the ratio was one divorce to every ten and seven-tenths marriages.

The average of the last five years was one divorce to about every twelve marriages.

During the twenty-six years 1869–1894, the average proportions of divorce to marriage, in the several counties and the State, have been as follows:

Bristol County	One divorce to every 22.1 marriages.
Kent County	One divorce to every 12.0 marriages.
Newport County	One divorce to every 28.5 marriages.
Providence County	One divorce to every 11.4 marriages.
Washington County	One divorce to every 12.2 marriages.
Whole State	One divorce to every 11.8 marriages.

Table showing the Number of Marriages to every Decree of Divorce, in five of the New England States, during the eighteen years from 1877 to 1894, inclusive.

TABLE XLVI.

STATES.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Rhode Island...	12.8	11.9	9.7	10.1	10.4	9.7	10.2	9.6	11.0	10.7	11.4	13.5	11.1	13.0	12.1	11.8	11.8	11.7
Massachusetts..	23.1	21.4	23.4	26.8	40.9	34.3	27.8	28.2	26.4	30.0	24.5	30.6	26.9	31.8	27.1	28.5	21.8	18.6
Connecticut....	10.1	10.7	13.4	13.9	11.6	12.8	12.1	14.9	13.3	14.2	14.9	13.8	10.7	13.2	13.7	13.2	16.6	15.9
Vermont......	15.0	14.0	21.0	20.0	16.0	17.8	16.4	13.5	28.8	20.0	13.5	16.9	19.6	18.3	17.1	17.4	15.9	.....
New Hampshire	.....	.....	.....	7.7	9.2	10.9	12.8	10.4	10.9	8.3	10.7	8.7	9.8	9.5	9.5	11.7	10.3	9.8

DEATHS, 1894.

The number of deaths registered in Rhode Island, during 1894, according to the returns made to the State Registrar, was seven thousand, one hundred and sixty (7,160).

This number is smaller by 236 than that of the year 1892, and 280 smaller than that of 1893.

The death rate (19.1 in every 1,000 living persons) was five-tenths less than that of the previous year.

The following summary will show the death rates per 1,000 for each of the last six census years, in comparison with the last five years:

1865.	1870.	1875.	1880.	1885.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
18.4	14.9	16.7	17.5	17.7	20.7	18.6	20.1	19.6	19.1

Since 1876 the returns have been more complete than previously, and during the last ten years few deaths have occurred in the State which were not reported.

On the following page will be found the death rates, by counties, for thirty-four years:

TABLE XLVII.

Death rates per 1,000 living, by counties, for thirty-four years, from 1861 to 1894, inclusive; also the average rate of each period of five years each, from 1861 to 1894, inclusive, for the whole State.

YEARS.	Bristol.	Kent.	Newport.	Providence.	Washington.	State.	STATE. ANNUAL AVERAGE OF FIVE-YEAR PERIODS, 1861-1894.
Five years, 1861-1865	17.7	15.9	18.9	17.7	12.4	17.1	...17.1 per 1,000 living.
1866	19.2	14.2	17.3	16.6	11.4	16.1	
1867	17.0	15.1	15.0	16.4	10.9	15.6	
1868	15.7	13.7	14.7	17.0	10.0	15.7	...15.6 per 1,000 living.
1869	17.9	16.7	13.2	16.0	12.8	15.6	
1870	15.5	13.5	14.1	15.5	12.0	14.9	
1871	16.3	17.5	12.2	15.9	12.3	15.4	
1872	21.1	16.1	14.5	21.2	14.7	19.1	
1873	18.4	13.8	19.0	22.0	15.1	20.2	...17.5 per 1,000 living.
1874	14.7	13.2	10.8	17.7	13.7	16.3	
1875	14.9	14.9	13.5	17.5	15.5	16.7	
1876	14.7	11.7	13.5	16.8	15.9	15.9	
1877	18.2	13.1	12.4	18.7	12.8	17.2	
1878	17.5	14.2	13.7	18.3	13.0	17.2	...16.8 per 1,000 living.
1879	13.2	15.1	14.8	17.2	11.1	16.2	
1880	19.2	14.9	14.5	18.5	12.7	17.5	
1881	17.9	16.5	15.7	19.3	11.9	18.1	
1882	16.5	15.3	17.2	19.7	11.0	18.4	
1883	17.7	14.6	17.7	20.8	9.8	19.1	...18.0 per 1,000 living.
1884	17.7	17.1	14.5	17.8	12.6	16.9	
1885	16.3	16.4	14.5	18.5	14.0	17.7	
1886	19.2	17.5	15.0	19.2	15.0	18.8	
1887	18.2	15.5	15.1	21.1	15.5	19.9	
1888	21.3	18.4	18.0	21.0	16.0	20.4	...19.8 per 1,000 living.
1889	17.6	20.1	14.7	19.2	14.6	19.0	
1890	22.1	17.6	16.5	22.1	13.5	20.7	
1891	20.5	18.0	20.6	18.6	12.6	19.6	
1892	20.0	20.7	20.1	20.2	15.2	20.1	
1893	19.9	19.4	17.9	19.9	12.6	19.6	
1894	16.5	19.8	16.9	19.1	16.4	19.1	

Annual average, thirty years, 1861-1890.................17.5 per 1,000 living.

SEX OF DECEDENTS.

Of the 7,160 persons whose deaths were returned, during the year 1894, 3,559 were males, and 3,601 were females; the ratio standing at 98.8 males to each 100 females, or about 497 males and 503 females in every 1,000 decedents.

The following Table will show the number and proportion of males and females among the *decedents* in Rhode Island, during the ten years 1853 to 1862, inclusive; also in each of the thirty-two years from 1863 to 1894, inclusive, and for the entire period of forty-two years:

TABLE XLVIII.—DEATHS.

	Males.	Females.	Males to every 100 females.
10 years, 1853–1862	10,030	11,269	96.9
1863	1,621	1,586	102.2
1864	1,633	1,727	92.4
1865	1,686	1,719	98.1
1866	1,497	1,473	101.5
1867	1,442	1,447	99.7
1868	1,413	1,499	94.3
1869	1,696	1,686	100.6
1870	1,588	1,650	96.2
1871	1,621	1,723	94.1
1872	2,118	2,129	99.4
1873	2,166	2,237	95.5
1874	2,111	2,118	99.7
1875	2,108	2,209	95.4
1876	1,969	2,147	91.7
1877	2,132	2,318	92.0
1878	2,161	2,280	94.8
1879	2,183	2,289	95.4
1880	2,366	2,463	96.0
1881	2,367	2,549	96.8
1882	2,487	2,587	96.5
1883	2,627	2,655	99.0
1884	2,486	2,655	93.6
1885	2,607	2,782	93.7
1886	2,833	3,016	93.9
1887	3,177	3,163	100.4
1888	3,199	3,395	95.4
1889	3,093	3,166	97.7
1890	3,501	3,433	102.0
1891	3,341	3,279	101.9
1892	3,725	3,671	101.5
1893	3,789	3,651	103.8
1894	3,559	3,601	98.8
42 years	87,342	89,572	97.5

The following Table of *births*, during the same period of time as the preceding, will show by comparison the different proportions of the sexes in the two classes of events:

Table XLIX.—BIRTHS.

	Males.	Females.	Males to every 100 females.
10 years, 1853-1862	18,377	17,260	106.4
1863	1,892	1,788	105.8
1864	1,949	1,942	100.3
1865	2,096	1,857	112.9
1866	2,546	2,356	108.0
1867	2,655	2,464	107.0
1868	2,745	2,627	104.5
1869	2,685	2,560	104.9
1870	2,679	2,536	105.6
1871	2,878	2,800	102.8
1872	3,085	3,058	100.9
1873	3,135	2,887	108.6
1874	3,311	3,155	104.9
1875	3,362	3,146	106.9
1876	3,291	3,038	108.3
1877	3,163	3,072	103.0
1878	3,402	3,312	102.7
1879	3,259	3,091	105.4
1880	3,241	3,054	106.1
1881	3,498	3,263	107.2
1882	3,509	3,316	105.8
1883	3,548	3,498	101.4
1884	3,713	3,592	103.4
1885	3,591	3,437	104.4
1886	3,897	3,724	104.6
1887	3,968	3,700	107.2
1888	4,023	3,817	105.4
1889	4,193	4,027	104.1
1890	4,351	4,199	103.2
1891	4,926	4,500	109.5
1892	4,765	4,505	109.3
1893	5,105	4,943	103.3
1894	5,129	4,856	105.6
42 years	127,967	121,380	105.4

SEASON AND MORTALITY.

The whole number of decedents, and the sex of the same, in each month of the year 1894, and in each division of the State, may be found in Table V, on the tenth and eleventh pages.

The influence of season upon mortality may be further illustrated by the following Table, which shows the number and percentage of deaths, compared with the whole number of deaths, in each quarter of each of the last five years, and in the aggregate for forty years, 1853 to 1892, inclusive:

TABLE L.

SEASONS.	1894.		1893.		1892.		1891.		1890.		40 years, 1853-1892.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
January-March.	1,919	26.80	1,870	25.13	2,103	28.44	1,425	21.53	2,027	29.23	37,483	24.02
April-June	1,696	23.69	1,827	24.56	1,624	21.96	1,504	22.72	1,517	20.99	33,437	21.43
July-September.	2,056	28.71	2,074	27.88	2,160	29.20	1,870	28.25	1,952	28.15	45,069	28.88
Oct.-December .	1,489	20.80	1,669	22.43	1,509	20.40	1,821	27.50	1,438	21.63	40,056	25.67
Total...........	7,160	100.00	7,440	100.00	7,396	100.00	6,620	100.00	6,934	100.00	156,045	100.00

Comparing the percentages of 1894 with those of the forty years, we find the per cent. of the first quarter is 2.8 per cent. larger; the second quarter is 2.3 per cent. larger; the third quarter .2 per cent. less; and the last quarter 4.9 per cent. less than for the average of the forty years. The greatest mortality for any one season of any year is usually found in the third quarter, but in 1890, as will be seen in the above Table, owing in large measure to the epidemic of influenza, the first quarter had the largest mortality.

TABLE LI.

Showing the Months in the Order of Largest Mortality for Eight Years.

1894.		1893.		1892.		1891.		1890.		1889.		1888.		1887.	
1. July	833	July	738	January	926	December	783	January	881	August	667	August	772	July	651
2. January	799	August	719	July	812	August	727	August	715	July	645	July	646	August	647
3. August	628	April	681	August	739	July	579	July	691	September	558	January	615	September	589
4. September	595	March	654	September	609	September	564	March	581	March	547	March	582	December	554
5. April	578	January	644	February	595	October	532	February	565	February	530	September	543	October	520
6. May	569	May	635	March	582	May	530	April	546	April	495	October	536	November	518
7. March	561	December	621	May	561	November	506	September	546	January	486	April	526	March	517
8. February	559	September	617	April	559	April	505	May	519	October	484	February	512	April	517
9. June	549	February	572	December	528	March	503	October	516	May	470	May	509	January	490
10. October	520	October	547	June	504	June	469	December	486	December	470	December	500	May	457
11. December	502	June	511	November	491	January	468	June	452	June	461	June	461	February	441
12. November	467	November	501	October	490	February	454	November	436	November	446	November	442	June	438
	7,160		7,440		7,396		6,620		6,934		6,259		6,594		6,340

NATIVITY OF DECEDENTS.

There may be found in Table I, on pages 2–5, the number of decedents in 1894, by division of the two classes of native and foreign born.

Of the whole number of decedents, 7,160, 5,200 were native born, that is, were born in the United States, and 1,957 were born outside of the United States. There were 3 of unknown nativity.

In only one town did the deaths of foreign born exceed the native born. This was in North Smithfield, and the number was but two.

PARENTAGE OF DECEDENTS.

Of the whole number of decedents, 7,160, reported in 1894, 3,054 were of native, and 4,106 were of foreign and unknown parentage.

By the term "foreign *parentage*" is meant the decedents whose *fathers* were born in some other country and not in the United States. The grandchildren of the foreign born are reckoned as of native parentage, if their fathers were born in the United States.

The following ten towns reported a larger number of decedents of foreign *parentage* than of native, namely: Warwick, Burrillville, Cumberland, Johnston, Lincoln, North Providence, North Smithfield, Pawtucket, Providence, and Woonsocket; also the State Institutions at Cranston.

These numbers varied from a moderate excess to three or four times as many of foreign as of native *parentage*.

The following Table gives the number and proportion in every one thousand deaths of decedents of native and of foreign *parentage*, in each of the last five years; and in the aggregate for thirty-five years, or from 1858 to 1892, inclusive:

TABLE LII.

PARENTAGE.	1894.		1893.		1892.		1891.		1890.		35 years, 1858-1892.	
	Number.	Per 1,000.	Number.	Per 1,000.	Number.	Per 1,000.	Number.	Per 1,000.	Number.	Per 1,000.	Number.	Per 1,000.
Native...........	3,054	426.5	3,101	416.8	3,216	434.8	2,928	442.3	3,010	434.1	88,338	521.0
Foreign	4,106	573.5	4,339	583.2	4,180	565.2	3,692	557.7	3,924	565.9	81,419	479.0
Total.	7,160	1000.0	7,440	1000.0	7,396	1000.0	6,620	1000.0	6,934	1000.0	169,757	1000.0

AGE OF DECEDENTS.

In Table I, on pages 2–5, may be found the aggregate and average age of all the decedents whose deaths occurred in 1894, and with the age of each sex, in each town and county in the State.

By that Table it will be seen that the average age of all the male decedents in the State, in 1894, was 32.47 years, and that the average age of all the female decedents, in the same year, was 34.40 years; the average age of all decedents, of both sexes, 33.44 years.

The average age of the total decedents in the State, in 1894, was nearly one year more than the average for 1893.

The average age of the male decedents, in 1894, was nearly one and one-half years more, and the average age of the female decedents was nearly one-half year more than in the previous year.

The following Table will present, separately, the average age of the male and female decedents, and the average age of all decedents, in each year for thirty-four years; also the average age in six periods of five years each, from 1861 to 1890, inclusive:

Table LIII.

YEARS.	Average Age of Males.	Average Age of Females.	Average Age of All.	Average Age, 5 year periods, 1861-1894.
1861	26.95	30.58	28.82	29.32
1862	29.64	32.65	31.15	
1863	28.29	30.86	29.56	
1864	28.13	30.43	29.40	
1865	26.38	28.97	27.69	
1866	31,13	35.07	33.09	32.42
1867	32.16	35.86	34.01	
1868	30.47	35.08	32.85	
1869	28.62	31.29	30.25	
1870	31.02	32.75	31.90	
1871	32.57	34.43	33.52	30.16
1872	28.41	31.15	29.77	
1873	26.18	28 62	27.42	
1874	28.03	31.66	28.86	
1875	29.72	32.75	31.27	
1876	31.47	33.21	32.37	31.21
1877	29.25	31.56	30.45	
1878	29.02	31.11	30.09	
1879	31.29	33.24	32.29	
1880	29.62	32.06	30.86	
1881	30.99	34.07	32.55	33.99
1882	31.33	35.57	33.50	
1883	33.64	37.44	35.55	
1884	32.29	35.12	33.76	
1885	33.53	35.60	34.59	
1886	33.02	34.91	34.01	33.42
1887	30.97	32.91	31.95	
1888	33.17	35.74	34.53	
1889	32.20	35.74	34.00	
1890	31 04	34.26	32.62	
1891	32.70	36.28	34.47	
1892	32.96	37.75	35.34	
1893	30.97	33.99	32.46	
1894	32.47	34.40	33.44	

The above Table shows that the average longevity of the decedents in Rhode Island increased nearly four years, during a period of thirty-five years, ending with 1894.

The following Table will present some of the facts of the preceding as occurring in the different divisions of the State, as well as of the State at large. It will show the average age of the decedents in each of the larger divisions of the State, in each of the last four years, and also the average of each of seven periods of five years each, comprising the thirty-five years from 1858 to 1892, inclusive:

TABLE LIV.

DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1888–1892, 5 years.	1883–1887, 5 years.	1878–1882, 5 years.	1873–1877, 5 years.	1868–1872, 5 years.	1863–1867, 5 years.	1858–1862, 5 years.
Bristol County	45.71	45.55	41.89	41.39	39.76	38.45	36.68	33.61	35.12	34.78	35.56
Kent County...	30.55	28.95	34.81	32.62	32.22	37.66	37.11	36.20	34.77	35.81	32.15
Newport County.........	42.91	39.11	40.37	39.95	40.63	42.41	39.21	40.68	40.04	33.54	35.01
* Providence County.....	29.09	29.24	32.42	32.43	31.67	31.83	30.60	28.46	25.26	29.16	28.44
Providence City.........	32.44	31.16	34.13	33.39	33.44	32.19	29.50	27.19	25.45	28.50	25.78
Washington County.....	45.06	48.30	48.47	47.81	46.77	43.39	41.01	41.14	39.67	30.87	34.21
Whole State.............	33.44	32.46	35.34	34.47	34.19	33.97	31.86	30.28	31.66	30.73	29.42

By reference to Table LIV, it will be seen that the average age of all decedents during the last four years is a little more than four and one-half years greater than the first period of five years, 1858–1862, notwithstanding the low average of 1893.

PERCENTAGE OF DECEDENTS BY DIFFERENT AGES.

In Table VI, on pages 12 to 17, inclusive, will be found the number of deaths in 1894, in each town and each county, of each sex, and in each period of life, with the percentage of the whole number of deaths in each division to the population of the same by estimation from the census of 1890.

The following Table shows the percentages of decedents in each division of ages, to whole number of deaths, in each of the last six years, and in the aggregate for three periods; one of twenty years and seven months, from June 1st, 1852, to December 31st, 1872, inclusive; one of ten years, from 1873 to 1882, inclusive; and one of ten years, from 1883 to 1892, inclusive:

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* Exclusive of Providence city.

TABLE LV.

PERIODS OF LIFE.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	10 years, 1883 to 1892.	10 years, 1873 to 1882.	20 years, 7 months, 1852 to 1872.
Under 1 year	23.1	23.2	22.0	22.6	22.6	21.0	20.4	18.9	17.8
1 and under 2	4.8	5.2	4.9	5.4	5.8	5.9	5.6	7.6	8.8
2 and under 5	5.1	5.3	4.0	4.6	5.7	5.4	5.8	8.4	8.7
Total under 5	33.0	33.7	30.9	32.6	34.1	32.3	31.8	34.9	35.3
5 and under 10	2.7	3.9	2.4	2.5	3.2	3.6	3.5	5.0	4.8
10 and under 20	5.1	4.5	4.8	4.0	4.5	5.4	5.1	5.8	6.0
20 and under 30	8.6	7.9	8.3	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.7	9.2	9.6
30 and under 40	7.4	8.0	8.2	8.4	8.3	7.5	7.9	7.8	8.4
40 and under 50	8.5	8.4	8.0	7.7	7.5	7.9	7.5	6.9	7.3
50 and under 60	8.9	8.9	9.0	9.2	8.5	8.3	8.5	7.2	7.0
60 and under 70	10.2	10 0	11.0	10.3	9.3	9.8	9.7	8.2	7.6
70 and under 80	9.3	8.9	9.9	9.9	9.6	10.1	9.9	8.8	7.2
80 and under 90	5.0	4.8	6.3	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.9	5.1	5.1
Over 90 and not stated	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Compared with the average of thirty years, ending with 1882, the average proportion of the mortality of children under one year of age, during the last eight years, was 3.5 per cent., or about 35 in every one thousand deaths more than the average in the longer period.

Compared with the previous year there was very little difference in the proportion of decedents, in 1894, under one year of age.

There was a decrease of percentage in the age periods above sixty years.

The following Table will present the varying proportions of deaths to whole number of deaths, in four different periods of life, from 50 years of age to 90 years, grouped in three periods of averages of ten years each, and one period comprising the ten years, 1883–1892; in 1893 and 1894:

Table LVI.

Age of Decedents.	1st Decade, 1852-1862.	2d Decade. 1863-1872.	3d Decade, 1873-1882.	4th Decade, 1883-1892.	1893.	1894.
50 to 60	6.7 per ct.	7.3 per ct.	7.2 per ct.	8.5 per ct.	8.9 per ct.	8.9 per ct.
60 to 70	6.9 "	8.3 "	8.2 "	9.7 "	10.0 "	10.2 "
70 to 80	7.3 "	8.4 "	8.8 "	9.9 "	8 9 "	9.3 "
80 to 90	4.6 "	5.4 "	5.1 "	5.9 "	4.8 "	5.0 "

COLORED DECEDENTS.

There were 222 deaths of persons of color during 1894.

The towns from which they were returned, and number in each, were as follows:

Providence City	145
Newport City	21
Cranston (State Institutions)	16
Barrington	1
Bristol	1
East Greenwich	5
Warwick	1
Jamestown	1
New Shoreham	1
Tiverton	2
East Providence	10
Lincoln	1
Pawtucket	1
Hopkinton	2
Narragansett	2
South Kingstown	5
Richmond	5
Westerly	2
Total	222

Season.—The deaths in the different months were as follows:

Months.	Deaths.	Months.	Deaths.	Months.	Deaths.	Months.	Deaths.
January	28	April	21	July	22	October	10
February	16	May	14	August	20	November	19
March	23	June	24	September	13	December	12
	—		—		—		—
First Quarter	67	Second Quarter	59	Third Quarter	55	Fourth Quarter	41

First six months, 126; Second six months, 96; Total, 222.

The following summary will show the proportion, to the whole estimated colored population, of each of the events of birth, marriage and death of colored persons, during the seventeen years from 1878 to 1894, inclusive:

	One Birth in every	One Person married in every	One Death in every
1878	36.4	39.2	40.2
1879	39.6	51.4	37.3
1880	47.1	43.3	44.0
1881	34.3	39.2	35.4
1882	36.8	44.5	45.4
1883	33.4	63.3	39.7
1884	34.8	46.0	34.5
1885	36.7	51.7	40.1
1886	34.6	43.2	37.8
1887	35.8	38.9	37.2
1888	37.6	55.0	38.0
1889	38.7	52.0	40.0
1890	45.3	57.6	41.0
1891	42.8	41.2	36.4
1892	40.6	38.5	31.3
1893	38.6	44.2	31.3
1894	34.3	56.6	34.2

In every one thousand of the colored population there were, in 1894,

Of Births.	Of Persons Married.	Of Deaths.
29.1	17.7	29.3

The following exhibit will show the number of living births, marriages and deaths among the colored population of Rhode Island, during ten years, from 1861 to 1870, inclusive; 10 years, from 1871 to 1880, inclusive; 10 years, from 1881 to 1890, inclusive; and for 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1894, and the aggregate of the same:

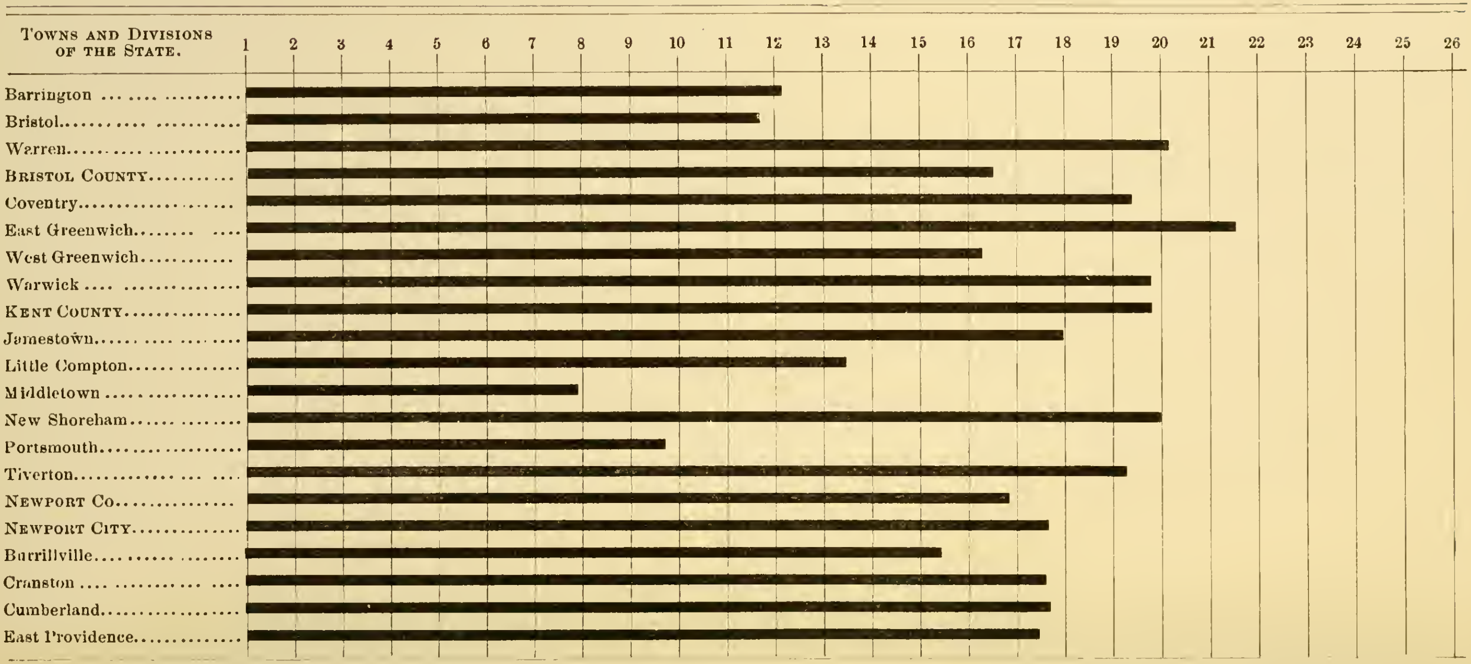
10 years, 1861-1870	1,131 births	557 marriages	1,153 deaths.
10 years, 1871-1880	1,615 births	705 marriages	1,573 deaths.
10 years, 1881-1890	1,954 births	752 marriages	1,860 deaths.
1891	173 births	95 marriages	204 deaths.
1892	182 births	98 marriages	236 deaths.
1893	203 births	90 marriages	250 deaths.
1894	221 births	67 marriages	222 deaths.
Total, 34 years	5,479 births	2,364 marriages	5,498 deaths.

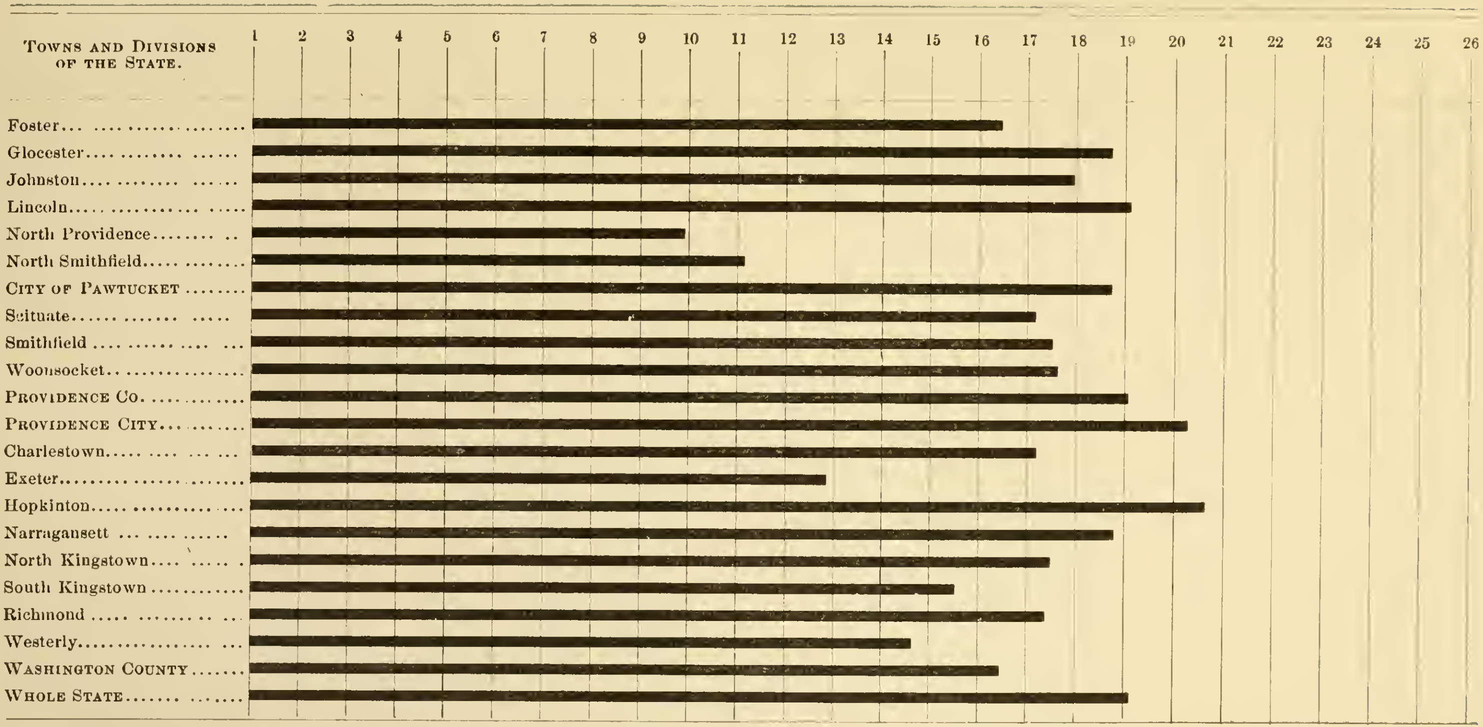
During the first ten years (1861–1870) there were 22 more deaths than births; during the second ten (1871–1880) 42 more births than deaths; during the last ten years (1881–1890) 94 more births than deaths. During 1891 the number of births was 31 less than the number of deaths. During 1892 the number of births was 54 less than the number of deaths. In 1893 the number of births was 47 less than the number of deaths, and in 1894 the number of births was 1 less than the number of deaths.

DEATH RATES.

Diagram II.—Showing the number of deaths in every 1000 of the population, in each town and each county in the State during the year 1894, computed upon an estimated increase of the population by the Census of 1890.

For explanation see foot note on next page.





The figures at the top of the perpendicular lines indicate, in whole numbers, the number of deaths during the year in every 1000 persons. The spaces are fractional parts of one. For instance, the heavy horizontal line against Barrington, at the top of this diagram, reaches across about two-tenths of the space between the perpendicular lines 12 and 13. It shows the death rate of Barrington, in 1894, was about twelve and two-tenths in every 1000 of the population.

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1894.

The statistics of the causes of death in Rhode Island, in 1894, may be found in Tables VII, VIII, IX and X. The whole number of deaths, as previously stated, was 7,160, which was 280 less than the number returned in 1893, and 208 less than the number reported in 1892. The number of which the cause of death was reported was 7,105, and the number of which the cause was not stated was 55.

The following Table shows the number of deaths in 1894, in each large division of the State, and the number and proportion in each division from which causes were reported unknown:

TABLE LVII.

	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County. Towns.	Providence County Towns.	Washington County.	Newport City.	Pawtucket.	Providence City.	Woonsocket.	Whole State.
Number of Deaths.	200	577	141	1,561	402	378	590	2,898	413	7,160
Cause not stated	......	3	2	20	1	1	7	20	1	55
One in	......	192	71	78	402	378	84	145	413	130

TABLE LVIII.

Proportion of Deaths reported with "Cause Unknown" in each Division of the State, for a period of thirty-nine years, from 1856 to 1894, inclusive.

YEARS.	STATE DIVISIONS.							
	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County.*	Providence City.	Washington County.	Whole State.	In every 1000 Deaths.
1856-1860, One in every	18.1	5.0	7.2	5.5	30.7	7.3	9.4	106.8
1861-1865, One in every	32.1	13.1	16.1	7.9	39 3	23.7	15.1	66.0
1866-1870, One in every	83.9	8.9	26.7	7.1	61.8	16.4	14.1	70.9
1871-1875, One in every	38.6	8.6	13.1	9.9	83.4	13.6	17.1	58.4
1876, One in every	11.5	7.9	18.5	9.9	124.3	22.8	19.3	45.8
1877, One in every	201.0	17.7	9.7	11.9	323.0	16.0	13.2	43.1
1878, One in every	32.1	7.4	9.0	13.7	124.2	21.7	21.1	47.4
1879, One in every	16.6	9.2	12.4	9.5	225.1	8 6	17.6	56.8
1880, One in every	21 9	23.5	13.5	10.5	122.3	17.8	20.7	48.3
1876-1880, One in every	31.9	17.2	19.9	18.1	39.6	26 9	25.2	39.7
1881, One in every	204.0	13.0	11.2	7.3	143.0	6.5	14.4	69.4
1882, One in every	37.6	11.6	10.9	10.6	187.0	7.7	18.8	53.2
1883, One in every	40.4	15.9	15.0	15.3	392.8	17.0	28.4	36.2
1884, One in every	100.0	40.0	81.6	91.7	372.1	94.0	122.4	8.2
1885, One in every	185.0	355.0	137.0	45.6	309.1	52.2	91.3	10.9
1881-1885, One in every	75.4	20.1	18.8	15.7	242.2	14.0	28.6	34.9
1886, One in every	110.5	192.5	86.0	87.0	195.1	55.2	113.7	7.9
1887, One in every	212.0	343.0	73.5	782.6	264.0	351.0	383.7	3.0
1888, One in every	251.0	408.0	152.7	164.3	293.8	368.0	235.7	4.3
1889, One in every	203.0	152.0	221.0	176.7	120.0	338.0	160.0	6.2
1890, One in every	......	......	236.0	109.0	190.0	159.0	161.0	6.2
1886-1890, One in every	576.0	413.0	125.1	154.8	18.9	171.2	177.6	5.6
1891, One in every	......	.....	598 0	159.0	175.0	154.0	194.0	5.1
1892, One in every	.....	.....	591.0	240.0	212.0	184.0	264.0	3.8
1893, One in every	228.0	96.3	64.2	70.2	224.0	307.0	109.9	9.1
1894, One in every	......	192.3	173.0	91.6	144.9	402.0	130.2	7.7

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* Not including Providence city.

TABLE LIX.

Exhibiting the Order in regard to Number and Proportion of Decedents from Thirteen Principal Causes of Death.

1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1888 to 1892, 5 years.	June 1st, 1852, to Dec. 31st, 1887 35 yrs. 7 mos.	Per 1000 of Whole No. of Deaths, 35 years, 7 months.
Whole Number . . .7,160	Whole Number . . .7,440	Whole Number . . .7,396	Whole Number . . .6,620	Whole Number. . .33,703	Whole Number. . .129,231	
Consumption 705	Pneumonia 776	Consumption 759	Consumption 740	Consumption..... 3,878	Consumption.......19,847	154.3
Pneumonia 665	Consumption 722	Pneumonia 655	Pneumonia. 568	Pneumonia....... 2,733	Pneumonia..... ... 8,298	64 5
Cholera Infantum.. 496	Cholera Infantum .. 603	Cholera Infantum .. 633	Cholera Infantum.. 546	Cholera Infantum. 2,624	Old Age 6,797	53.0
Heart Diseases..... 476	Heart Diseases..... 535	Heart Diseases..... 506	Heart Diseases..... 480	Heart, Diseases of 2,318	Cholera Infantum .. 6,821	53.1
Apoplexy..... 407	Apoplexy..... 407	Apoplexy..... 362	Apoplexy..... 335	Apoplexy 1,728	Scarlatina. 4,974	38.5
Kidney Diseases... 313	Bronchitis......... 315	Influenza. 336	Bronchitis. 247	Bronchitis 1,318	Dysentery and Diarrhœa......... 5,166	40.1
Bronchitis,....... . 254	Kidney Diseases... 302	Accidents. 309	Kidney Diseases. . 245	Brain, Diseases of 1,158	Heart, Diseases of.. 5,642	43.6
Accidents..... 234	Accidents.. 264	Bronchitis....... .. 308	Accidents 233	Old Age 1,156	Fevers, Typhoid, &c 4,632	36.1
Brain Diseases. 221	Brain Diseases 257	Kidney Diseases. .. 258	Brain Diseases. ... 222	Kidney Diseases.. 1,155	Apoplexy and Paralysis 5,050	39.2
Cancer..... 214	Cancer............ 205	Old Age. 256	Old Age 185	Cancer 905	Accidents, all kinds. 3,921	30.3
Old Age........... 187	Scarlatina.......... 193	Brain Diseases. ... 246	Diphtheria. 102	Diphtheria 777	Diphtheria*.. 3,777	29.2
Influenza.......... 166	Old Age.... 183	Cancer. 181	Cancer.......... . 177	Fevers, Typhoid.. 767	Convulsions.... ... 2,859	22.1
Fever, Typhoid 159	Diphtheria..... 157	Fever, Typhoid 133	Fever, Typhoid ... 149	Scarlatina 374	Croup 2,461	19.1

* 30 years, 1858 to 1887, inclusive.

From pneumonia there was a decrease of 111 deaths from that of the previous year, or about 13 per cent. The fatality from pneumonia has been slowly increasing in proportion to whole number of deaths, for the last twenty years, previous to 1894.

The number of deaths from consumption, in 1894, was 17 less than in the previous year.

From cholera infantum there was a decrease of 107 deaths from 1893, and 137 from 1892, but the tendency for the previous fifteen years has been toward a considerably increased proportion.

From diseases of the heart there was a decrease of 59 deaths from 1893. Previous to 1894, for fifteen years and more, diseases of the heart have been steadily increasing as causes of death, the mortality in 1893 being the largest ever recorded in this State.

There was an increase of 4 deaths from old age, in 1894.

Contrary to the rule for the last fifteen years, the number of deaths from bronchitis decreased, and typhoid fever increased.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

AND

COMMENTS.

There have been presented in the preceding pages, numerically and in tabular form, the different causes of death in Rhode Island, in 1894, with various summaries and illustrations. In Tables VII and VIII they were presented at considerable length, in various specific terms; in Table IX more or less grouped in a general nosological arrangement; and in Table X the same for a period of forty-two years.

In Table VII the number of deaths from *each cause* and of *each sex* is shown, for *each month* in the year, and the *parentage* of the decedents from *each cause* during the year.

In Table VIII the number of decedents of *each sex* from *each cause*, in the *different periods of life*, is given.

In Table IX, with the classification and percentage of causes of death, the number of each general cause, in each division of larger population, is given.

In Table X a nosological summary of causes of death for the whole State, in each of forty-two years, is given.

Table LX is a compend in part of Tables VII, VIII and IX, previously alluded to, and contains the particulars of the most important causes of death in 1894, and comprises the principal causes which will be commented upon in the following pages:

TABLE LX.

Deaths in Rhode Island from Twenty-six Principal Diseases.

		Accidents and Negligence.	Apoplexy and Paralysis.	Brain Diseases.	Bronchitis.	Cancer.	Cholera Infantum.	Consumption.	Croup.	Diarrhœa.	Diphtheria.	Dysentery.	Enteritis.	Fever, Typhoid.	Heart Diseases.	Influenza.	Kidney Diseases.	Liver Diseases.	Measles.	Old Age.	Peritonitis.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Rheumatism.	Scarlatina.	Stomach Diseases.	Whooping Cough.
Total mortality		234	445	221	254	214	496	705	32	83	133	41	175	159	476	166	313	93	9	187	31	24	665	35	123	19	129
SEX.	Males	189	231	122	112	67	243	337	16	43	74	18	97	93	251	62	152	43	4	60	11	14	344	18	59	11	52
	Females	45	214	99	142	147	253	368	16	40	59	23	78	66	225	104	161	50	5	127	20	10	321	17	64	8	77
PARENTAGE.	Native	74	243	93	82	121	162	214	10	21	61	15	62	46	246	88	164	42	3	109	15	8	305	16	52	10	62
	Foreign	160	202	128	172	93	334	491	22	62	72	26	113	113	230	78	149	51	6	78	16	16	360	19	71	9	67
SEASON.	January	22	49	19	36	13	4	71	2	3	9	2	7	21	50	102	28	9	1	21	3	1	145	3	25	...	10
	February	6	25	15	34	15	1	44	5	4	16	1	10	10	39	27	23	6	1	25	...	2	89	4	18	2	14
	March	15	47	18	30	14	3	71	1	3	14	...	8	9	45	10	21	9	...	12	3	2	68	3	10	2	14
	April	16	31	14	25	18	2	54	5	5	10	3	7	11	45	9	25	6	1	20	5	2	92	1	15	...	12
	May	19	43	19	24	15	7	74	2	4	10	...	12	9	45	7	27	5	...	14	5	2	55	2	13	2	8
	June	15	42	28	14	23	37	59	1	5	16	3	11	9	35	3	25	4	1	7	2	4	21	2	3	1	11
	July	29	42	29	16	22	215	53	1	20	2	10	30	17	46	2	34	8	...	14	3	1	21	3	4	3	21
	August	29	28	21	9	19	131	61	...	7	1	10	23	10	28	1	30	11	...	14	2	...	19	3	5	4	14
	September	27	35	17	7	24	59	56	4	13	7	8	23	19	33	1	31	10	.	15	5	1	25	4	9	...	11
	October	19	25	14	21	18	29	57	3	12	18	...	26	18	38	...	27	7	...	10	1	1	28	3	9	3	5
	November	17	36	13	23	23	5	46	4	3	12	1	10	21	25	1	17	9	2	18	1	3	45	3	6	1	4
	December	20	42	14	15	10	3	59	4	4	18	3	8	5	47	3	25	9	3	17	1	5	57	4	6	1	5

TABLE LX.—Continued.

		Accidents and Negligence.	Apoplexy and Paralysis.	Brain Diseases.	Bronchitis.	Cancer.	Cholera Infantum.	Consumption.	Croup.	Diarrhœa.	Diphtheria.	Dysentery.	Enteritis.	Fever, Typhoid.	Heart Diseases.	Influenza.	Kidney Diseases.	Liver Diseases.	Measles.	Old Age.	Peritonitis.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Rheumatism.	Scarlatina.	Stomach Diseases.	Whooping Cough.
AGES.	Under 5 years	34	7	113	132	...	496	15	29	58	87	9	130	11	10	20	7	6	8	...	2	3	169	1	70	2	129
	5 to 10 years	16	1	16	5	1	...	2	2	...	36	1	1	7	9	2	5	1	...	...	3	..	19	...	31	1	...
	10 to 15 years	18	..	10	1	...	...	15	1	1	6	...	...	8	8	2	3	..	1	...	2	..	9	...	14	...	...
	15 to 20 years	15	4	6	3	..	...	78	...	...	2	...	2	31	13	3	9	1	...	...	4	...	18	..	2	...	..
	20 to 30 years	39	5	10	8	1	...	241	..	3	..	2	3	57	28	11	22	3	...	...	5	3	47	5	5	2	...
	30 to 40 years	35	16	6	8	21	...	137	...	1	1	...	1	21	36	6	31	9	...	...	5	...	56	5	...	3	..
	40 to 50 years	25	39	12	8	35	..	112	...	1	...	3	5	12	64	20	51	20	...	..	1	3	67	6	1	4	...
	50 to 60 years	28	88	11	22	51	...	56	...	...	...	6	10	6	69	12	59	16	...	.	2	2	72	6	...	...	...
	60 to 70 years	11	108	19	22	56	...	36	...	9	...	4	9	3	102	32	64	21	...	8	6	4	78	7	...	2	...
	70 to 80 years	9	111	14	26	34	...	11	...	6	1	7	11	2	102	37	48	15	...	52	...	7	77	3	...	4	...
	80 years and over	3	65	4	18	14	...	1	...	4	...	9	..	..	35	21	12	...	...	127	1	2	52	2	...	1	..
	Not stated	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
LOCALITIES.	Bristol County	6	19	4	4	13	13	10	1	...	...	..	3	5	16	6	22	2	...	12	1	...	18	2	2	1	3
	Kent County	24	33	24	15	11	76	46	7	6	3	2	10	13	32	9	20	9	...	21	5	...	47	1	8	4	19
	Newport County Towns	4	15	2	1	4	3	6	...	...	..	...	7	4	14	3	13	5	2	6	...	...	22	..	...	1	1
	Newport City	14	25	11	10	19	22	40	2	3	8	1	9	9	27	12	20	4	...	17	1	..	24	5	2	1	14
	Providence County Towns	60	91	42	56	43	135	134	11	32	41	7	21	23	109	39	64	20	1	42	9	3	139	9	38	4	24
	Pawtucket	16	40	14	27	22	50	63	...	7	25	2	10	14	38	5	14	18	...	14	1	12	56	3	14	2	8
	Providence City	81	165	84	120	73	130	325	7	25	47	18	100	70	192	75	136	24	5	51	11	8	276	11	56	4	55
	Woonsocket	12	24	26	15	10	40	45	4	6	6	5	10	19	14	4	6	4	1	8	1	...	29	...	3	1	1
	Washington County	17	33	14	6	19	27	36	...	4	3	6	5	2	34	13	18	7	...	16	2	1	54	4	...	1	4

DEATHS FROM ACCIDENTS.

The number of deaths from accidental causes of all kinds, reported in Rhode Island, in 1894, was 234. This number is 30 less than during 1893.

Among the 234 deaths from accident there were 21 from asphyxia; 28 from burns and scalds; 52 from drowning; 7 from electric car; 29 from falls; 20 from fractures and contusions of various kinds; 8 from poison; 36 from accidents of various forms on railroads; and 33 from numerous other accidental circumstances.

Among these groups of causes there were, in detail, causes as follows:

Asphyxia.—At birth, 2; by caving of drain, 1; by coal gas, 4; by carbonic acid gas, 2; by illuminating gas, 4; by overlaying, 5; by bedclothing, 1; by sand in sewer trench, 1.

Burns and Scalds.—By bonfire, 2; by burning house, 4; by falling into hot water, 4; by kerosene lamp or stove, 5; by lightning, 1; by playing with matches, 3.

Falls.—From carriage or wagon, 7; down stairs, 3; from electric car, 1; into sewer, 1; on ice, 1; from nurse's arms, 1; from roof of house, 2; from staging, 1; from third story window, 1.

Poison.—By aconite, 1; arsenic, 1; conium, 1; morphine, 3; "Russell's White Drops," 1; unknown drug, 1 (infant).

Accidents, Various.—By blow on head in diving, 1; by boiler explosion, 2; building accident, 1; crushed by falling tree, 1; dragged by horse, 1; kicked by horse, 2; elevator accident, 3; exposure, 2; decapitation resulting from two sections of iron boiler coming together while examining interior, 1; by fall of heavy box, 1; traumatic from lifting, 1; by machinery, 2; by pistol shot wound, 1; run over by express team, low gear, and tram, 1 each; shot while hunting, 2; struck by falling plank, 1; and from sunstroke, 8.

Of the whole number of deaths by accident 189 were males and 45 were females; 74 were of native, and 160 were of foreign parentage.

Of the sexes the proportion was 80.77 per cent. of male decedents to 19.23 per cent. of female decedents.

Of parentage, 68 per cent. was of foreign, and 32 per cent. of native.

The number of deaths in each division of the year was as follows:

First Quarter	43	Third Quarter	85
Second Quarter	50	Fourth Quarter	56
First half	93	Second half	141
Whole year	234		

In regard to periods of life, the decedents from accidental causes were divided as follows: Under 5 years, 34; 5 and under 10, 16; between 10 and 20, 33; between 20 and 40, 74; between 40 and 60, 53; over 60, 23; and 1, age not stated.

In regard to sectional divisions of the State, 6 of the deaths from accidental causes were in Bristol county; 24 in Kent county; 18 in Newport county; 17 in Washington county, and 169 in Providence county.

The whole number of deaths from accidental causes, in 1894, *in proportion to the whole number of deaths* in the State, was about 33 in every one thousand. The number in proportion to the whole *population* was .62 in every one thousand.

In the following Table may be found the number, sex, parentage and locality of mortality from accidents, for thirty years, ending December 31, 1894:

TABLE LXI.

Mortality in the State from Accidents, with the Percentage of the Whole Number of Deaths; Sex, Parentage, and Locality, for twenty-nine years, from 1866 to 1894, inclusive, in three periods of five years each, and for each of the last fourteen years.

YEARS.	Whole Number.	VARIETIES.								Per cent.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.		STATE DIVISIONS.					
		Burns and Scalds.	Drowning.	Falls.	Fractures and Contusions.	Poisoning.	Railroad.	Suffocation.	Various and Unspecified.		Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County.*	Providence City.	Washington County.
5 years, 1866-1870......	490	77	124	89	...	14	43	...	143	3.18	375	115	238	252	22	34	46	187	162	39
5 years, 1871-1875......	610	78	164	90	...	21	71	...	186	2.97	493	117	283	327	26	46	50	200	240	48
5 years, 1876-1880......	607	75	166	69	...	28	58	14	197	2.72	450	157	249	358	17	53	47	178	281	31
1881	155	16	29	19	...	9	20	19	43	3.09	107	48	62	93	5	17	12	60	56	5
1882...	178	17	40	31	...	6	16	8	60	3.50	130	48	72	106	5	9	15	60	80	9
1883........	153	18	27	21	...	6	16	12	53	2.83	117	36	61	92	4	8	9	63	66	3
1884........	197	20	41	31	...	7	16	11	71	3.82	147	50	90	107	5	19	14	65	76	18
1885........	173	19	42	25	...	9	15	9	54	3.20	135	38	72	101	5	6	8	58	83	13
5 years, 1881-1885......	856	90	179	127	...	37	83	59	281	3.26	636	220	357	499	24	59	58	306	361	48
1886........	190	23	58	19	...	6	20	9	55	3.25	141	49	84	106	16	11	16	62	72	13
1887.... ..	206	17	39	17	23	7	24	14	65	3.24	158	48	92	114	5	11	23	81	71	15
1888	190	27	46	18	8	12	25	8	46	2.87	145	45	63	127	4	6	14	70	88	8
1889.... ...	216	20	52	31	25	7	23	9	49	4.10	146	70	88	128	2	14	13	73	101	13
1890........	250	20	71	32	26	11	31	12	47	3.60	199	51	99	151	7	17	24	75	111	16
5 years, 1886-1890......	1052	107	266	117	82	43	123	52	262	3.29	789	263	426	626	34	59	90	361	443	65
1891	233	18	52	21	29	16	30	17	50	3.54	174	59	78	155	5	18	16	95	89	10
1892........	309	21	48	33	60	20	29	8	90	4.18	225	84	115	194	8	13	21	100	158	9
1893........	264	26	47	25	25	14	39	14	74	3.55	195	69	88	176	9	21	21	75	126	12
1894.... ...	234	28	52	29	20	8	36	21	40	3.27	189	45	74	160	6	24	18	88	81	17
Total, 29 yrs	4655	520	1098	600	216	201	512	185	1323	3.22	3526	1129	1908	2747	151	327	367	1590	1941	279

* Exclusive of Providence city.

TABLE LXII.

Mortality in the State from Alcoholism, with the Percentage of the Whole Number of Deaths, Sex, Parentage and Locality for twenty-nine years, from 1866 to 1894, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Deaths from Alcoholism.	Per cent.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.		STATE DIVISIONS.					
			Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County.*	Providence City.	Washington County.
5 years, 1866-1870	62	.40	53	9	32	30	5	6	6	18	25	2
5 years, 1871-1875	93	.45	73	20	37	56	2	6	9	25	48	3
5 years, 1876-1880	79	.35	52	27	25	54	2	4	6	18	45	4
1881............	24	.51	17	7	5	19	1	......	1	7	14	1
1882............	28	.58	16	12	8	20	.....	......	......	9	18	1
1883........	29	.54	17	12	7	22	.....	1	1	10	16	1
1884............	27	.53	19	8	10	17	......	1	4	9	12	1
1885...........	22	.41	16	6	6	16	2	1	......	11	7	1
1881-1885........	130	.50	85	45	36	94	3	3	6	46	67	5
1886........	12	.20	9	3	2	10	1	.....	1	3	7	......
1887............	16	.25	14	2	4	12	2	2	2	5	4	1
1888.	16	.32	10	6	5	11	....	......	2	5	9	......
1889.....	31	.50	23	8	12	19	2	1	1	13	14	......
1890.	25	.37	20	5	8	17	2	.....	......	11	11	1
1886-1890	100	.31	76	24	31	69	7	3	6	37	45	2
1891............	29	.47	22	7	8	21	1	1	4	10	13	......
1892.	36	.48	27	9	8	28	1	.....	4	12	17	2
1893......... ..	44	.59	34	10	15	29	......	3	7	9	23	2
1894............	39	.54	33	6	12	27	1	4	2	14	16	2
Total, 29 years..	612	.42	455	157	204	408	22	30	50	189	299	22

* Exclusive of Providence city.

APOPLEXY AND PARALYSIS.

There were 445 deaths from apoplexy and paralysis in Rhode Island, in 1894, according to the returns. The number reported is 38 more than in the year 1893.

The whole number of deaths from these two causes represents 6.22 per cent. of *all causes*, and a proportion of 1.18 to every one thousand of the population.

Of the sexes, there were 231 males and 214 females.

Of parentage, 243 were of native parentage, and 202 of foreign.

As observed in previous reports, the older native population has steadily been, in a very large proportion, more prone to apoplexy than the foreign, or the children of the foreign population.

It will be observed that the proportion of deaths from apoplexy and paralysis, to the whole mortality from all causes, has steadily increased from about three and three-quarters per cent., during the first quinquennial (1866–1870), to over five and one-quarter per cent. during the quinquennial 1886–1890.

The following Table will present the sex, parental and local relations of apoplexy and paralysis, as causes of death, during the last twenty-nine years: (Providence city not included in the Providence county statement.)

Table LXIII.

Mortality in the State from Apoplexy and Paralysis, 1866 to 1894, inclusive.

YEARS.	Total Deaths for Year.	Number from Apoplexy and Paralysis	Per cent.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.		DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.					
				Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County.	Providence City.	Washington County.
1866-1870.	15,391	574	3.73	284	290	464	110	52	43	77	145	224	33
1871......	3,344	156	4.66	73	83	113	43	10	17	15	40	61	13
1872......	4,247	125	2.97	62	63	96	29	17	9	10	27	52	10
1873......	4,403	134	3.04	59	75	109	25	9	8	17	26	57	17
1874......	4,229	156	3.69	84	72	120	36	14	10	16	42	59	15
1875......	4,317	166	3.61	79	87	133	33	7	13	17	46	75	8
1871-1875.	20,540	737	3.59	357	380	571	166	57	57	75	181	304	63
1876......	4,116	165	4.01	79	86	130	35	13	11	13	45	68	15
1877......	4,450	181	4.07	87	94	123	58	10	10	16	52	74	19
1878......	4,441	188	4.23	104	84	145	43	12	16	21	58	66	15
1879......	4,472	220	4.92	114	106	146	74	12	9	29	71	89	10
1880......	4,829	215	4.67	109	106	157	58	18	13	22	71	78	13
1876-1880.	20,308	969	4.77	493	476	701	268	65	59	101	297	375	72
1881......	5,016	244	4.86	116	128	170	74	17	15	25	70	101	16
1882......	5,074	265	5.22	139	126	168	97	15	29	24	65	117	15
1883......	5,282	275	5 22	138	137	192	83	11	28	22	75	118	21
1884......	5,141	298	5.80	135	163	176	122	21	14	28	108	105	22
1885......	5,389	289	5.38	144	145	183	106	16	18	28	99	110	18
1881-1885.	25,902	1,371	5.29	672	699	889	482	80	104	127	417	651	92
1886......	5,849	333	5.70	173	160	230	103	11	27	32	108	120	35
1887	6,340	328	5.17	161	167	213	115	21	27	23	101	128	28
1888......	6,594	367	5.41	164	203	234	133	29	26	29	113	137	33
1889......	6,259	323	5.17	140	183	204	119	23	32	28	101	106	33
1890......	6,934	341	4.91	168	173	206	135	21	21	23	110	144	22
1886-1890.	31,976	1,692	5.29	806	886	1,087	605	105	133	135	533	635	151
1891.	6,620	335	5.08	160	175	207	128	17	29	32	118	118	21
1892......	7,396	362	4.29	176	186	195	167	12	29	39	124	134	24
1893......	7,440	407	5.47	206	201	227	180	21	28	26	138	171	23
1894	7,160	445	6.22	231	214	243	202	19	33	40	155	165	33

TABLE LXIV.

Ages of Decedents from Apoplexy and Paralysis, in each of the last twenty-nine years.

APOPLEXY AND PARALYSIS.	PERIODS OF LIFE.								
	Under 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 and over.	Not stated.
1866	1	1	7	16	9	24	27	7	......
1867	2	......	6	6	15	38	40	17	......
1866	2	3	3	11	16	27	31	16	2
1869	1	1	5	12	20	28	34	15	1
1870	4	1	10	9	12	33	41	20	......
1871	3	4	7	14	21	46	45	15	1
1872	1	4	5	17	20	26	41	11	......
1873	2	3	4	14	22	35	37	16	1
1874	1	2	9	9	30	39	40	25	1
1875	6	2	8	19	23	40	45	22	1
1876	4	4	4	13	25	43	49	23	.....
1877	1	2	9	12	24	50	61	22	......
1878	4	2	7	14	41	40	53	26	1
1879	4	6	11	18	27	57	59	38	......
1880	1	2	8	18	21	59	70	34	2
1881	1	7	11	20	36	55	70	42	2
1882	4	5	14	28	41	57	77	38	1
1883	8	4	11	19	45	56	83	49	......
1884	10	7	16	21	32	68	95	45	4
1885	8	5	7	25	29	76	94	44	1
1886	7	8	10	25	52	65	112	51	3
1887	12	6	13	26	50	90	96	35	......
1888	10	4	18	29	61	85	100	60	......
1889	6	6	11	36	45	87	92	39	1
1890	7	5	13	29	52	84	100	50	1
1891	4	6	15	24	61	88	90	47	......
1892	3	6	17	40	60	91	95	49	1
1893	13	6	19	45	62	110	108	43	1
1894	12	5	16	39	88	108	111	65	1
Total	142	117	294	608	1,040	1,705	1,996	964	26

APPENDICITIS.

From a greater perfection in diagnosis of disease of the abdominal viscera, the disease known as appendicitis has received greater attention. This was probably reported in previous years under the head of diseases of the bowels, intussusception, or peritonitis.

During 1894 there were seventeen cases of appendicitis reported, and of this number operations were performed in twelve cases.

As there were 31 deaths from peritonitis in 1894, this would represent 35.4 per cent. of the combined numbers.

Of the 17 cases of appendicitis 12 were males, in which operations were performed in 10. Of the remaining 5 females operations were performed in 2.

Nine were of native and 8 of foreign parentage.

BRAIN DISEASES.

The number of decedents from diseases of the brain proper, for 1894, was 221.

This number represents 3.09 per cent. of *all causes*, and a proportion of .59 to every one thousand of the whole *population*.

Of the 221 decedents 122 were males, and 99 were females.

In regard to parentage, 93 were of native, and 128 of foreign parentage.

The deaths in the different seasons of the year were as follows:

First Quarter	52	Third Quarter	67
Second Quarter	61	Fourth Quarter	41
First half	113	Last half	108
Whole year	221		

Brain diseases occur largely in children. Of the 221 decedents from those causes, in 1894, 113, more than one-half, were under five years of age, and 16 were from five to ten years of age.

The following Table will present the statistics of mortality from diseases of the brain, for twenty-nine years:

TABLE LXV.

Mortality in the State from Brain Diseases, with the Percentage, Sex, Parentage, and Locality for twenty-nine years, from 1866 to 1894, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Deaths from Brain Diseases.	Per cent.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.		DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.					
			Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County.*	Providence City.	Washington County.
1866-1870	465	3.02	249	216	274	191	21	24	34	139	222	25
1871-1875	607	2.95	331	276	358	249	12	32	39	167	337	20
1876	150	3.64	92	58	89	61	3	11	7	39	85	5
1877	160	3.59	88	72	91	69	3	7	11	49	85	5
1878	142	3.19	75	67	76	66	1	13	12	45	68	3
1879	163	3.65	82	81	88	75	3	13	15	51	75	6
1880	164	3.39	87	77	89	75	3	6	12	56	81	6
1876-1880	779	3.49	424	355	433	346	13	50	57	240	394	25
1881	186	3.69	103	83	85	101	7	11	14	58	91	5
1882	181	3.50	93	88	92	89	4	10	10	71	80	6
1883	187	3.54	96	91	100	87	8	14	15	52	94	4
1884	148	2.88	90	58	77	71	4	9	8	41	83	3
1885	189	3.51	98	91	94	95	2	11	20	53	100	3
1881-1885	891	3.44	480	411	448	443	25	55	67	275	448	21
1886	182	3.09	108	74	84	98	4	14	13	69	78	4
1887	203	3.21	120	83	103	100	8	9	14	75	95	2
1888	212	3.21	114	98	109	103	4	19	12	76	90	11
1889	189	3.58	91	98	96	93	5	12	17	72	78	5
1890	217	3.13	113	104	119	98	7	13	17	90	85	5
1886-1890	1,003	3.14	546	457	511	492	28	67	73	382	426	27
1891	222	3.36	135	87	108	114	8	19	19	93	78	5
1892	246	3.33	130	116	122	124	8	22	27	96	83	10
1893	257	3.46	139	118	116	141	12	17	23	100	98	7
1894	221	3.09	122	99	93	128	4	24	13	82	84	14
Total, 29 years.	4,691	3.24	2,556	2,135	2,463	2,228	131	310	352	1,574	2,170	154

* Providence city not included.

BRONCHITIS.

The number of decedents in 1894, whose deaths were reported as having been caused by bronchitis, was 254. This is 61 less than in 1893.

This number represents 3.55 per cent. of *all causes*, and a proportion of .68 to every one thousand of the *population.*

Of the 254 decedents 112 were males, and 142 were females; or at the rate of 79 males to each 100 females.

In relation to parentage, 82 were of native, and 172 of foreign parentage.

In regard to age, 132 of the decedents were under 5 years of age, 9 were between 5 and 20 years, 16 between 20 and 40 years, 30 between 40 and 60 years, and of the remaining 67 decedents above 60 years of age, there were 28 deaths from chronic bronchitis.

During the first four months of the year the decedents from bronchitis numbered 125; during the last four months the number was 66.

The very large increase in the proportionate mortality from bronchitis, during the last twenty years, will scarcely fail to be noticed in Table LXVI.

The following Table will show various facts in relation to the mortality from bronchitis, for twenty-nine years:

TABLE LXVI.

Mortality in the State from Bronchitis, twenty-nine years, 1866 to 1894, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Deaths.	Per cent.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.		DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.					
			Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County.*	Providence City.	Washington County.
1866-1870........	99	.64	43	56	47	52	1	4	7	29	56	2
1871.............	24	.78	10	14	11	13	......	1	1	5	17	......
1872.............	25	.65	10	15	11	14	1	1	1	6	16	......
1873.............	27	.64	12	15	11	16	......	......	1	7	18	1
1874....	39	.96	22	17	12	27	......	......	.....	6	32	1
1875......... ...	57	1.39	32	25	29	28	......	......	1	21	33	2
1871-1875........	172	.84	86	86	74	98	1	2	4	45	116	4
1876............	57	1.46	23	34	26	31	.....	2	......	7	46	2
1877........	69	1.62	32	37	35	34	1	1	1	22	44	......
1878.............	80	1.89	30	50	37	43	1	2	6	22	48	1
1879.	62	1.47	31	31	31	31	1	1	5	21	34	......
1880.....	91	1.86	49	42	44	47	1	6	6	21	56	1
1876-1880.......	359	1.61	165	194	173	186	4	12	18	93	228	4
1881.............	84	.67	48	36	39	45	1	1	2	25	53	2
1882.............	100	1.27	39	61	47	53	3	2	6	25	60	4
1883.....	111	2.10	56	55	51	60	5	2	3	42	57	2
1884............	118	2.29	58	60	40	78	6	......	8	42	62	......
1885.............	168	3.08	82	86	91	77	5	3	13	71	76	......
1881-1885........	581	2 24	283	298	268	313	20	8	32	205	308	8
1886.....	174	2.96	75	99	81	93	3	4	9	74	83	1
1887............	176	2.77	90	86	60	116	3	6	19	63	84	1
1888.	228	3.45	105	123	79	149	3	4	17	110	88	6
1889.............	260	4.20	128	132	90	170	4	8	18	109	110	11
1890.......... ...	275	4.01	140	135	116	159	5	4	15	107	138	6
1886-1890........	1,113	3.48	538	575	426	687	18	26	78	463	503	25
1891.............	247	3.74	108	139	95	152	13	15	21	85	111	2
1892........ ...	308	4.16	147	161	117	191	5	15	21	130	130	7
1893......... ..	315	4.24	164	151	105	210	4	9	21	150	126	5
1894.............	254	3.55	112	142	82	172	4	15	11	98	120	6

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* Not including Providence city.

CANCER.

There were 214 decedents, in 1894, whose deaths were caused by cancer, according to the returns. The term cancer includes all the various kinds, and in whatever place located.

This number represents 2.99 per cent. of *all causes*, and a proportion of .57 to every one thousand of the *population*.

The varieties of cancer, as reported, may be found in Tables VII and VIII, on pages 20 and 32. They are classed in Table IX as follows: Cancer in various localities, or cancer (various), 77; cancer of the breast, 27; of the liver, 25; of the stomach, 43; of the uterus, 42.

In 1894 the deaths from cancer, in the several divisions of the year, were as follows:

First Quarter	42	Third Quarter	65
Second Quarter	56	Fourth Quarter	51
First half	98	Last half	116
Whole Year	214		

Sex.—Of the 214 decedents from cancer 67 were males, and 147 were females; or 31 males and 69 females in every 100.

Parentage.—There were 121 of native parentage, and 93 of foreign.

The following Table will show the facts of mortality from cancer, in relation to sex, parentage and locality, for twenty-nine years:

TABLE LXVII.

Mortality in the State from Cancer, 1866 to 1894, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Deaths.	Per cent.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.		DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.					
			Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County.*	Providence City.	Washington County.
5 yrs., 1866-1870.	328	2.13	98	230	269	59	19	33	38	87	131	20
1871............	66	2.13	25	41	47	19	......	7	5	25	25	4
1872......... ..	95	2.46	26	69	66	29	4	7	9	21	50	4
1873............	106	2.53	45	61	76	30	4	6	12	32	44	8
1874.....	87	2.13	23	64	67	20	4	6	12	24	38	3
1875.....	95	2.31	24	71	62	33	3	6	7	25	49	5
1871-1875	449	2.18	143	306	318	131	15	32	45	127	206	24
1876............	106	2.72	27	79	72	34	5	6	8	27	53	7
1877............	135	3.17	29	106	87	48	3	7	9	37	66	13
1878.	119	2.82	38	81	79	40	5	11	8	37	48	10
1879............	125	2.96	39	86	70	55	9	6	9	28	66	7
1880............	125	2.72	45	80	73	52	5	10	12	26	68	4
1876-1880........	610	2.73	178	432	381	229	27	40	46	155	301	41
1881............	145	2.90	40	105	90	55	8	10	12	42	65	8
1882............	132	2.75	40	92	82	50	5	15	9	43	52	8
1883......... ...	169	3.20	51	118	105	64	3	17	12	49	86	2
1884............	156	3.05	39	117	88	68	2	18	21	41	70	4
1885....	193	3.59	52	141	114	79	8	9	8	67	88	13
1881-1885........	795	3.07	222	573	479	316	26	69	62	242	361	35
1886.	162	2.77	42	120	75	87	6	11	9	37	87	12
1887............	159	2.50	49	110	96	63	8	5	10	49	80	7
1888............	193	2.93	67	126	128	65	9	10	12	57	88	17
1889............	189	3.03	65	124	104	85	4	10	13	57	82	23
1890............	165	2.41	56	109	92	73	14	10	13	46	74	8
1886-1890........	868	2.71	279	589	495	373	41	46	57	246	411	67
1891............	177	2.67	48	129	104	73	8	11	15	46	83	14
1892............	181	2.45	53	128	103	78	7	16	16	57	75	10
1893........	205	2.75	54	151	124	81	6	15	17	56	92	19
1894....	214	2.99	67	147	121	93	13	11	23	75	73	19

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* Exclusive of Providence city.

CHILD-BIRTH.

Under the head of "Child-birth" are included, in this connection, puerperal fever, puerperal convulsions, and whatever causes of death that may have occurred as the direct result of child-birth, or parturition.

The number reported in 1894 was 72, 20 of which were from the immediate effects of child-birth, including metritis, hemorrhage, rupture of uterus, &c.; 11 from peritonitis; 13 from puerperal convulsions; 10 from puerperal fever; 11 from septicæmia; and 7 from other causes.

Of the whole number 15 were of native, and 57 of foreign parentage.

This number represents 1.01 per cent. of *all causes*, and a proportion of .19 to every one thousand of the *population*.

There were 15 more deaths from child-birth in 1894 than in 1893.

The following Table will present the various relations in regard to the mortality from child-birth, for twenty-nine years, 1866–1894:

TABLE LXVIII.

Mortality in the State from Child-Birth, with the Percentage of the Whole Number of Deaths, Parentage, and Locality, for twenty-nine years, from 1866 to 1894, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Deaths from Child-Birth.	Per cent.	PARENTAGE.		DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.					
			Native.	Foreign.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County.*	Providence City.	Washington County.
1866-1870	155	1.01	62	93	7	6	16	59	56	11
1871-1875	245	1.19	111	134	7	21	12	76	110	19
1876	48	1.24	21	27	3	......	1	18	23	3
1877	46	1.09	18	28	4	3	5	17	17	......
1878	43	1.01	23	20	2	4	3	9	21	4
1879	43	1.02	21	22	1	7	2	6	23	4
1880	51	1.11	23	28	4	4	3	10	27	3
1876-1880	231	1.04	106	125	14	18	14	60	111	14
1881	60	1.28	26	34	1	1	3	22	29	4
1882	50	1.03	18	32	......	5	1	16	27	1
1883	58	1.10	26	32	1	5	9	14	27	2
1884	47	.91	17	30	......	3	3	19	18	4
1885	47	.87	21	26	......	3	4	15	24	1
1881-1885	262	1.04	108	154	2	17	20	86	125	12
1886	41	.70	17	24	......	4	4	15	17	1
1887	53	.71	15	38	......	5	4	18	26	......
1888	51	.77	13	38	.....	3	......	25	20	3
1889	41	.65	14	27	1	5	2	16	13	4
1890	41	.58	12	29	3	4	4	10	17	3
1886-1890	274	.86	92	182	4	24	18	99	117	12
1891	32	.35	8	24	......	3	......	8	19	2
1892	75	1.01	29	46	1	9	3	24	29	9
1893	57	.76	23	34	......	5	4	15	29	4
1894	72	1.01	15	57	......	8	3	25	32	4
Total, 29 years	1,403	.95	554	849	35	111	90	452	628	87

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* Providence city not included.

CHOLERA INFANTUM.

The number of deaths from cholera infantum, according to the returns for 1894, was 496.

This number represents 6.93 per cent. of deaths from *all causes*, and a proportion of 1.32 to every one thousand of the *population*.

Of the 496 decedents 243 were males, and 253 were females.

Of parentage, 162 were of native, and 334 of foreign parentage; or about 206 of foreign to every 100 of native parentage.

The mortality from cholera infantum, during 1894, was about 17.7 per cent. less than during the year 1893.

As may be seen on the following page, the number of decedents from cholera infantum, during the twenty-nine years from 1866 to 1894, inclusive, was 9,127.

The proportion to total mortality, for the period of twenty-nine years, was 6.3 per cent. For 1891 the proportion was 8.2 per cent; for 1892, 8.5 per cent.; for 1893, 8.1 per cent.; and for 1894, 6.9 per cent.

There were 109 males to every 100 females among the decedents during the twenty-nine years; and 151 decedents of foreign parentage to every 100 of native, during the same period.

The following Table shows the whole number of reported deaths from cholera infantum; the sex and parentage of the decedents; and the number in each of the larger divisions of the State, in each of the last twenty-nine years:

Table LXIX.

Mortality in the State from Cholera Infantum, 1866 to 1894, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Deaths.	Per cent.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.		DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.					
			Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County.*	Providence City.	Washington County.
5 years, 1866-1870	745	4.84	403	342	352	393	39	44	46	245	324	47
1871.............	172	4.82	85	87	82	90	14	12	12	59	62	13
1872.............	391	8.71	195	196	167	224	16	16	21	157	151	30
1873.............	285	6.19	148	137	165	120	17	14	16	120	99	19
1874.............	265	5.86	140	125	115	150	4	12	5	84	134	26
1875.............	318	6.97	156	162	155	163	20	16	20	108	136	18
5 years, 1871-1875	1,431	6.97	724	707	684	747	71	70	74	528	582	106
1876.............	250	5.75	131	119	105	145	5	12	29	68	124	12
1877.............	259	5.52	139	120	96	163	12	13	9	96	122	7
1878.............	168	3.58	96	72	73	95	7	14	7	64	71	5
1879.............	161	3.43	88	73	71	90	8	16	21	51	59	6
1880.............	247	5.12	123	124	109	138	13	11	10	93	100	20
5 years, 1876-1880	1,085	4.86	577	508	454	631	45	66	76	372	476	50
1881.............	240	4.54	130	110	102	138	10	22	14	75	102	17
1882.............	325	6.10	173	152	133	192	20	11	19	132	130	13
1883.............	242	4 37	124	118	104	138	12	7	22	88	108	5
1884.............	325	6.00	177	148	139	186	10	12	26	114	144	19
1885.............	279	4.92	150	129	128	151	5	23	16	133	86	16
5 years, 1881-1885	1,411	5.45	754	657	606	805	57	75	97	542	570	70
1886.............	377	6.14	179	198	143	234	4	29	15	194	120	15
1887.............	355	5.36	200	155	145	210	16	16	35	160	119	9
1888.............	467	6.78	239	228	184	283	18	35	28	219	149	18
1889.............	396	6.01	209	187	132	264	18	32	20	199	116	11
1890.............	582	8.01	282	300	202	380	19	57	33	245	209	19
5 years, 1886-1890	2,177	6.81	1,109	1,068	806	1,371	75	169	131	1,017	713	72
1891.............	546	7.92	298	248	170	376	21	68	50	255	137	15
1892.............	633	8.18	336	297	210	423	18	77	43	281	201	13
1893.............	603	8.10	324	279	186	417	11	82	44	267	183	16
1894.............	496	6.93	243	253	162	334	13	76	25	225	130	27
Total, 29 years..	9,127	6.31	4,768	4,359	3,630	5,497	350	727	586	3,732	3,316	416

* Not including Providence city.

CONSUMPTION.

The decedents from consumption, during 1894, numbered 705. The number is 17 less than in the preceding year.

This number represents 9 85 per cent. of *all causes*, and a proportion of 1.9 to every one thousand of the *population*.

Sex.—Of these 705 decedents 337 were males, and 368 were females; being about 109 female decedents to every 100 male decedents.

For the period of twenty years (1866–1885), there were nearly 124 females to every 100 male decedents from consumption, and a very considerable excess every year since, excepting 1890, 1891 and 1893.

Parentage.—There were 214 decedents of native parentage, and 491 of foreign; a proportion of 229 of foreign parentage to every 100 of native.

Season.—The largest number of deaths in any one month, 74, occurred in May: the next largest, 71, in January, and also in March; the smallest number, 44, in February.

The number in each quarter of the year was as follows:

First Quarter	186	Third Quarter	170
Second Quarter	187	Fourth Quarter	162
First half	373	Last half	332
Whole number	705		

There was more uniformity of the number of deaths in each quarter of the year than in the preceding year.

Ages.—During 1894, of the 705 decedents from consumption, 241 were between the ages of 20 and 30; and 137, or more than one-fifth, were between the ages of 30 and 40.

In order to show more concisely the relation of age to mortality from consumption, during 1894, the following age periods and numbers are presented:

Under 10 years of age	17
Between 10 and 20 years	93
Between 20 and 30 years	241
Between 30 and 40 years	137
Between 40 and 50 years	112
Between 50 and 70 years	92
Over 70 years, and not stated	13
Total	705

The following Table shows the total deaths from all reported *known causes*, with the *number* and *percentage* of deaths from consumption of the same, in each of the large divisions of the State, and in the whole State, *in each of the last seventeen years;* and also the aggregate for a period of thirty years, from 1861 to 1890, inclusive:

CONSUMPTION.

STATISTICS BY COUNTIES.

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE,

THIRTY-FOUR YEARS.

TABLE LXX.—CONSUMPTION.—*Number, Locality and Percentage.*

COUNTIES.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	Total 30 years, 1861-1890.
BRISTOL COUNTY.																		
Total deaths, stated causes	187	141	209	203	183	197	199	185	221	217	251	208	253	239	232	227	200	5,217
Consumption	23	16	19	25	36	19	21	12	23	20	28	20	31	17	29	18	10	646
Percentage	12.30	11.35	9.09	12.31	19.68	9.64	10.50	6.48	10.35	9.22	11.15	9.62	11.85	7.11	12.50	7.93	5.00	12.38
KENT COUNTY.																		
Total deaths, stated causes	249	277	293	313	288	283	268	355	385	343	408	454	470	500	598	572	577	8,151
Consumption	41	38	45	36	51	39	37	45	43	34	55	45	38	47	51	55	46	1,300
Percentage	16.47	13.72	15.35	11.20	17.71	13.78	13.43	12.70	11.20	9.91	13.44	9.84	8.08	9.40	8.53	9.62	7.97	15.95
NEWPORT COUNTY.																		
Total deaths, stated causes	265	330	324	346	378	401	403	408	433	435	458	440	470	597	590	506	519	10,043
Consumption	31	45	34	51	46	55	43	47	57	41	32	37	51	51	45	35	46	1,300
Percentage	11.69	13.64	10.40	14.74	12.17	13.72	10.67	11.52	13.16	9.19	7.00	8.41	10.85	8.51	7.63	6.92	8.86	12.94
PROVIDENCE COUNTY.*																		
Total deaths, stated causes	1,308	1,233	1,437	1,451	1,509	1,656	1,723	1,918	2,087	2,345	2,465	2,286	2,374	2,344	2,632	2,634	2,564	39,262
Consumption	229	197	189	220	224	257	248	273	276	246	273	257	305	236	265	259	242	6,124
Percentage	17.51	15.98	15.35	15.16	14.82	15.52	14.13	14.20	13.05	10.49	11.07	11.24	12.84	10.00	10.07	9.83	9.43	15.60

* Not including Providence city.

TABLE LXX.—CONSUMPTION.—*Number, Locality and Percentage.*—Continued.

COUNTIES.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	Total 30 years, 1861–1890.
PROVIDENCE CITY.																		
Total deaths, stated causes	1,973	2,017	2,063	2,130	2,230	2,351	2,227	2,157	2,341	2,630	2,644	2,495	2,859	2,615	2,950	3,127	2,898	51,462
Consumption	305	293	322	344	351	364	344	348	368	323	362	315	394	347	342	328	325	8,090
Percentage	15.46	14.53	15.60	16.15	15.73	15.48	15.43	16.10	15.65	12.23	13.66	12.55	13.69	13.19	11.59	10.49	11.21	15.72
WASHINGTON COUNTY.																		
Total deaths, stated causes	249	220	270	226	215	208	279	307	331	351	368	337	316	307	366	306	402	7,405
Consumption	47	48	33	30	29	32	46	56	59	46	50	53	33	42	27	27	36	1,296
Percentage	18.88	21.82	12.22	13.27	13.49	15.40	16.28	17.93	17.52	13.10	13.58	15.68	10.38	13.61	7.38	8.82	8.96	17.47
WHOLE STATE.																		
Total deaths, stated causes	4,231	4,218	4,596	4,669	4,804	5,096	5,099	5,330	5,798	6,321	6,594	6,220	6,891	6,586	7,368	7,372	7,160	121,540
Consumption	676	637	642	706	737	766	739	781	826	710	800	727	852	740	759	722	705	18,755
Percentage	15.98	15.10	14.01	15.12	15.33	15.03	14.34	14.42	14.12	11.19	12.13	11.61	12.29	11.18	10.30	9.79	9.85	15.43

TABLE LXXI.

Mortality in the State from Consumption, with the Percentage of the Whole Number of Deaths, from all Causes, and the Sex, Parentage and Locality in the Aggregate of Different Periods, 1866–1894.

YEARS.	Total Deaths from Consumption.	Per cent.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.		STATE DIVISIONS.					
			Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County.*	Providence City.	Washington County.
1866-1870........	2,718	17.66	1,244	1,474	1,567	1,151	122	231	219	891	1,051	204
1871-1875........	2,883	14.03	1,267	1,616	1,504	1,379	94	213	163	953	1,234	226
1876-1880........	3,271	14.66	1,435	1,836	1,473	1,798	104	194	188	1,048	1,498	239
1881-1885........	3,729	14.40	1,692	2,037	1,427	2,302	113	208	242	1,222	1,751	193
1886.............	826	14.12	382	444	308	518	23	43	57	276	368	59
1887.............	710	11.19	312	398	266	444	20	34	41	246	323	46
1888.	800	12.13	391	409	284	516	28	55	32	273	362	50
1889.............	727	11.61	356	371	239	488	20	45	37	257	315	53
1890.	852	12.29	422	430	280	572	31	38	51	305	394	33
1886-1890......	3,915	12.24	1,863	2,052	1,377	2,538	122	215	218	1,357	1,762	241
1891.............	740	11.18	380	360	248	492	17	47	51	236	347	42
1892.	759	10.26	360	399	249	510	29	51	45	265	342	27
1893......... ...	722	9.72	364	358	230	492	18	55	35	259	328	27
1894....	705	9.85	337	368	214	491	10	46	46	242	325	36
Total, 29 years..	19,442	13.43	8,942	10,500	8,289	11,153	629	1,260	1,207	6,473	8,638	1,235

CONSUMPTION. *Proportion of Deaths to Population.*

The proportion of deaths from consumption to the *population* in the different localities in the State, during the last nine years, may be seen in the following summaries:

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* Not including Providence city.

For five years, 1886 *to* 1890, *inclusive.*

	Persons, One Death to every		In every 1,000 of Population.
Bristol County	494	or	2.09
Kent County	569	or	1.85
Newport County	708	or	1.45
Providence County*	598	or	1.91
Providence City	356	or	2.82
Washington County	497	or	2.10
Whole State	420	or	2.40

1891.

	Persons, One Death to every		In every 1,000 of Population.
Bristol County	684	or	1.46
Kent County	592	or	1.69
Newport County	572	or	1.74
Providence County Towns	575	or	1.73
Pawtucket	572	or	1.74
Providence City	389	or	2.57
Woonsocket	400	or	2.50
Washington County	583	or	1.71
Whole State	484	or	2.06

1892.

	Persons, One Death to every		In every 1,000 of Population.
Bristol County	400	or	2.50
Kent County	566	or	1.76
Newport County	652	or	1.53
Providence County Towns	472	or	2.12
Pawtucket	581	or	1.72
Providence City	413	or	2.42
Woonsocket	447	or	2.23
Washington County	895	or	1.12
Whole State	484	or	2.07

1893.

	Persons, One Death to every		In every 1,000 of Population.
Bristol County	638	or	1.57
Kent County	543	or	1.84
Newport County	821	or	1.22
Providence County Towns	501	or	2 00
Pawtucket	762	or	1.31
Providence City	457	or	2.19
Woonsocket	414	or	2 42
Washington County	903	or	1.11
Whole State	526	or	1.90

1894.

	Persons, One Death to every		In every 1,000 of Population.
Bristol County	1,213	or	.82
Kent County	632	or	1.58
Newport County	667	or	1 50
Providence County Towns	612	or	1.63
Pawtucket	499	or	2.00
Providence City	438	or	2.98
Woonsocket	522	or	1.92
Washington County	680	or	1.47
Whole State	533	or	1.88

There was a decrease in the mortality from consumption, in 1894, as compared with the preceding year, not only in numbers, but also in proportion to the population.

CROUP.

There were 32 decedents from croup, in 1894, as against 50 in 1893.

Sex.—Of the 32 decedents from croup, in 1894, there were 16 males and 16 females, a proportion of 100 males to each 100 females, which is not in accordance with the rule of previous years, in which there has been a preponderance of males.

Parentage.—There were 10 decedents of native parentage, and 22 of foreign parentage. The proportions were in the ratio of 220 of foreign to each 100 of native parentage.

Age.—There were 7 of the decedents under one year of age, 7 of one year and under two, 15 of two years and under five, 2 between five and ten, and 1 between ten and fifteen.

Season.—

First Quarter	8	Third Quarter	5
Second Quarter	8	Fourth Quarter	11
First half	16	Last half	16
Whole Year	32		

The following Table will exhibit various facts in relation to mortality from croup for twenty-nine years :

TABLE LXXII.

Mortality in the State from Croup, from 1866 to 1894, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Deaths.	Per cent.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.		DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.					
			Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County.*	Providence City.	Washington County.
1866-1870........	227	1.47	112	115	96	131	6	13	19	82	99	8
1871-1875........	367	1.79	198	169	164	203	13	30	13	131	169	11
1876...........	102	2.61	50	52	42	60	1	6	......	26	65	4
1877...........	95	2.23	48	47	34	61	4	3	1	47	40	......
1878............	93	2.20	45	48	43	50	14	3	7	25	39	5
1879...........	96	2.28	58	38	40	56	3	6	15	25	43	4
1880...........	66	1.45	32	34	27	39	3	3	4	20	30	6
1876-1880........	452	2.03	233	219	186	266	25	21	27	143	217	19
1881.............	101	2.16	45	56	38	63	2	6	4	38	49	2
1882.............	77	1.60	41	36	32	45	1	2	6	33	32	3
1883.............	71	1.40	32	39	33	38	1	6	4	25	35	......
1884.............	80	1.55	40	40	32	48	2	11	4	29	34	......
1885............	94	1.74	45	49	42	52	4	8	6	46	28	2
1881-1885........	423	1.63	203	220	177	246	10	33	24	171	178	7
1886.............	90	1.53	45	45	39	51	2	18	12	24	32	2
1887...........	113	1.79	58	55	43	70	9	12	4	43	39	6
1888.............	79	1.19	43	36	34	45	4	2	7	34	27	5
1889.............	80	1.28	37	43	24	56	3	15	1	27	33	1
1890.............	83	1.19	53	30	28	55	2	14	2	32	31	2
1886-1890........	445	1.39	236	209	168	277	20	61	26	160	162	16
1891...........	67	1.46	40	27	17	50	1	11	11	27	16	1
1892.............	89	1.20	52	37	44	45	1	10	21	21	33	3
1893.........	50	.67	29	21	13	37	4	11	3	25	7	......
1891.............	32	.45	16	16	10	22	1	7	2	15	7	......
Total, 29 years..	2,152	1.48	1,119	1,033	875	1,277	81	197	146	775	888	65

* Not including Providence city.

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.

There were 124 decedents from diarrhœa and dysentery, in 1894.

This number represents 1.73 per cent. of all causes, and a proportion of .33 to every 1,000 of the population.

Sex —Of the 124, 61 were males, and 63 were females, or a nearly equal proportion.

Parentage.—There were, of the 124 decedents, 36 of native parentage, and 88 of foreign parentage, or a proportion of about 244 of foreign parentage to every 100 of native.

Age.—There were 67 of the decedents from diarrhœa and dysentery under 5 years of age, and there were 46 over 50 years of age, leaving 11 for all the 45 years between 5 and 50.

Locality.—Of the 124 decedents 102 were in Providence county, and 4 in Newport county. Eight were reported from Kent county, and 10 from Washington county.

Season.—There were 68 of the deaths from diarrhœa and dysentery that occurred during the months of July, August and September.

The decrease in mortality from diarrhœa and dysentery, in 1894, compared with the previous year, was 22 per cent.

The following Table will show the deaths from diarrhœa and dysentery, with the percentage, sex, parentage, etc., for each of twenty-nine years, beginning with 1866 :

Table LXXIII.

Mortality in the State from Diarrhœa and Dysentery, 1866 to 1894, inclusive.

YEARS.	Total Deaths.	Per cent.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.		DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.					
			Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County.*	Providence City.	Washington County.
5 yrs, 1866-1870.	677	4.40	353	324	323	354	26	46	89	215	254	47
1871-1875.......	580	2.60	317	263	305	275	27	46	23	183	289	12
1876............	122	2.96	66	56	52	70	3	6	2	41	65	5
1877............	142	3.19	64	78	73	69	8	6	9	54	55	10
1878............	93	2.09	42	51	51	42	5	8	2	34	39	5
1879...........	97	2.17	48	49	47	50	9	6	10	27	42	3
1880............	98	2.03	49	49	50	48	4	6	10	32	42	4
1876-1880.......	552	2.47	269	283	273	279	29	32	33	188	243	27
1881...........	119	2.37	56	63	54	65	2	4	3	47	57	6
1882............	158	3.11	75	83	69	89	2	4	28	57	64	3
1883............	182	3.45	86	96	88	94	7	7	16	74	75	3
1884............	153	2.98	74	79	69	84	10	5	11	66	56	5
1885...........	120	2.23	61	59	51	69	7	6	6	62	35	4
1881-1885.......	732	2.89	352	380	331	401	28	26	64	306	287	21
1886............	159	2.72	64	95	70	89	7	11	1	73	59	8
1887............	199	3.11	107	92	70	129	6	16	4	92	72	9
1888............	157	2.31	69	88	97	60	6	8	3	54	71	15
1889...........	159	2.54	73	86	67	92	1	12	17	71	50	8
1890...........	182	2.62	84	98	74	108	5	9	22	77	63	6
1886-1890.......	856	2.68	397	459	378	478	25	56	47	367	315	46
1891...........	143	2.16	69	74	51	92	4	15	13	48	58	5
1892............	199	2.69	100	99	82	117	6	14	8	76	89	6
1893............	159	2.14	79	80	56	103	5	14	7	60	66	7
1894............	124	1.73	61	63	36	88	.....	8	4	59	43	10
Total, 29 years.	4,022	2.78	1,997	2,025	1,835	2,187	150	257	288	1,502	1,644	181

* Not including Providence city.

DIPHTHERIA.

The number of deaths from diphtheria, in 1894, was 133, which was 24 less than in 1893, or a decrease of over 15 per cent.

This number represents 1.86 per cent. of *all causes*, or a proportion of .35 to every one thousand of the *population*.

Sex.—Of the 133 decedents 74 were males, and 59 were females. As a rule there is a considerable preponderance of females.

Parentage.—There were 61 of native, and 72 of foreign parentage, or a proportion of about 118 of foreign parentage to every 100 of native.

Season.—There were 39 deaths from diphtheria in the first quarter, 36 in the second quarter, 10 in the third quarter, and 48 in the fourth quarter.

Age.—There were 87 deaths under five years of age, 36 between five and ten, 6 between ten and fifteen, 2 between fifteen and twenty, and 2 above twenty years of age.

Locality.—Of the 133 decedents 119 were in Providence county; 3 in Kent county; 8 in Newport county; and 3 in Washington county.

The following Table shows the mortality in the State from diphtheria for twenty-nine years, beginning with 1866, also the percentage of deaths, the sex, parentage, etc.:

TABLE LXXIV.

Mortality in the State from Diphtheria—1866-1894.

YEARS	Whole Number of Deaths, all Causes.	Number of Deaths, Diphtheria.	Per cent.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.		DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.					
				Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County.*	Providence City.	Washington County.
1866-'70	15,391	181	1.18	83	98	103	78	5	28	30	40	44	34
1871-'75	20,540	242	1.18	118	124	154	88	4	35	20	54	105	24
1876....	4,116	159	3.86	77	82	69	90	1	2	9	29	111	7
1877....	4,450	492	11.56	239	253	233	259	12	44	2	122	295	17
1878....	4,441	435	9.80	224	211	201	234	21	29	23	106	245	11
1879 ...	4,472	259	5.79	121	138	143	116	7	19	20	95	106	12
1880....	4,829	152	3.40	73	79	75	77	3	6	2	63	61	17
1876-'80	22,308	1,497	6.71	734	763	721	776	44	100	56	415	818	64
1881....	5,016	216	4.63	106	110	118	98	10	16	8	53	116	13
1882....	5,074	101	1.99	48	53	55	46	......	3	4	29	48	17
1883....	5,282	95	1.88	39	56	45	50	1	7	3	26	54	4
1884....	5,141	119	2.31	65	54	47	72	8	1	9	39	58	4
1885....	5,389	99	1.83	47	52	48	51	5	5	6	39	37	7
1881-'85	25,902	630	2.43	305	325	313	317.	24	32	30	186	313	45
1886 ...	5,849	228	3.90	98	130	101	127	20	21	23	64	98	2
1887....	6,340	287	4.53	135	152	101	186	15	11	4	114	108	35
1888....	6,594	191	2.86	87	104	79	112	13	3	9	58	93	10
1889...	6,259	184	2.93	80	104	89	95	3	10	11	56	97	7
1890....	6,934	211	3.04	112	99	93	118	1	9	16	86	94	5
1886-'90	31,976	1,101	3.44	512	589	463	638	52	54	63	378	495	59
1891....	6,620	102	1.50	52	50	48	54	2	7	6	40	47	......
1892....	7,396	89	1.20	48	41	44	45	1	1	8	23	39	17
1893....	7,440	157	2.11	75	82	57	100	1	11	13	67	65	......
1894....	7,160	133	1.86	74	59	61	72	......	3	8	72	47	3
Total, 29 yrs.	144,733	4,132	2.85	2,001	2,131	1,964	2,168	133	271	234	1,275	1,973	246

* Not including Providence city.

FEVER, MALARIAL.

The number of deaths, during 1894, from diseases classed as fever malarial, was 26. The number in 1893 was 20; in 1892 was 36; in 1891 was 31; in 1890, 42; in 1889, 40; in 1888, 71; in 1887, 85; in 1886, 44; in 1885, 30; in 1884, 25.

Sex.—Of the 26 decedents from malarial fevers, in 1894, 11 were males and 15 were females, or 73 males to every 100 females.

Parentage.—There were, of the 26 decedents from malarial diseases, 7 of native parentage, and 19 of foreign, or 271 of foreign parentage to every 100 of native.

Season.—The deaths from malarial diseases occurred in the different seasons of the year as follows:

First Quarter	3	Third Quarter	11
Second Quarter	6	Fourth Quarter	6
First half	9	Last half	17
Whole Year	26		

Age—The number of decedents in the different periods of life was as follows:

Under 5 years of age	7
From 5 to 20 years of age	6
From 20 to 40 years of age	5
From 40 to 60 years of age	6
60 and over	2
	26

Localities.—Bristol county, 1; Kent county, 0; Newport county, 2; Providence county, 23; Washington county, 0.

FEVERS, TYPHOID, ETC.

The number of decedents whose deaths were returned as having been caused by "fever" of some form, not malarial nor cerebro-spinal, was 164. Deaths from puerperal fever are not included.

The term "fever" includes the several types of febrile diseases, as may be seen in Table VII, on page 23: "fever bilious," 1; "intermittent," 4; "typhoid," 159.

The following Table exhibits, for each of the last twenty-nine years, the number and the percentage, and the sex and parentage of the decedents from fevers returned as from typhoid, and the number in each division of the State:

TABLE LXXV.

Mortality in the State from Fevers, Typhoid, etc.—1866 to 1894, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Deaths	Per cent.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.		DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.					
			Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County.*	Providence City.	Washington County.
5 yrs., 1866 1870.	641	4.2	314	327	398	243	35	39	77	243	184	63
1871-1875	706	3.4	333	373	403	303	9	42	28	245	296	86
1876............	126	3.0	65	61	71	55	5	9	13	44	33	22
1877............	134	3 0	63	71	65	69	8	10	8	52	44	12
1878.	150	3.4	68	82	77	73	13	13	6	59	47	12
1879............	114	2.7	47	67	63	51	4	13	6	44	40	7
1880............	158	3.4	74	84	94	64	8	12	5	66	52	15
1876-1880.......	682	3.1	317	365	370	312	38	57	38	265	216	68
1881............	143	2.8	74	69	74	69	4	13	14	58	41	13
1882............	229	4.7	111	118	100	129	6	11	5	56	145	6
1883	258	4.8	146	112	117	141	9	16	10	82	134	7
1884............	165	3.2	83	82	78	87	7	7	12	66	64	9
1885............	158	2.9	71	87	70	88	6	14	8	69	53	8
1881-1885	953	3.7	485	468	439	514	32	61	49	331	437	43
1886.	169	2.9	78	91	76	93	6	8	11	66	70	8
1887............	127	2.0	67	60	58	69	2	14	9	49	38	15
1888............	235	3.6	125	110	88	147	20	24	14	66	102	9
1889............	143	2.3	85	58	56	87	2	17	9	46	60	9
1890............	107	1.5	58	49	39	68	7	8	5	37	43	7
1886-1890........	939	2.9	484	455	387	552	43	85	56	333	366	56
1891....	149	2.2	86	63	56	93	5	8	17	46	63	10
1892...	133	1.8	75	58	55	78	5	12	9	49	51	7
1893........	115	1.6	65	50	41	74	4	7	5	40	52	7
1894.	159	2.2	93	66	46	113	5	13	13	56	70	2
Total, 29 years..	4,477	3.1	2,252	2,225	2,195	2,282	176	324	292	1,608	1,735	342

* Not including Providence city.

During 1894, of the 159 decedents from typhoid fever, there were 93 males and 66 females, a proportion of about 141 males to every 100 females. The difference in the sexes of the mortality from fevers is not usually very great.

During the period of twenty-five years, 1866 to 1890, inclusive, the proportions of the sexes of the decedents from "fever," in the State, were 103 females to every 100 males.

Parentage.—There were 46 decedents from enteric fever, of native parentage, in 1894, and 113 of foreign parentage, a proportion of about 71 of foreign and 29 of native in every 100 decedents.

Season.—

First Quarter	40	Third Quarter	46
Second Quarter	29	Fourth Quarter	44
First half	69	Last half	90
Whole Year	159		

The following Table shows the number of decedents from fevers, *in each division of ages*, in each of the last thirty years, in the State of Rhode Island:

Table LXXVI.

Mortality from Typhoid Fever in Age Periods.

TYPHOID FEVER.	Periods of Life.										
YEARS.	Under 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 and over.	Not stated.
1865	35	18	46	54	30	14	18	7	5	2	....
1866	23	10	21	26	21	16	9	14	10	....	....
1867	17	6	23	33	12	11	8	4	2	2	1
1868	10	7	10	21	8	8	10	5	5	....	....
1869	10	8	14	28	9	7	9	8	6	2	....
1870	16	13	28	39	16	20	7	7	6	1	....
1871	13	10	20	28	18	16	9	4	5	2	...
1872	17	18	34	54	20	9	12	11	3	1	....
1873	27	12	34	31	25	13	13	7	8	2	....
1874	10	14	26	32	9	5	10	3	6	2	....
1875	23	14	19	43	18	10	10	6	4	....	....
1876	21	10	15	24	14	9	6	16	6	3	2
1877	22	13	18	36	20	8	5	7	2	2	1
1878	17	16	27	47	13	11	12	2	3	2	....
1879	19	7	14	26	15	6	3	12	8	9	2
1880	25	12	24	43	23	12	10	5	3	...	1
1881	25	9	19	29	14	11	9	12	11	4	....
1882	24	22	44	69	27	14	9	10	9	1	....
1883	36	25	46	75	31	27	11	10	8	2	2
1884	24	13	19	47	22	9	12	10	5	3	1
1885	35	12	16	25	26	11	11	12	6	4	....
1886	29	9	25	41	20	14	17	8	5	1	....
1887	24	8	16	31	16	10	5	8	4	4	1
1888	27	27	42	75	29	16	12	3	4	....	....
1889	18	12	29	41	18	8	9	5	3	....	....
1890	13	11	13	35	14	5	6	6	4	....	....
1891	12	10	25	50	26	10	7	6	2	....	1
1892	10	11	18	42	20	15	10	6	1	...	....
1893	6	7	16	43	15	10	10	6	2	....	....
1894	18	8	31	57	21	12	6	3	2	....	1
Total, 30 years	606	372	732	1,225	570	332	285	223	148	43	12

Table LXXVII.

Comparative Exhibit of the Percentage of Deaths from Typhoid Fever to Total Deaths from Specified Causes, in five New England States, for nineteen years, 1876 to 1894.

	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Rhode Island	3.0	3.0	3.4	2.7	3.4	2.8	4.7	4.8	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.0	3.6	2.2	1.5	2.2	1.8	1.6	2.2
Massachusetts	2.7	2.7	2.3	1.9	2.5	2.9	2.9	2.3	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.6
Connecticut	3.6	3.3	2.7	1.8	2.5	2.5	3.1	2.1	2.5	1.1	2.2	1.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.0	...	1.8
New Hampshire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.2	2.2	3.0	2.1	2.2	2.4	1.9	2.4	1.3	1.4	1.7
Vermont	4.2	4.8	3.4	2.7	3.5	5.5	3.4	3.1	3.0	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.7	1.6	1.6	1.4	2.5	2.0

DISEASES OF THE HEART.

The number of decedents from the various forms of diseases of the heart, as reported in 1894, was 476. The number is 59 less than that of 1893.

This number represents 6.65 per cent. of *all causes*, and a proportion of 1.27 to every one thousand of the *population.*

Sex.—There were 251 male decedents, and 225 female decedents; a proportion of about 112 males to every 100 females, but these proportions, although varying from year to year, are not greatly different.

Parentage.—Of the 476 decedents from diseases of the heart, in 1894, there were 246 of native parentage, and 230 of foreign, a proportion of about 107 of native parentage to every 100 of foreign. Except in 1892 and 1893 it has been the invariable rule of the whole period of registration that the native population is more subject to heart disease than the foreign.

The following Table exhibits, for each of the last twenty-nine years 1866 to 1894, inclusive, the number and percentage, and the sex and parentage of the decedents from diseases of the heart, and the number of the same in each division of the State:

TABLE LXXVIII.

Mortality from Diseases of the Heart, 1866 to 1894, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Deaths.	Per cent.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.		DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.					
			Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County.*	Providence City.	Washington County.
5 years, 1866-1870	592	3.85	311	281	407	185	23	47	48	184	264	26
5 years, 1871-1875	733	3.57	398	335	480	253	18	33	60	199	375	48
1876............	166	4.03	86	80	109	57	9	11	10	38	86	12
1877............	182	4.09	94	88	110	72	3	7	9	57	93	13
1878............	166	3.73	88	78	109	57	5	11	15	38	83	14
1879............	202	4.78	114	88	127	75	8	20	16	38	111	9
1880............	231	5.03	125	106	146	85	9	21	29	59	104	9
5 years, 1876-1880	947	4.25	507	440	601	346	34	70	79	230	477	57
1881............	264	5.65	131	133	154	110	9	21	24	73	121	16
1882............	255	5.31	116	139	162	93	8	16	23	55	142	11
1883............	325	6 20	167	158	179	146	8	27	30	70	172	18
1884............	285	5.60	135	150	163	122	6	16	25	87	139	12
1885............	349	6.48	162	187	198	151	13	27	25	94	159	31
5 years, 1881-1885	1,478	5.71	711	767	856	622	44	107	127	379	733	88
1886............	330	5.20	152	178	184	146	12	20	18	82	168	30
1887............	406	6.40	205	201	240	166	7	21	36	123	193	26
1888............	436	6.56	196	240	240	196	11	22	40	122	210	31
1889............	460	7.35	233	227	258	202	19	31	39	143	199	29
1890............	405	5.84	222	183	219	186	15	49	27	114	172	28
5 years, 1886-1890	2,037	6.37	1,008	1,029	1,141	896	64	143	160	584	942	144
1891............	480	7.25	248	232	244	236	21	37	38	137	210	37
1892............	506	6.84	260	246	252	254	22	47	48	163	200	26
1893............	535	7.19	264	271	264	271	20	43	30	174	238	30
1894............	476	6.65	251	225	246	230	16	32	41	161	192	34
Total, 29 years..	7,784	5.37	3,958	3,826	4,491	3,293	262	559	631	2,211	3,631	490

* Not including Providence city.

Sex.—Of the 7,784 persons deceased from diseases of the heart, in the last twenty-nine years, 3,958 were males, and 3,826 were females; or 103 males to each 100 females.

Parentage.—Of the 7,784 decedents, during twenty-nine years, 4.491 were of native parentage, and 3,293 of foreign. The proportions would, therefore, stand as follows: To every 100 of foreign parentage there were about 136 of native; or about 58 native and 42 of foreign parentage in every 100 deaths. This difference has been gradually diminishing. In 1892 there were two more deaths of foreign than of native parentage, and in 1893 there were seven more deaths of foreign than of native parentage. In 1894, however, there were sixteen more deaths of native than foreign parentage.

Diseases of the heart rank fourth in the order of causes in 1894, and have for the average of the past twenty-nine years.

The following Table shows the number of decedents from diseases of the heart, in each divisional period of life, in each of the last thirty years:

TABLE LXXIX.

Mortality from Diseases of the Heart, in Age Periods.

APOPLEXY AND PARALYSIS.	Under 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 and over.	Not stated.
1865	14	4	6	7	22	17	19	9	......
1866	18	8	14	17	10	23	21	4	......
1867	11	11	10	13	22	16	27	4	......
1866	15	5	13	11	14	28	25	5	......
1869	21	4	14	18	20	22	21	7	1
1870	19	6	11	13	20	21	23	3	1
1871	9	12	10	19	23	36	28	6	1
1872	27	12	22	19	31	36	29	13	......
1873	19	11	28	18	25	35	42	9	2
1874	20	16	26	21	27	50	40	12	2
1875	14	16	25	20	32	29	41	9	.....
1876	14	10	15	19	20	38	39	10	1
1877	15	11	20	18	27	45	33	13	.....
1878	16	8	18	16	26	36	35	11	......
1879	19	9	13	25	33	51	36	16	......
1880	15	10	18	23	38	49	49	28	1
1881	32	13	26	23	37	49	53	21	......
1882	22	17	24	25	36	51	61	17	2
1883	39	13	21	33	52	65	76	26	......
1884	15	25	21	32	45	61	50	32	4
1885	38	13	24	42	61	69	78	24	......
1886	39	18	28	38	52	68	69	18	.....
1887	52	30	23	35	61	79	87	39	......
1888	39	25	30	54	84	97	74	33	......
1889	45	25	37	45	69	85	118	35	1
1890	34	15	24	53	69	78	96	36	......
1891	40	18	45	41	85	109	101	38	3
1892	54	21	32	59	93	111	104	31	1
1893	55	27	48	68	81	116	97	42	1
1894	40	28	36	64	69	102	102	35	......
Total, 30 years	810	441	682	899	1,284	1,672	1,674	586	21

The results of thirty years of registration, with record of ages of decedents from diseases of the heart, show in periods of twenty years each of life, the following percentages:

Under 20 years of age	10.0 per cent.
Between 20 and 40	13.9 per cent.
Between 40 and 60	27.1 per cent.
Between 60 and 80	41.5 per cent.
Over 80	7.2 per cent.
Not stated	.3 per cent.
	100.0 per cent.

It will be seen that more than 41 per cent. of all the deaths from diseases of the heart were of persons over sixty years of age, and under eighty.

Diseases of the heart have acquired large importance as a cause of death. From 30.0 in every 1,000 deaths from all causes, in 1865, heart diseases gradually increased to about 73 in every 1,000, in 1889, and falling back to slightly less than 60 per 1,000 in 1890, and rising to 72.5 per 1,000 in 1891, and falling to 68.4 in 1892. In 1893 there were 71.9 deaths from heart diseases, in every 1,000, and in 1894 there were 66.5 deaths in every 1,000.

INFLUENZA.

The event, during the first four months of the year 1890, of a very extraordinary and perhaps unprecedented prevalence of a form of influenza, which was unlike that of ordinary occurrence in that it affected indiscriminately all the functions and nearly all the organs of the body, varying with the individuals attacked, and the reappearance of the same, although in greatly lessened numbers, in 1891, warrants a continued notice not given previous to 1890 in the Registration Reports, to the affection so named.

The disease was, in 1890, most largely confined to the respiratory passages, and resulted in a largely increased mortality from bronchitis and consumption. During 1891 the disease was equally as severe, affecting in a larger measure the brain and other nerve centres, and the direct mortality was even larger than that of 1890. The prevalence was largest during the second quarter of the year, and again in December. In 1893 there were 85 deaths reported, as resulting from influenza. This was 251 less than in 1892. In 1894 there were 166 deaths from influenza reported, an increase of 95 per cent. from 1893, and a decrease of over 50 per cent. from 1892.

The increase in December of 1891 was followed by a sudden augmentation in the first four months of the following year 1892, the greatest number of deaths, 198, occurring in January of 1892. The total for 1892 was 336, or about twice as much as for either of the previous years.

Sex.—Of the 166 deaths from influenza, in 1894, 62 were males and 104 were females, a proportion of 60 males to every 100 females.

Parentage.—The parent nativity of the decedents was 88 of native and 78 of foreign.

Season.—Of the 166 deaths from influenza, during 1894, 139 occurred in the first quarter of the year, 19 in the second, 4 in the third, and 4 in the fourth quarter.

Age.—There were 20 under 5 years of age, 7 from 5 to 20 years, 17 from 20 to 40, 32 from 40 to 60, 69 from 60 to 80, 21 from 80 years of age and over.

The following Tables will show the proportionate nativity, sex and location of the disease.

The greatest mortality appears to be among females, there being 147 females to every 100 males. The nativity appears equally divided between native and foreign, there being about 101 foreign to 100 native.

The largest number of deaths occurred in Providence city, but this is not out of proportion to the proportionate number and density of population.

Referring to the age periods, it will be seen that the greatest age is 70 to 80, there being 149, or 19.43 per cent. of the whole number of deaths from this disease. Taking the three decennials including 60 to 90 we have 371 deaths, or 48.43 per cent. of all by ages.

By season, the greatest number of deaths occurred during the winter months, the most severe being during January, December and February. The number in January and February make a total of 398, or 51.96 per cent. of all.

Mortality in the State from Influenza (epidemic), 1890 to 1894, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Deaths.	Per cent.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.		DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.					
			Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County.*	Providence City.	Washington County.
1890........ ...	168	2.42	72	96	68	100	6	14	12	61	70	5
1891.............	177	2.67	67	110	91	86	7	14	14	60	69	13
1892.......	336	4.54	142	194	170	166	11	27	13	115	144	26
1893......... ..	85	1.14	34	51	47	38	7	3	5	33	32	5
1894.	166	2.32	62	104	88	78	6	9	15	48	75	13
1890-1894	932	2.62	377	555	464	468	37	67	59	317	390	62

* Not including Providence city.

Influenza by Age Periods, 1890–1894.

YEARS.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Not stated.
1890	14	20	4	8	14	22	18	17	19	17	11	5	.....
1891	11	12	.....	8	14	6	14	21	29	42	19	1	....
1892	26	20	2	6	13	19	25	33	74	74	41	3	.....
1893	7	5	4	3	6	1	7	4	13	16	16	2	1
1894	6	14	2	5	11	6	20	12	32	37	17	4	.....
1890–1894	64	71	12	30	58	54	84	87	167	186	104	15	1
Per cent. of all ages	6.86	7.61	1.29	3 21	6.22	5.79	9.00	9.32	17.90	19.93	11.15	1.61	.11

Influenza by months, 1890–1894.

YEARS.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
1890	108	27	11	8	4	2	2	...	1	3	1	1	168
1891	4	3	1	22	19	19	2	2	2	4	1	98	177
1892	198	52	31	27	9	6	....	2	3	2	1	5	336
1893	5	1	2	19	12	4	1	2	1	1	1	36	85
1894	102	27	10	9	7	3	2	1	1	...	1	3	166
1890–1894	317	110	55	85	51	34	7	7	8	10	5	143	932

INSANITY.

There were 49 deaths from insanity, in 1894, an increase of 11 from 1893. The percentage to the whole number of deaths was .68. These deaths occurred chiefly at the Cranston institutions, and in the Butler hospital.

Sex.—There were 20 male and 29 female decedents.

Parentage.—The number of native decedents from insanity was 22, and of foreign parentage 27.

The following Table shows the mortality in the State from insanity, for twenty-nine years, with percentage to deaths from all causes, sex, parentage, etc., from 1866 to 1894, inclusive:

TABLE LXXX.

Mortality in the State from Insanity.

YEARS.	Number of Deaths from Insanity.	Per cent.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.		DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.					
			Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County.*	Providence City.	Washington County.
5 years, 1866-1870	72	.47	33	39	52	20	.....	5	4	7	55	1
1871–1875........	106	.52	55	51	76	30	3	2	8	33	58	2
1876............	12	.28	5	7	9	3	1	2	1	1	6	1
1877............	19	.49	9	10	9	10	.....	1	.....	5	12	1
1878............	22	.50	5	17	16	6	.....	.....	1	3	17	1
1879............	17	.40	11	6	10	7	.....	.....	.....	5	11	1
1880............	19	.39	9	10	13	6	.....	1	2	6	9	1
1876–1880........	89	.39	39	50	57	32	1	4	4	20	55	5
1881............	32	.63	15	17	22	10	1	1	3	10	16	1
1882............	23	.45	9	14	18	5	.....	1	.....	8	12	2
1883............	29	.55	12	17	17	12	1	2	.....	7	18	1
1884............	36	.69	17	19	24	12	2	3	.....	21	9	1
1885............	35	.67	16	19	18	17	.....	.....	2	23	10	.....
1881-1885........	155	.59	69	86	99	56	4	7	5	69	65	5
1886............	49	.83	21	28	28	21	3	1	1	37	7	.....
1887............	64	1.01	35	29	33	31	1	.....	1	56	.....	6
1888............	43	.64	21	22	24	19	1	2	.....	33	7	.....
1889............	22	.35	14	8	12	10	.....	.....	.....	14	8	.....
1890............	30	.44	19	11	16	14	1	1	1	13	14	.....
1886–1890........	208	.65	110	98	113	95	6	4	3	153	36	6
1891............	21	.32	10	11	16	5	.....	1	.....	5	13	2
1892............	27	.37	17	10	15	12	3	1	.....	8	14	1
1893............	39	.53	14	25	13	26	.....	.....	.....	30	9	.....
1891............	49	.68	20	29	22	27	1	1	.....	27	18	2
Total, 29 years..	766	.53	367	399	463	303	18	25	24	352	323	24

* Not including Providence city.

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.

There were 313 deaths returned, during 1894, with diseases of the kidneys assigned as the cause.

This number represents 4.37 per cent. of *all causes*, or a proportion of .92 to every one thousand of the *population.*

Sex.—Of the 313 there were 152 males, and 161 females.

Parentage.—There were 164 of native parentage and 149 of foreign, or about 110 of native to every 100 of foreign parentage.

In 1890 it occurred for the first time in twenty-five years, that the decedents from diseases of the kidneys, of foreign parentage, outnumbered those of native parentage.

Age.—Of the 313 decedents from kidney diseases 7 were under five years of age, 17 from five to twenty, 53 from twenty to forty, 110 from forty to sixty, 112 from sixty to eighty, 12 eighty and over, and 2 ages not stated.

Diseases of the kidneys have largely increased in number, and much larger still in proportion, during the last twenty-nine years.

During the ten years from 1866 to 1875, inclusive, the proportion of deaths from kidney diseases, to whole number of deaths from all causes, was but little more than two per cent., while during the nine years from 1885 to 1894, inclusive, the proportion was nearly three and one-half per cent.

The following Table will present various facts in relation to the mortality from diseases of the kidneys, in Rhode Island, for twenty-nine years, 1866–1894 :

TABLE LXXXI.

Mortality in the State from Kidney Diseases, with the Percentage of the Whole Number of Deaths, Sex, Parentage and Locality, for twenty-nine years, from 1866 to 1894, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Deaths from Kidney Diseases.	Per cent.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.		DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.					
			Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County.*	Providence City.	Washington County.
5 yrs, 1866-1870.	135	.88	94	41	91	44	6	7	25	23	66	8
1871-1875.......	295	1.44	167	128	187	108	11	11	17	67	172	17
1876............	50	1.28	22	28	32	18	1	1	7	10	28	3
1877............	67	1.57	40	27	35	32	2	1	......	14	49	1
1878............	80	1.89	50	30	49	31	4	3	3	21	47	2
1879...........	79	1.88	51	28	44	35	1	3	1	23	43	8
1880............	91	2.02	52	39	51	40	1	5	10	27	46	2
1876-1880.......	367	1.65	215	152	211	156	9	13	21	95	213	16
1881........ ...	79	1.69	40	39	47	32	7	5	4	14	48	1
1882............	86	1.79	50	36	45	41	2	5	10	15	52	2
1883............	129	2.43	72	57	74	55	5	2	17	37	60	8
1884............	118	2.29	53	65	66	52	5	11	12	28	54	8
1885.......	159	2.97	92	67	86	73	8	10	17	31	88	5
1881-1885.......	571	2.20	307	264	318	253	27	33	60	125	302	24
1886............	155	2.49	85	70	93	62	3	10	22	37	71	12
1887............	169	2.66	92	77	90	79	5	6	16	43	92	7
1888............	213	3.23	102	111	122	91	10	10	24	46	115	8
1889............	210	3.38	119	91	122	88	14	13	15	62	96	10
1890........ ...	229	3.20	116	113	109	120	15	8	21	59	116	10
1886-1890.......	976	3.05	514	462	536	440	47	47	98	247	490	47
1891...........	245	3.06	123	122	122	123	9	12	25	72	114	13
1892............	258	3.49	135	123	127	131	9	11	24	70	128	16
1893............	302	4 06	154	148	141	161	19	15	25	81	147	15
1894............	313	4.37	152	161	164	149	22	20	33	84	136	18
Total, 29 years.	3,462	2.39	1,861	1,601	1,897	1,565	159	169	328	864	1,768	174

* Not including Providence city.

DISEASES OF THE LIVER.

There were 93 deaths reported, in 1894, as having been caused by structural diseases of the liver.

This number represents 1.30 per cent. of *all causes*, and a proportion of .25 to every 1,000 of the *population*.

Of the 93 decedents there were 43 males and 50 females, or 116 females to every 100 males.

There were 42 of native parentage and 51 of foreign, or about 82 of native to every 100 of foreign.

Seventy-three (73) of the whole number were of persons of forty years of age and over.

In the age period of from five to forty, there were but twenty decedents from diseases of the liver.

The mortality from such diseases does not depend to any marked extent upon the influence of season.

Table LXXXII will present various facts relating to diseases of the liver during twenty-nine years.

TABLE LXXXII.

Percentage to Whole Number of Deaths, Sex, Parentage and Locality of Decedents from Diseases of the Liver, 1866–1894.

YEARS.	Number of Deaths.	Per cent.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.		DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.					
			Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County.*	Providence City.	Washington County.
5 yrs., 1866-1870.	201	1 31	113	88	118	83	12	14	36	47	70	22
1871–1875	202	.98	91	111	119	83	18	14	12	56	88	14
1876............	45	1.09	26	19	27	18	1	5	5	11	18	5
1877............	52	1.17	23	29	31	21	1	......	7	16	24	4
1878.	49	1.10	25	24	32	17	8	1	6	14	18	2
1879............	52	1.24	27	25	31	21	4	4	2	14	22	6
1880............	58	1.27	29	29	40	18	4	3	8	15	25	3
1876-1880........	256	1.15	130	126	161	95	18	13	28	70	107	20
1881............	46	.92	30	16	21	25	2	2	6	8	24	4
1882............	62	1.22	34	28	36	26	3	5	10	17	24	3
1883......... ...	51	.94	27	24	20	31	5	6	4	16	18	2
1884............	48	.93	22	26	23	25	5	3	5	2	31	2
1885............	61	1.13	24	37	32	29	2	6	6	21	24	2
1881–1885	268	1 03	137	131	132	136	17	22	31	64	121	13
1886.	54	.92	29	25	26	28	4	4	4	14	28	......
1887............	86	1.35	40	46	38	48	3	5	3	31	39	5
1888............	68	1.03	38	30	36	32	1	5	6	28	26	2
1889............	70	1.12	30	40	31	39	1	2	10	26	29	2
1890............	65	.94	42	23	29	36	3	4	6	21	26	5
1886-1890........	343	1.07	179	164	160	183	12	20	29	120	148	14
1891............	81	1.23	41	40	28	53	3	4	9	26	38	1
1892............	89	1.20	39	50	34	55	3	5	4	27	45	5
1893........	72	.97	43	29	30	42	4	8	6	15	36	3
1894.	93	1.30	43	50	42	51	2	9	9	42	24	7
Total, 29 years ..	1,605	1.11	816	789	824	781	89	109	164	467	677	99

* Not including Providence city.

DROPSY.

During 1894 there were 7 deaths returned as having been caused by dropsy.

This number represents .10 per cent. of deaths from *all causes*, and a proportion of .02 to every one thousand of the *population.*

It has been repeatedly observed in previous reports that although this term is a misnomer in a large measure, and conveys no definite idea of the pathological condition preceding the dropsical accumulation, it is, nevertheless the only cause returned, and as it is in some instances the apparently immediate cause of death, it is given a place in the Registration Reports; and as a frequent result and concomitant of diseases of the kidneys and liver, it has been placed in comparison with them in the following Table.

Of the 7 decedents from dropsy 3 were males, and 4 were females.

The female decedents from dropsy have been, in nearly every year, in a considerable number, in excess of the male decedents.

Of the parentage 3 were of native, and 4 of foreign parentage.

It will be noticed that the number of deaths from dropsy, for 1894, were but seven. This is explained by the fact that the diagnosis of dropsy was not accepted as a cause but as a symptom. In these cases strenuous effort was made by the Registrar to ascertain the cause of the dropsy from the physician, in every case so reported. The large number returned from that cause was distributed under the headings of heart disease, liver disease or disease of the kidneys, as finally ascertained from the physician in charge. These groups of diseases are therefore correspondingly increased over the numbers of previous years.

In these seven cases the causation of the ascites was so obscure that no decision could be arrived at, either as a result of the physician having been called after death, or in the absence of any previous history.

An examination of Table LXXXIII will serve as evidence of the greater carefulness and better judgment of the medical practitioners of the present time, inasmuch as the causes of dropsy are now better understood and reported, and for that reason the number of deaths attributed to dropsy have diminished nearly fifty per cent.

TABLE LXXXIII.

Mortality from Kidney and Liver Diseases compared with Dropsy (so returned) for twenty-nine years—1866–1894.

YEARS.	DEATHS FROM KIDNEY DISEASES.			DEATHS FROM LIVER DIS'SES.			TOTAL DEATHS FROM KIDNEY AND LIVER DISEASES.			DEATHS FROM DROPSY.			Diminution of Dropsy in reference to Kidney and Liver Diseases.	Per cent. of Dropsy to all.
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.		
1866-1870...	135	94	41	201	113	88	336	207	129	302	143	159	34	1.96
1871-1875...	295	167	128	202	91	111	497	258	239	294	130	164	203	1.43
1876........	50	22	28	45	26	19	95	48	47	70	35	35	25	1.70
1877........	67	40	27	52	23	29	119	63	56	64	25	39	55	1.44
1878........	80	50	30	49	25	24	129	75	54	44	23	21	85	.99
1879........	79	51	28	52	27	25	131	78	53	54	28	26	77	1.21
1880........	91	52	39	58	29	29	149	81	68	46	22	24	103	.95
1876-1880...	367	215	152	256	130	126	623	345	278	278	133	145	345	1.25
1881........	79	40	39	46	30	16	125	70	55	48	23	25	77	.96
1882........	86	50	36	62	34	28	148	84	64	52	23	29	96	1.02
1883........	129	72	57	51	27	24	180	99	81	47	21	26	133	.89
1884........	118	53	65	48	22	26	166	75	91	40	20	20	126	.78
1885........	159	92	67	61	24	37	220	116	104	44	30	14	176	.82
1881-1885...	571	307	264	268	137	131	839	444	395	231	117	114	608	.89
1886........	155	85	70	54	29	25	209	114	95	45	18	27	164	.77
1887........	169	92	77	86	40	46	255	132	123	35	14	21	220	.55
1888........	213	102	111	68	38	30	281	140	141	47	18	29	234	.71
1889........	210	119	91	70	30	40	280	149	131	42	14	28	238	.67
1890........	229	116	113	65	42	23	294	158	136	44	18	26	250	.63
1886-1890...	976	514	462	343	179	164	1,319	693	626	213	82	131	1,106	.67
1891........	245	123	122	81	41	40	326	164	162	35	8	27	291	.52
1892........	258	135	123	89	39	50	347	174	173	39	17	22	308	.53
1893........	302	154	148	72	43	29	374	197	177	39	11	28	335	.52
1894........	313	152	161	93	43	50	406	195	211	7	3	4	399	.10
Totals.....	3,462	1,861	1,601	1,605	816	789	5,067	2,677	2,390	1,438	644	794	3,629	.99

MEASLES.

There were 9 decedents from measles as a cause of death in 1894. The number is 91 less than in the preceding year, and smaller than any previous year since 1882.

This number represents .12 per cent. of *all causes*, and a proportion of .03 to every 1,000 of the *population*.

Of the 9 there were 4 males, and 5 females. The sexes seem to be nearly equally susceptible to measles and to mortality therefrom.

Of parentage there were 3 of native, and 6 of foreign.

During the last ten years the proportion of mortality from measles has been about 64 of native to every 100 of foreign parentage.

During 1894 the number of decedents under five years of age was 8.

The number in the different divisions of the State may be found in Table LXXXIV :

TABLE LXXXIV.

Mortality in the State from Measles—1866-1894.

YEARS.	Number of Deaths.	Per cent.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.		DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.					
			Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County.*	Providence City.	Washington County.
5 years, 1866-1870	92	.60	44	48	26	66	6	4	12	35	25	......
1871-1875........	102	.50	43	59	53	49	5	12	7	39	35	4
1876............	4	.10	.....	4	1	3	....	......	.....	4	.....	......
1877...........	11	.25	3	8	2	9	......	......	1	8	2	......
1878............	81	1.82	39	42	25	56	2	3	.....	26	50	......
1879	......	.....	......	......	.....	......	....	.....	.....	.....	......	......
1880............	9	.20	3	6	2	7	.....	......	......	6	3	......
1876-1880	105	.47	45	60	30	75	2	3	1	44	55	.....
1881....	37	.74	17	20	15	22	......	1	2	9	25	......
1882............	6	.12	1	5	.....	6	......	......	.....	2	4	......
1883............	14	.27	11	3	9	5	......	1	......	3	8	2
1884......... ..	18	.35	10	8	5	13	1	6	1	3	7	......
1885............	45	.84	27	18	19	26	......	7	2	27	8	1
1881-1885........	120	.46	66	54	48	72	1	15	5	44	52	3
1886............	18	.30	11	7	4	14	......	5	......	4	9	......
1887	132	2 08	69	63	57	75	......	5	8	26	90	3
1888............	11	.22	5	6	3	8	......	2	......	7	2	......
1889............	29	.47	15	14	10	19	......	8	......	7	14	......
1890............	92	1.32	45	47	42	50	2	10	......	41	31	8
1886-1890........	282	.88	145	137	116	166	2	30	8	85	146	11
1891.	12	.18	7	5	4	8	1	2	2	3	3	1
1892............	28	.38	14	14	10	18	......	2	4	11	11	......
1893	100	1.34	56	44	33	67	......	11	......	22	64	3
1894	9	.12	4	5	3	6	......	.... .	2	2	5	.....
Total, 29 years..	850	.59	424	426	323	527	17	79	41	285	406	22

* Not including Providence city.

OLD AGE.

The number of deaths, in 1894, attributed to old age as a cause, was 187.

This number represents 2.61 per cent. of *all causes*, and a proportion of .50 to every 1,000 of the *population*.

This is 4 more than in 1893.

Of the 187 decedents from old age 60 were males, and 127 were females, or about 47 males to every 100 females.

Of the parentage of the 187, there were 109 of native and 78 of foreign parentage, or nearly 140 of native to every 100 of foreign.

The following Table will present the statistics of deaths in Rhode Island from old age, for twenty-nine years:

TABLE LXXXV.

Mortality in the State from Old Age, with the Percentage of the Whole Number of Deaths, Sex, Parentage, and Locality, for twenty-nine years, from 1866 to 1894, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Deaths.	Per cent.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.		DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.					
			Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County.*	Providence City.	Washington County.
1866-1870	998	6.48	366	632	764	234	55	102	157	283	267	134
1871-1875	1,158	5.64	467	691	833	325	61	103	161	332	348	153
1876	241	6.18	107	134	177	64	12	14	38	65	71	41
1877	213	5.00	96	117	145	68	12	23	29	57	63	29
1878	222	5.25	84	138	172	50	15	8	32	76	61	30
1879	220	5.22	82	138	152	68	14	19	26	69	67	25
1880	273	5.95	121	152	186	87	12	20	34	90	73	44
1876-1880	1,169	27.60	490	679	832	337	65	84	159	357	335	169
1881	247	5.29	101	146	167	80	12	24	36	93	72	10
1882	283	5.89	110	173	190	93	20	25	40	106	79	13
1883	275	5.22	105	170	184	91	17	18	44	91	84	21
1884	293	5.68	101	192	196	97	16	20	39	106	86	26
1885	267	4.95	86	181	183	84	9	32	47	87	70	22
1881-1885	1,365	5.27	503	862	920	445	74	119	206	483	391	92
1886	276	4.69	101	175	181	95	16	24	36	100	73	27
1887	278	4.38	103	175	167	111	17	19	29	109	76	28
1888	290	4.35	108	182	198	92	16	26	25	124	64	35
1889	227	3.63	75	152	136	91	10	23	23	73	71	27
1890	198	2.87	72	126	123	75	16	19	19	59	63	22
1886-1890	1,269	3.97	459	810	805	464	75	111	132	465	347	139
1891	185	2.80	83	102	121	64	18	16	26	65	41	19
1892	256	3.46	95	161	168	88	9	24	29	91	71	32
1893	183	2.44	72	111	113	70	8	16	19	33	92	15
1894	187	2.61	60	127	109	78	12	21	23	64	51	16
Total, 29 yrs.	6,770	4.68	2,595	4,175	4,665	2,105	377	596	912	2,173	1,943	769

* Not including Providence city.

PERITONITIS.

There were 31 deaths which were caused by peritonitis, during 1894. This number represents .43 per cent. of *all causes*, and a proportion of .08 to every 1,000 of the *population*.

Sex.—Of the 31 decedents from peritonitis there were 11 males and 20 females, a proportion of nearly 182 females to every 100 males.

Parentage.—There were 15 of native parentage and 16 of foreign, or a ratio of 94 native to every 100 of foreign parentage.

Season.—The seasons do not as a rule have a notable influence in regard to the mortality from peritonitis.

PNEUMONIA.

There were 665 decedents from pneumonia, in 1894. The number is 111 less than in 1893.

This number represents 9.3 per cent. of *all causes*, and a proportion of 1.8 to every 1,000 of the *population*.

Sex.—Of the 665 decedents from pneumonia, and including congestion of the lungs, 344 were males and 321 were females; or about 93 females to every 100 males.

Parentage.—By parentage there were 305 of native and 360 of foreign parentage. The proportion of decedents from pneumonia was about 85 of native to each 100 of foreign parentage.

Season.—There were 394, or about 59 per cent., of the deaths that occurred during the first four months of the year. The largest mortality by months was 145 in January, 92 in April, 89 in February, and 68 in March.

Pneumonia, as a cause of death, has increased in the ratio to whole number of deaths, during the last twenty-nine years, from an average of 6.3 per cent., during the first ten years, to an average of 8.5 per cent. during the last ten, including 1894.

The following Table presents, for each of the last twenty-nine years, the number and the percentage, with the sex and the parentage of the decedents from pneumonia; and the number in each year, in each division of the State:

TABLE LXXXVI.

Mortality in the State from Pneumonia, 1866 to 1894, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Deaths.	Per cent.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.		DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.					
			Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County.*	Providence City.	Washington County.
5 years, 1866-1870	928	6.0	467	461	556	372	43	56	66	287	407	69
1871-1875... ...	1,331	6.5	667	664	783	548	54	71	62	385	662	97
1876............	339	8.2	164	175	162	177	13	23	16	97	163	27
1877....	226	5.1	104	122	127	99	10	7	14	81	98	16
1878.......	317	7.1	143	174	176	141	10	11	18	110	140	28
1879.	311	7.4	148	163	163	148	7	15	15	103	156	15
1880.....	364	7.9	180	184	177	187	26	16	18	92	192	20
1876-1880	1,557	7.0	739	818	805	752	66	72	81	483	749	106
1881.............	327	6.5	177	150	190	137	10	23	17	81	174	22
1882.............	344	7.2	178	166	163	181	10	22	24	91	176	21
1883....	400	7.8	192	208	198	202	19	21	34	108	204	14
1884............	363	7.1	167	196	192	171	10	13	17	125	172	26
1885.............	465	8.6	214	251	271	194	15	20	33	151	227	19
1881-1885........	1,899	7.3	928	971	1,014	885	64	99	125	556	953	102
1886.....	481	8.2	232	249	234	247	17	29	37	161	209	28
1887............	488	7.7	260	228	227	261	13	27	39	142	227	40
1888.	508	7.7	274	234	227	281	16	37	29	171	219	36
1889.............	483	7.7	255	228	213	270	18	37	29	169	208	22
1890......... ...	569	8.2	288	281	247	322	16	36	30	206	246	35
1875......... ...	2,529	7.9	1,309	1,220	1,148	1,381	80	166	164	849	1,109	161
1891....	568	8.5	270	298	247	321	17	40	70	183	232	26
1892.........	655	8.8	335	320	265	390	18	57	52	216	277	35
1893......... ..	776	10.4	412	364	319	457	18	42	49	282	392	43
1894.............	665	9.3	344	321	305	360	18	47	46	224	276	54
1890-1894........	10,908	7.3	5,471	5,537	5,442	5,466	378	650	715	3,415	5,057	698

* Not including Providence city.

TABLE LXXXVII.

Exhibiting the Number of Decedents from Pneumonia, in each of the several Periods of Life, during each of the last twenty-nine years, from 1866 to 1894, inclusive.

YEARS.	Under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 and over.	Not stated.
1866	57	4	4	5	12	10	14	21	25	32	9	....
1867	57	9	2	3	10	11	13	16	25	13	12	1
1868	70	4	3	3	15	8	16	18	19	27	13	....
1869	64	11	1	2	11	12	9	28	25	16	11	....
1870	84	6	5	4	6	7	8	14	20	19	8	1
1871	71	7	2	7	10	17	16	16	35	17	19	1
1872	83	5	1	7	17	20	19	22	24	19	11	1
1873	105	4	8	3	10	14	16	17	24	23	10	....
1874	76	9	4	6	17	17	25	21	40	27	8	...
1875	120	9	3	8	22	30	35	39	61	43	28	2
1876	116	5	4	3	20	20	32	35	48	39	17	....
1877	79	2	....	7	15	15	24	27	22	24	9	2
1878	115	9	4	10	14	17	28	20	42	45	13	....
1879	102	8	1	3	14	27	26	35	38	38	19	...
1880	95	18	3	16	14	33	37	46	47	43	12	....
1881	102	4	2	5	15	22	26	45	48	31	26	1
1882	71	3	4	14	22	36	49	33	41	46	21	4
1883	88	15	2	13	32	33	40	53	49	46	27	2
1884	103	14	5	11	23	34	24	32	53	37	23	4
1885	121	9	10	8	23	29	50	49	76	59	29	2
1886	111	10	7	19	32	35	50	58	74	55	30	....
1887	132	15	7	7	32	43	51	56	64	53	28	....
1888	103	20	5	15	49	48	61	62	70	54	21	....
1889	120	14	3	20	27	36	51	57	77	47	31	....
1890	161	7	10	12	46	55	55	55	79	54	33	2
1891	126	10	4	11	42	54	60	70	84	70	37	....
1892	139	10	9	10	39	69	75	74	110	71	44	5
1893	176	25	8	17	49	68	96	115	102	70	50	....
1894	169	19	9	18	47	56	67	72	78	77	52	1
Total, 29 years	3,016	285	130	267	685	876	1,073	1,201	1,500	1,195	651	29

Age.—Of the decedents from pneumonia, during the period of twenty-nine years, nearly 28 per cent. were under five years of age. Of over fifty years of age the number of decedents was 41.6 per cent. of the whole number.

The following summary will present the percentages for 1894, in round numbers:

Under five years of age	25 per cent.
Five years and under twenty, and not stated	7 per cent.
Twenty years and under fifty	26 per cent.
Fifty years and over	42 per cent.

SCARLATINA.

The number of deaths returned as having been caused by scarlatina, in 1894, was 123. The number is 70 less than in 1893.

This number represents 1.7 per cent. of *all causes*, and a proportion of .33 to every 1,000 of the *population.*

Sex.—Of the 123 decedents from scarlatina 59 were males, and 64 were females; or about 108 females to every 100 males.

Parentage.—There were 52 of native parentage, and 71 of foreign; a proportion of about 137 of foreign parentage to every 100 of native.

The following Table will present the statistics of scarlatina for the last thirty-nine years, from 1856 to 1894, inclusive, the number and percentage and sex of the decedents from scarlatina, and the number from scarlatina in each division of the State. It also shows, from 1866 to 1894, inclusive, the *parentage* of the decedents from scarlatina:

TABLE LXXXVIII.

Mortality in the State from Scarlet Fever, 1856 to 1894, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Deaths.	Per cent.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.		DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.					
			Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County.*	Providence City.	Washington County.
10 yrs, 1856-1865	1,440	5 2	700	740	......	......	57	79	191	414	634	65
1866-1870.......	496	3.2	231	265	210	286	26	32	27	142	236	33
1871-1875.......	1,053	5.1	503	550	513	540	40	53	51	302	534	73
1876	80	1 9	34	46	42	38	3	2	7	21	35	12
1877	62	1.4	26	36	29	33	14	4	3	21	12	8
1878...........	86	1.9	41	45	35	51	3	5	3	14	57	4
1879	311	7.4	164	147	130	181	3	6	4	37	255	6
1880...........	468	10.0	215	253	216	252	22	30	11	143	243	19
1876-1880	1,007	4.5	480	527	452	555	45	47	28	236	602	49
1881...........	138	3.0	79	59	62	76	11	25	12	41	45	4
1882	45	0.9	24	21	16	29	......	3	16	7	18	1
1883...........	34	0.6	17	17	14	20	1	1	5	9	16	2
1884...........	97	1.8	39	58	41	56	......	.....	8	28	57	4
1885	91	1.7	36	55	48	43	......	3	6	24	38	20
1881-1885.......	405	1.6	195	210	181	224	12	32	47	109	174	31
1886...........	88	1.5	46	42	29	59	......	13	2	41	30	2
1887	266	4.2	120	146	95	171	9	16	4	80	154	3
1888	207	3.1	101	106	91	116	1	29	10	87	80	......
1889...........	51	0.8	24	27	14	37	3	2	6	14	25	1
1890	16	0.2	11	5	6	10	.....	3	......	2	8	3
1886-1890.......	628	2.0	302	326	235	393	13	63	22	224	297	9
1891..........	33	0.5	17	16	12	21	1	3	......	9	17	3
1892...........	67	0.9	38	29	21	46	1	4	4	20	38	......
1893...........	193	2.6	86	107	75	118	1	23	3	68	97	1
1894...........	123	1.7	59	64	52	71	2	8	2	55	56	......
Total, 39 years.	5,445	3.8	2,611	2,834	1,751	2 254	198	344	375	1,579	2,685	264

* Not including Providence city.

CROUP, DIPHTHERIA AND SCARLATINA —*Season and Mortality.*

The following Table is continued, to show by comparison the *influence* of *season* in regard to the mortality from croup and scarlatina for forty-two years, and diphtheria for *thirty-seven* years. The Table will give the average *monthly* and *quarterly* percentages of deaths from each cause :

Table LXXXIX.

MONTHS.	CROUP. 1853-1894.		DIPHTHERIA. 1858 1894.		SCARLATINA. 1853-1894.	
	Number of deaths.	Per cent.	Number of deaths.	Per cent.	Number of deaths.	Per cent.
January	383	12.47	468	9.67	754	12.28
February	335	10.90	356	7.35	676	11.01
March	278	9.04	375	7.74	600	9.78
First Quarter	996	32.41	1,199	24.76	2,030	33.07
April	221	7.19	325	6.71	513	8.36
May	158	5.14	334	6.90	552	8.99
June	136	4.43	298	6.15	463	7.54
Second Quarter	515	16.76	957	19.76	1,528	24.89
July	105	3.42	277	5.72	354	5.77
August	88	2.86	298	6.15	289	4.71
September	183	5.96	353	7.29	312	5.08
Third Quarter	376	12.24	928	19.16	955	15.56
October	328	10.67	607	12.53	424	6.91
November	435	14.16	599	12.37	524	8.54
December	423	13.76	553	11.42	677	11.03
Fourth Quarter	1,186	38.59	1,759	36.32	1,625	26.48
Totals	3,073	100.00	4,843	100.00	6,138	100.00

SUICIDE.

The number of deaths by suicide, in Rhode Island, during 1894, was 45, which is 24 more than in the preceding year.

There were 36 male and 9 female decedents from that cause, or a proportion of 4 males to every one of the females.

Of the 45, 24 were of native parentage and 21 of foreign.

The means of self-destruction, according to the returns, were as follows: By coal gas, 1 case; by illuminating gas, 5 cases; by drowning, 8; by hanging, 15; by jumping from window, 1; by knife wound, 4; by morphine, 1; by pistol shot, 3; by poison, 7. (Of those by poison 2 were by arsenic, 1 by carbolic acid, 1 by corrosive sublimate, and 3 by poison unstated and unknown.)

The proportion of suicides to all other causes of death in Rhode Island, during 29 years, has in but one quinquennial period exceeded one-half of one per cent.

TABLE XC.

Mortality in the State from Suicide, with the Percentage of the Whole Number of Deaths, Sex, Parentage and Locality, for twenty-nine years, from 1866 to 1894, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Deaths.	Per cent.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.		DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.					
			Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County.*	Providence City.	Washington County.
5 years, 1866-1870	86	.56	67	19	66	20	2	7	6	31	34	6
1871–1875........	89	.43	61	28	57	32	3	9	6	20	43	8
1876...........	18	.46	15	3	6	12	......	......	1	5	10	2
1877...........	22	.52	16	6	15	7	......	2	1	5	12	2
1878............	21	.50	16	5	12	9	3	2	......	5	7	4
1879...........	13	.31	10	3	5	8	......	......	......	5	7	1
1880.........	10	.20	5	5	8	2	......	1	1	6	2	......
1876–1880........	84	.38	62	22	46	38	3	5	3	26	38	9
1881.............	23	.49	19	4	15	8	......	5	3	......	14	1
1882.............	31	.64	23	8	23	8	1	4	3	8	12	3
1883.............	25	.47	18	7	11	14	......	......	2	8	15	......
1884...........	22	.43	20	2	13	9	.....	1	1	6	11	3
1885............	20	.37	16	4	11	9	1	1	6	3	6	3
1881 1885........	121	.47	96	25	73	48	2	11	15	25	58	10
1886............	17	.29	16	1	12	5	1	3	2	4	7	......
1887..........	16	.25	13	3	8	8	2	......	2	5	7	......
1888............	21	.42	20	1	15	6	......	1	3	6	9	2
1889............	24	.38	20	4	9	15	.....	2	5	7	10	......
1890.............	19	.28	15	4	12	7	2	......	1	8	5	3
1886–1890........	97	.30	84	13	56	41	5	6	13	80	38	5
1891...........	40	.61	27	13	15	25	2	2	......	10	24	2
1892.............	19	.26	15	4	10	9	......	......	4	6	8	1
1893.........	21	.38	18	3	10	11	......	2	......	7	12	......
1891............	45	.63	36	9	24	21	1	3	5	14	19	3
Total, 29 years..	602	.42	466	136	357	245	18	45	52	169	274	44

* Not including Providence city.

WHOOPING COUGH.

The number of deaths from whooping cough, returned in 1894, was 129, 106 more than the number in 1893.

Of the 129 decedents from whooping cough 52 were males, and 77 were females.

There were 62 decedents of native parentage and 67 of foreign, or a proportion of 93 of native to 100 of foreign.

All of the decedents were under 5 years of age.

The following Table will present the mortality from whooping cough, for twenty-nine years, 1866–1894, inclusive, with the death rate, sex, parentage, etc., of the decedents:

TABLE XCI.

Mortality in the State from Whooping Cough—1866–1894.

YEARS.	Number of Deaths.	Per cent.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.		DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.					
			Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County.*	Providence City.	Washington County.
5 yrs., 1866-1870.	153	.99	78	75	68	85	2	13	14	54	63	7
1871-1875	160	.78	65	95	64	96	4	11	13	56	73	3
1876.	48	1.17	19	29	20	28	5	3	1	7	31	1
1877............	32	.72	18	14	6	26	.....	......	1	15	16	......
1878.	54	1.22	26	28	30	24	......	1	......	9	43	1
1879............	43	.96	17	26	22	21	......	11	1	12	15	4
1880............	20	.41	10	10	7	13	.....	......	2	6	11	1
1876-1880...	197	.88	90	107	85	112	5	15	5	49	116	7
1881............	68	1.36	33	35	30	38	......	2	2	24	40	. ....
1882............	71	1.40	33	38	32	39	......	4	......	26	40	1
1883	9	.17	6	3	5	4	1	......	......	4	4	.....
1884............	43	.83	17	26	23	20	5	......	2	6	28	2
1885....	42	.79	23	19	24	18	......	1	4	9	24	4
1881-1885	233	.90	112	121	114	119	6	7	8	69	136	7
1886.	49	.83	28	21	17	32	4	3	.....	18	23	1
1887............	21	.32	9	12	10	11	......	......	4	6	10	1
1888............	44	.75	17	27	16	28	......	3	2	11	28	......
1889...........	77	1.23	39	38	36	41	1	12	1	20	43	......
1890............	70	1.00	25	45	25	45	2	2	7	27	30	2
1886-1890........	261	.82	118	143	104	157	7	20	14	82	134	4
1891............	77	1.16	39	38	37	40	3	1	3	15	54	1
1892............	25	.34	10	15	14	11	.....	1	3	12	9	......
1893........	23	.31	8	15	9	14	1	......	4	9	7	2
1894.	129	1.80	52	77	62	67	3	19	15	33	55	4
Total, 29 years..	1,258	.87	572	686	557	701	31	87	79	379	647	35

* Not including Providence city.

TABLE XCII.

Presenting the ratio of Mortality to the Whole Number of Specified Causes of Death, of twenty-three Prominent Causes, for nineteen years, 1876–1894.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	YEARS.								
	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Accidents (all kinds)	3.40	3.10	2.89	2.43	3.51	3.04	3.44	2.84	3.80
Apoplexy and Paralysis	4.01	4.25	4.45	5.21	4.67	5.23	5.52	5.39	5.78
Brain, Diseases of	3.64	3.68	3.28	3.73	3.44	3.84	3.60	3.50	2.97
Bronchitis	1.46	1.62	1.89	1.47	1.98	1.80	2.08	2.04	2.29
Cancer	2.72	3.17	2.82	2.96	2.72	3.11	2.75	3.30	3.03
Cholera Infantum	6.41	6.08	3.97	3.81	5.43	5.15	6.77	4.73	6.31
Consumption	16.78	15.52	15.98	15.09	14.02	15.12	15.33	15.01	14.34
Convulsions	2.28	1.95	2.65	2.47	2.88	2.18	2.29	2.47	2.70
Croup	2.61	2.23	2.20	2.28	1.45	2.16	1.60	1.40	1.55
Debility*	2.80	2.65	1.91	2.35	3.09	2.61	2.69	1.14	2.87
Diarrhœa	1.87	2.11	1.25	1.26	1.52	1.65	1.87	2.55	2.20
Diphtheria	4.07	11.56	10.28	6.14	3.40	4.63	2.10	1.88	2.31
Dysentery	1.28	1.22	.95	1.04	.61	.90	1.42	1.06	.78
Fevers	3.00	3.55	3.94	2.70	3.37	3.05	4.60	5.12	3.24
Heart, Diseases of	4.03	4.28	3.92	4.78	5.03	5.68	5.31	6.35	5.60
Whooping Cough	1.23	.75	1.28	1.02	.44	1.46	1.48	.17	.83
Hydrocephalus	1.74	1.29	1.65	1.36	1.01	1.20	1.02	.87	.81
Kidneys, Diseases of	1.28	1.57	1.80	1.88	2.02	1.69	1.79	2.43	2.52
Liver, Diseases of	1.15	1.06	1.06	1.17	1.20	.82	1.21	.83	.88
Marasmus	1.13	.99	1.50	1.16	1.27	1.11	1.62	2.02	1.62
Old Age	6.18	5.00	5.25	5.22	5.95	5.29	5.89	5.22	5.68
Pneumonia	8.69	5.31	7.49	7.37	7.90	7.01	7.16	7.84	7.14
Scarlatina	2.05	1.46	2.03	7.37	9.99	2.96	.94	.64	1.88

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* Not infantile.

TABLE XCII.—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	YEARS.									
	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892	1893.	1894.
Accidents (all kinds)............	3.09	3.22	3.25	3.01	3.46	3.60	3.54	4.18	3.58	3.29
Apoplexy and Paralysis....	5.38	5.69	4.17	5.50	5.17	4.91	5.08	4.89	5.52	6.26
Brain, Diseases of............	3.61	3.11	3.29	3.43	3.03	3.13	3.36	3.33	3.49	3.11
Bronchitis	3.09	2.96	2.77	3.42	4.20	4.01	3.74	4.16	4.24	3.57
Cancer....	3.59	2.77	2.50	2.99	3.03	2.41	2.66	2.45	2.78	3.01
Cholera Infantum........	5.16	6.27	5.60	7.08	6.80	8.39	8.25	8.56	8.18	6.98
Consumption	14.45	14.12	11.19	12.13	11.61	12.29	11.18	10.26	9.79	9.92
Convulsions	2.06	2.06	2.51	2.31	2.17	2.24	1.97	2.19	2.05	2.05
Croup........................	1.74	1.55	1.79	1.19	1.28	1.19	1.01	1.20	.68	.45
Debility*.............	2.45	2.91	1.18	1.38	2.07	1.93	1.82	1.72	1.45	.96
Diarrhœa........	1.55	1.59	2.09	1.20	1.40	1.37	1.26	1.73	1.59	1.17
Diphtheria......	1.83	3.90	4.53	2.86	2.93	3.04	1.54	1.20	2.13	1.87
Dysentery.......	.68	1.13	1.04	1.11	1.14	1.25	.89	.96	.57	.57
Fevers	2.93	2.87	2.00	3.58	2.29	2.26	2.37	1.88	1.61	2.45
Heart, Diseases of	6.48	6.20	6.46	6.56	7.35	5.84	7.25	6.84	7.26	6.70
Whooping Cough....	.79	.83	.32	.75	1.23	1.00	1.16	.34	.31	1.82
Hydrocephalus....	.31	.41	.41	.47	.20	.37	.34	.30	.42	.17
Kidneys, Diseases of.	3.14	2.64	2.66	3.24	3.38	3.20	3.71	3.49	4.10	4.41
Liver, Diseases of....	.87	1.08	1.34	1.19	1.30	.94	2.23	1.20	.98	1.31
Marasmus	2.15	.22	1.57	1.16	1.63	.96	1.19	.94	1.14	1.07
Old Age...	4.95	4.69	4.38	4.35	3.63	2.87	2.80	3.46	2.48	2.63
Pneumonia....	8.65	8.18	7.70	7.62	7.69	8.20	8.60	8.85	10.53	9.36
Scarlatina	1.70	1.50	4.20	3.11	.82	.23	.50	.91	2.62	1.73

* Not infantile.

TABLE XCIII.—BIRTHS.

Occupations of the Fathers.—1894.

OCCUPATIONS.	Number.
Acrobats	1
Actors	1
Agents and Canvassers	19
Architects	5
Army Officers	2
Artists	1
Assayers and Analytical Chemists	4
Baggage Masters	8
Bakers	78
Bankers and Brokers	18
Bank Officers	2
Barbers	120
Bartenders	56
Baseball Players	2
Beamers	1
Belt Makers	3
Bobbin	4
Boiler	18
Box	9
Brick	2
Broom and Brush	1
Cabinet	18
Carriage, and Trimmers	6
Cigar	10
Clock and Watch	7
Comb	1
Harness and Saddle	17
Paper	1
Pattern	12
Reed	4
Sail	1
Shoe	55
Tool	16
Blacksmiths	34
Bleachers and Fullers	20
Boat Builders	1
Boatmen	3
Bookbinders	3
Bookkeepers	69
Bottlers	3
Brakemen	30
Brewers	10
Brick and Stone Layers	11
Butchers and Marketmen	93
Butlers	7
Cab Drivers and Hackmen	8
Car Drivers, Conductors and Motormen	55
Carpenters	498
Carvers	6
Chasers	5
Chiropodists	1
Civil Engineers	11
Clergymen	25
Clerks and Salesmen	345
Clothiers	9
Coachmen	46
Coal and Wool Dealers	16
Dry Goods	1
Fish and Oyster	6
Furniture	2
Grain	1
Hardware	2
Ice	3
Junk	8
Leather	1
Liquor	51
Lumber	2
Provision	10
Rubber	1
Collectors	13

Table XCIII.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	Number.	OCCUPATIONS.	Number.
Commercial Travelers	46	Hotel and Inn Keepers	5
Confectioners	19	Saloon and Restaurant	45
Contractors and Builders	23	House Movers	2
Cooks and Caterers	19	Icemen	8
Coppersmiths	7	Inspectors	7
Cutters	1	Insurance Agents	43
Decorators	4	Real Estate	6
Dentists	3	Iron Rollers and Workers	7
Designers	7	Janitors	19
Die Sinkers	1	Jewelers	206
Draughtsmen	10	Journalists (Editors and Reporters)	15
Drivers	36	Laborers	2,036
Druggists and Apothecaries	24	Lamplighters	1
Dyers	63	Lapidaries	1
Electricians	30	Lathers	3
Enamelers	3	Laundrymen	7
Engineers and Firemen	176	Lawyers	9
Engravers	18	Leather Dressers	18
Expressmen	31	Lighthouse Keepers	2
Farmers	316	Life Saving Service Men	5
File Cutters	32	Linemen	5
Finishers	8	Lumbermen	2
Brass	3	Machinists	476
Fire Company Members	12	Mail Carriers	13
Fishermen and Oystermen	51	Manufacturers	45
Florists	15	Mariners	14
Founders (Brass and Iron)	3	Masons	143
Foundrymen	10	Mechanics	35
Fruiterers	12	Melters	5
Furnacemen and Puddlers	1	Merchants	106
Gardeners	57	Messengers	1
Gas Fitters	5	Milkmen	16
Gilders	3	Millers	1
Grocers	116	Millwrights	1
Hatters	6	Moulders	97
Heaters	1	Musicians	30
Hostlers	50	Nail Cutters	1

TABLE XCIII.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	Number.	OCCUPATIONS.	Number.
Naval Officers	4	Slaters	4
Nurses	4	Soldiers	8
Operatives	1,198	Stable Keepers	7
Opticians	2	Stair Builders	1
Painters and Glaziers	230	Steam Pipers	23
Paper Hangers	6	Stenographers	1
Pavers	3	Stevedores	3
Peddlers	22	Stewards	3
Photographers and Lithographers	12	Stone Cutters and Marble Workers	99
Physicians	27	Stone Manufacturers	2
Plasterers and Stucco Workers	24	Store Keepers	20
Platers	7	Students	1
Electro	7	Surveyors, Highway	1
Gold	3	Superintendents and Overseers	106
Plumbers	50	Tailors	61
Polishers	20	Tanners and Curriers	3
Silver	3	Teachers and Professors	22
Steel	1	Teamsters	312
Pork and Meat Cutters and Pork Packers	13	Telephone and Telegraph Operators	14
Porters	18	Tinsmiths	33
Pressmen	4	Tobacconists	1
Printers	48	Traders	3
Public Officers	5	Treasurers	2
Railroad Officials	9	Undertakers	13
Refiners	4	Upholsterers	10
Gold	1	Veterinary Surgeons	3
Riggers	1	Waiters	23
Roll Coverers	9	Watchmen	35
Roofers	1	Weighers	1
Rubber Workers	70	Wheelwrights	12
Sailors	10	Whitewashers	2
Sculptors	1	Wire Workers	5
Sea Captains	2	Wood Carvers	1
Sextons	4	Wood Finishers	4
Sheriffs, Constables and Policemen	51	Wood Sawyers	2
Ship Carpenters	2	Wood Turners	1
Silversmiths	54	Wool Sorters	15
Sinkers of Artesian Wells	1		

TABLE XCIV.—MARRIAGES.

Occupations of the Grooms.—1894.

OCCUPATIONS.	Number.	OCCUPATIONS.	Number.
Actors	4	Bottlers	1
Agents and Canvassers	13	Brakemen	9
Architects	7	Brewers	2
Artists	4	Brick and Stone Layers	7
Baggage Masters	3	Butchers and Marketmen	36
Bakers	27	Butlers	2
Bankers and Brokers	14	Cab Drivers and Hackmen	6
Bank Officers	1	Car Drivers, Conductors and Motormen	30
Barbers	31	Carders	6
Bartenders	19	Carpenters	145
Belt Makers	1	Carriage Dealers	1
Bobbin	2	Coal and Wood	2
Boiler	2	Dry Goods	1
Box	6	Fish and Oyster	2
Brick	4	Furniture	2
Broom and Brush	1	Grain	1
Cabinet	4	Hardware	2
Carriage	4	Ice	5
Cigar	1	Junk	1
Clock and Watch	6	Leather	2
Comb	1	Liquor	12
Harness and Saddle	5	Lumber	1
Mattress	1	Paper	1
Pattern	4	Provision	4
Reed	4	Chasers	5
Rope	1	Civil Engineers	6
Sail	1	Clergymen	3
Shoe	18	Clerks and Salesmen	254
Tool	8	Coachmen	23
Trunk	3	Collectors	7
Blacksmiths	39	Commercial Travelers	15
Bleachers and Fullers	11	Confectioners	8
Boatmen	1	Contractors and Builders	9
Bookbinders	1	Cooks and Caterers	11
Bookkeepers	41	Coopers	2

TABLE XCIV.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	Number.	OCCUPATIONS.	Number.
Coppersmiths	3	Janitors	5
Cutters	1	Jewelers	64
Decorators	2	Jockeys	1
Dentists	6	Journalists (Editors and Reporters)	5
Designers	3	Laborers	372
Die Sinkers	3	Lamplighters	2
Draughtsmen	3	Lapidaries	2
Drivers	11	Lathers	1
Druggists and Apothecaries	17	Laundrymen	7
Dyers	21	Lawyers	11
Electricians	14	Life Saving Service Men	2
Enamelers	1	Linemen	2
Engineers and Firemen	72	Mail Carriers	4
Engravers	8	Lumbermen	2
Expressmen	11	Machinists	120
Farmers	189	Manufacturers	2
File Cutters	5	Mariners	11
Finishers	17	Masons	41
Brass	2	Mechanics	19
Fishermen and Oystermen	16	Merchants	38
Fire Company Members	3	Milkmen	10
Florists	3	Millers	1
Foundrymen	7	Moulders	28
Fruiterers	9	Musicians	14
Furnacemen and Puddlers	1	Naval Officers	1
Gardeners	14	Nurses	1
Gas Fitters	3	Operatives	359
Grocers	30	Opticians	1
Hatters	2	Painters and Glaziers	82
Hostlers	26	Paper Hangers	5
Hotel and Inn Keepers	8	Pavers	3
Saloon and Restaurant	13	Peddlers	19
House Movers	1	Photographers and Lithographers	10
Icemen	6	Platers	2
Inspectors	7	Electro	1
Insurance Agents	18	Gold	2
Real Estate	8	Physicians	13

TABLE XCIV.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	Number.	OCCUPATIONS.	Number.
Plasterers	5	Stevedores	2
Plumbers	29	Stewards	3
Polishers	18	Stone Cutters	16
Steel	1	Store Keepers	7
Silver	1	Stove Mounters	1
Pork and Meat Cutters and Pork Packers	4	Students	5
Porters	7	Superintendents and Overseers	33
Postmasters	1	Tailors	5
Pressmen	4	Teachers and Professors	9
Printers	29	Teamsters	114
Railroad Officials	14	Telegraph and Telephone Operators	4
Roofers	3	Tinsmiths	5
Rubber Workers	27	Tobacconists	1
Sailors	9	Undertakers	2
Sea Captains and Ship Masters	4	Upholsterers	2
Servants	1	Various and Unspecified Tradesmen	9
Sextons	2	Veterinary Surgeons	1
Sheriffs, Constables and Policemen	15	Waiters	18
Silversmiths	10	Watchmen	6
Sinkers of Artesian Wells	2	Wheelwrights	5
Soldiers	2	Wire Workers	3
Stable Keepers	5	Wood Carvers	1
Stair Builders	1	Turners	3
Steam Pipers	8	Wool Sorters	9
Stenographers	1		

TABLE XCV.

Occupations and Ages of Decedents from June 1, 1852, to January 1, 1895, comprising a period of Forty-two years and seven months. Occupations under Ten, and Ages under Twenty, excluded.

OCCUPATIONS.	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.	OCCUPATIONS.	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.
Males.							
Actors	12	413	34.42	Stable Keepers...........	73	6,667	91.33
Agents..	210	10,980	55.00	Brakemen	91	2,613	28.71
Artists	31	1,530	49.35	Brewers	16	768	48.00
Bakers	124	8,959	72.25	Brick and Stone Layers...	13	611	47.00
Bankers and Brokers.....	126	7,431	58.98	Butchers and Marketmen.	258	13,277	51.46
Bank Officers.....	63	4,047	64.24	Calico Printers............	57	3,106	54.49
Barbers.........	217	7,251	33.41	Calkers....	12	873	72.75
Bartenders...	29	1,099	37.89	Carpenters and Joiners...	1,833	101,015	55.11
Blacksmiths	598	32,203	53.54	Civil Engineers	39	1,977	50.69
Bleachers and Fullers.....	57	2,852	50.04	Clerks and Salesmen......	1,009	37,657	37.32
Boat Builders.............	23	1,349	58.68	Clergymen....	215	13,639	63.43
Boatmen..................	25	1,425	57.00	Clothiers................	12	695	57.92
Boiler Makers............	67	2,720	40.60	Coachmen	168	7,287	43.37
Box "	15	613	40.87	Collectors......	17	1,027	60.41
Broom and Brush Makers..	15	743	49.53	Confectioners....	38	1,720	45.26
Cabinet " ..	124	7,146	57.63	Contractors and Builders.	78	4,500	57.69
Carriage " ..	69	3,736	54.14	Cooks and Caterers	72	3,388	47.05
Cigar " ..	97	4,339	44.73	Coopers.................	119	7,847	65.93
Harness " ..	103	5,037	48.90	Dentists....	36	1,938	54.31
Pattern " ..	64	3,699	57.80	Designers..........	14	683	48.79
Pump and Block " ..	14	788	55.71	Druggists and Apothecaries..................	86	3,865	44.94
Rope " ..	25	1,672	66.88	Dyers............	113	5,771	51.07
Sail " ..	33	1,934	58.61	Die Sinkers....	20	954	47.70
Sash and Blind " ..	10	506	50.60	Drivers........	26	1,003	38.58
Shoe " ..	547	31,555	57.69	Cab, etc	37	1,611	43.54
Tool " ..	20	1,087	54.35	Car, and Conductors and Motormen....	25	921	36.84
Watch and Clock " ..	30	1,640	54.67	Engineers and Firemen...	331	15,722	47.50
Bookbinders....	25	1,144	45.76	Engravers	123	5,888	47.87
Book-keepers.....	373	16,521	44.29	Expressmen	85	4,237	49.85
Hotel Keepers............	150	8,209	54.73	Farmers	6,184	412,444	66.60
Saloon and Restaurant Keepers.	174	7,913	45.48	File-cutters....	73	2,993	41.00

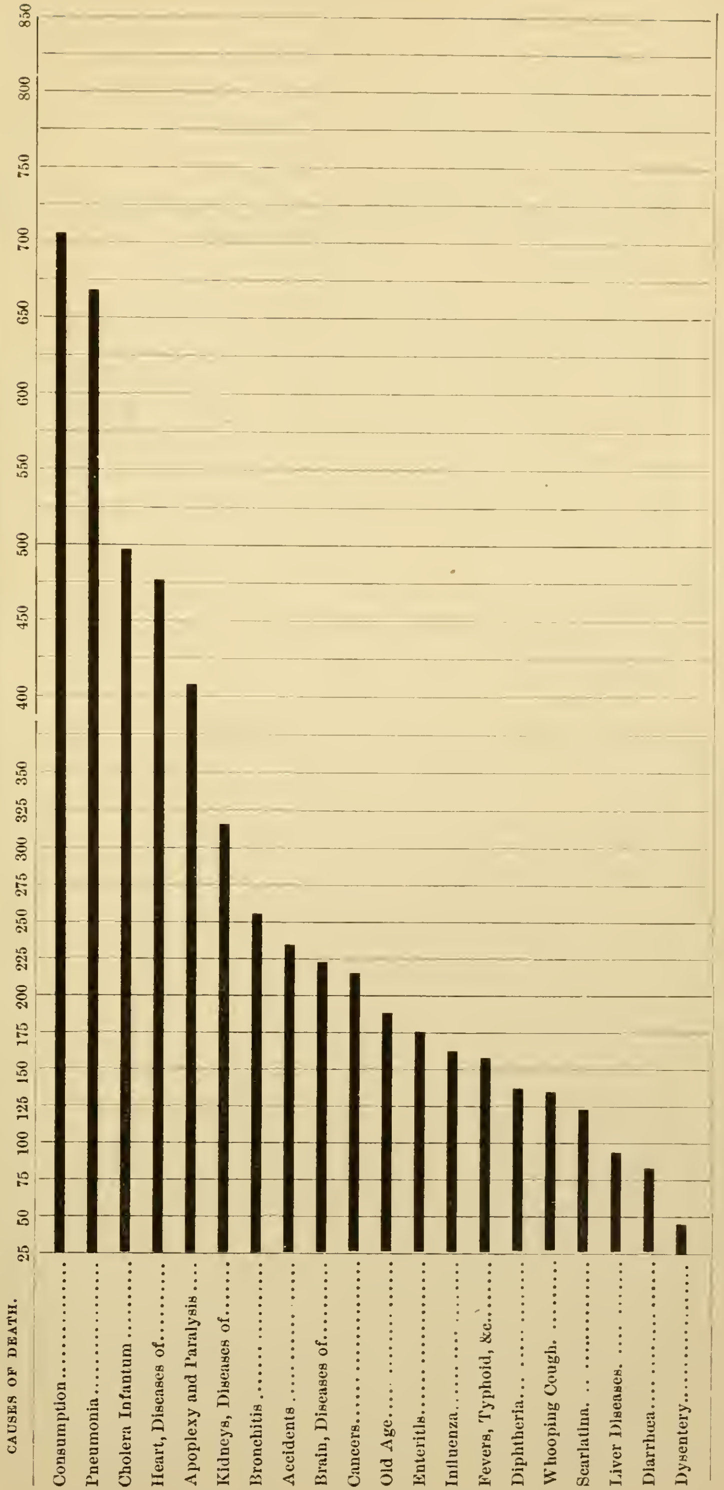
TABLE XCV.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.	OCCUPATIONS.	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.
Nail Cutters	12	490	40.83	Operatives	2,133	92,929	43.77
Fish and Oyster Dealers	18	1,087	60.39	Painters and Glaziers	760	35,983	47.35
Junk "	11	627	57.00	Paper Hangers	21	1,128	53.71
Liquor "	96	4,287	44.66	Peddlers	156	7,815	50.10
Fishermen and Oystermen	212	10,525	49.65	Photographers and Lithographers	24	1,098	45.75
Florists	35	1,898	54.23	Physicians	289	17,273	59.77
Founders	18	853	47.39	Pilots	18	994	55 22
Gardeners	253	14,856	58.72	Plasterers, etc	44	2,112	48.00
Gas Fitters	51	2,162	42.39	Plumbers	86	3,423	39.80
Gentlemen	42	2,792	66 48	Polishers	23	1,017	44.22
Grocers	399	21,567	54.05	Porters	41	1,971	48.07
Gun and Locksmiths	24	1,314	54.75	Printers	175	10,013	57.22
Hatters	23	1,225	53.26	Public Officers	80	4,809	60.11
Hostlers	109	4,661	42.76	Railroad Officials	83	3,787	45.63
Janitors	63	3,252	51.67	Riggers	22	1,254	57.00
Jewelers	901	36,715	40.75	Roll Coverers	29	1,724	59.45
Journalists	33	1,510	45.76	Rubber Workers	138	5,684	41.18
Judges and Justices	15	981	65.40	Sailors	244	11,842	48.93
Laborers	8,863	437,687	49 38	Sea-captains	156	10,493	67.26
Lamplighters	17	916	53.88	Servants	23	1,027	44.65
Lawyers	156	8,688	55 69	Sheriffs, Police, etc	108	5,993	55.49
Machinists	1,353	65,315	48.27	Ship-carpenters	70	4,819	68.84
Mail Carriers	11	506	46.00	Silversmiths	105	4,697	44.73
Manufacturers	557	33,652	60.42	Soldiers	139	4,252	30.59
Mariners	516	25,462	49.34	Stevedores	16	766	47.87
Masons	773	44,260	57.26	Stewards	18	811	45.06
Mechanics	459	24,402	53.16	Stone-cutters, etc.	234	11,766	50.28
Merchants	1,146	67,762	59.13	Students	72	1,643	22.82
Millers	43	2,517	58.53	Superintendents, etc	252	13,745	54.54
Millwrights	33	2,183	66.15	Tailors	382	20,778	54.39
Miners	14	771	55.07	Tanners and Curriers	45	2,816	62.58
Moulders	276	12,754	46.21	Teachers and Professors	132	6,436	48.76
Musicians	61	2,925	47.95	Teamsters	508	23,840	46.93
Naval Officers	17	832	48.94	Telephone and Teleg'ph Operators	20	605	30.25
Nurses	14	743	53.07	Tinsmiths	107	4,744	44.33

Table XCV.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.	OCCUPATIONS.	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.
Tobacconists	11	647	58.82	Dressmakers, etc	297	12,512	42.13
Traders	281	14,130	50.28	Housewives	165	8,562	51.89
Tradesmen, General	185	8,919	48.21	Jewelers	14	376	26.86
Undertakers	40	2,314	57.85	Laboring	16	699	43.69
Upholsterers	48	1,914	39.87	Laundresses	28	1,382	49.36
Waiters	106	4,358	41.11	Milliners	53	1,899	35.83
Watchmen	148	8,246	55.72	Nurses	92	5,729	62.27
Wheelwrights	98	5,927	60.48	Operatives	836	26,009	31.11
Wood Turners	37	1,364	36.86	Rubber Workers	13	406	31.33
Wool Sorters	45	2,159	47.98	Servants and Domestics	438	21,146	48.28
				Sisters of Mercy	27	1,012	37.48
Total	39,119	2,063,480	52.74	Tailoresses	140	6,437	45.98
Females.				Teachers	200	10,557	52.79
Boarding-house Keepers	23	1,443	62.74				
Housekeepers	2,340	129,964	55.54	Total	4,735	230,478	48.68
Clerks and Saleswomen	20	579	28.95				
Cooks	33	1,766	53.52	Grand total	43,854	2,293,958	52.31

Diagram III. Exhibiting the comparative mortality by absolute number of decedents, from twenty principal causes of death in Rhode Island, in 1894.



THE RETURNS OF THE MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

The number of deaths investigated by the medical examiners during the year 1894 was 288. These deaths resulted from sudden, suspicious, unknown, and violent causes. Of this number 230 or 79.9 per cent. were males, and 58 or 20.1 per cent. were females. 27 out of the 288 were non medico-legal cases.

Homicide.—The number of deaths from homicide was 9 or 3.1 per cent. of the whole number investigated.

Of the 9 cases of homicide, 3 were by blows on head, 1 (infant) by drowning in vault, 3 by gun and pistol shot wounds, 1 by throwing kerosene lamp, and 1 by stab wound of intestines.

Four of the assailants in the above cases were brought to trial, convicted and sentenced; two were brought to trial and acquitted; one escaped; action taken in two cases unknown.

Suicide.—The number of deaths from suicide reported by the medical examiners in 1894 was 45 or 15.6 per cent. of the whole number of cases examined.

The record of the means of self-destruction, according to the returns, may be found on page 235 of this report.

Accidents.—The returns of the medical examiners show 141 deaths from accidents, specified as follows: Asphyxia, 7; hit by board being blown from roof, 2; burns, 9; drowning, 44; electric car, 7; elevator accidents, 4; by exposure, 2; by explosion of portable sawmill, 2; falls, 11; kicked by horse, 3; by machinery, 2; by poison, 5; railroad accidents, 38; run over by low gear or team, 3; by firearms, 2.

The whole number of deaths by accidents in the State during 1894 was 234, showing that there were 93 deaths where no medical examiner was called. In these cases a physician had been in attendance and has reported the cause of death. In many instances the death was not immediate.

The division of these deaths by accident was as follows: Asphyxia, 21; boiler explosion, 2; burns and scalds, 28; crushed by falling tree, 1; dragged by horse, 1; drowning, 52; electric car, 7; exposure, 2; falls, 28; fractures and contusions, 19; heat, 1; insolation, 7; machinery, 2; pistol shot wound, 1; poison, 8; railroad, 36; from lifting, 1; other and various, 17. (see page 176 of this report).

A comparison of these figures with the cases of accidents, which were viewed by the medical examiners, will show the causes which are more open to suspicion of avoidable violence. The difference (19) is most marked under the cause of burns and scalds. All the electric car accidents were investigated. There were three cases of poisoning which received no attention.

Other sudden deaths which were investigated were from alcoholism, 15; apoplexy, 14; Bright's disease, 1; convulsions, 1; epilepsy, 4; heart disease, 23; heat, 1; pulmonary tuberculosis, 3; and of still-born and unknown causes, 31.

APPENDIX A.

Nomenclature of Diseases,

OR

CAUSES OF DEATH.

NAMES OF CAUSES OF DEATH.

It should be stated that the nomenclature of diseases in the nosological arrangement on the following pages is not intended to include the names of the whole list of morbid phenomena affecting the human organism, but the names of such only as are directly the **cause of death,** or such as ordinarily predispose to or set in motion the morbid processes that end in death.

In the construction of the classification now adopted, use has been made of the results and conclusions of a committee of the Royal College of Physicians of England, and from such other sources as were accessible, and from examination of the classifications in use in different countries in Europe and America. It has been the design to have all these classifications based on observed facts and most advanced conclusions in relation to pathological processes and morbid conditions, inductive, causative, progressive and ultimate.

The statistical nosology will consist of two lists of causes of death,

A TABULAR LIST AND SUPPLEMENTAL LIST.

The TABULAR LIST comprises the chief or primary causes of death which will be used in Table IX, on Classification and Percentage, in the preparation of the Registrar's annual reports, and will, therefore, include all those named in the SUPPLEMENTAL LIST, when the final arrangement is completed.

The SUPPLEMENTAL LIST is subordinate to the TABULAR LIST, and contains synonyms, or names of related diseases, which may be actually, or are supposed to be, causes of death, and which are in addition to those in the TABULAR LIST, and which are often found in PHYSICIAN'S **certificates of death,** as reported to the State Registrar. These will have a place, in alphabetical order, in Tables VII and VIII of the reports, and will be variously grouped under different heads in Table IX, as the figure which precedes each cause in the SUPPLEMENTAL LIST will correspond, in the representation of diseased conditions, with the figure in the class and order in the TABULAR LIST, under which that cause is placed.

NOMENCLATURE OF CAUSES OF DEATH.

CLASSES.

I.	General Diseases.—A.	SPECIFIC AND FEBRILE.	(*Zymotic.*)
II.	General Diseases.—B.	CACHETIC.	(*Constitutional.*)
III.	Special Diseases.—A.	FUNCTIONAL OR ORGANIC.	(*Local.*)
IV.	Special Diseases.—B.	DEVELOPMENTAL.	(*Developmental.*)
V.	Violence. —C.	FROM INJURIES, ETC.	(*Violent.*)

SUB GROUPS OR ORDERS.

CLASS I.—**Zymotic Diseases.**

Order one, Miasmatic. Order two, Enthetic. Order three, Dietic. Order four, Parasitic.

CLASS II.—**Constitutional Diseases.**

Order one, Diathetic. Order two, Tubercular.

CLASS III.—**Local Diseases.**

Order one, Diseases of the Nervous System. Order two, Organs of Circulation. Order three, Organs of Respiration. Order four, Organs of Digestion. Order five, Urinary Organs. Order six, Reproductive Organs. Order seven, Osseous and Locomotory Organs. Order eight, Integumentary System.

CLASS IV.—**Developmental Diseases.**

Order one, Of Children. Order two, Of Women. Order three, Of Old Age. Order four, Of Nutrition.

CLASS V.—**Deaths by Violence.**

Order one, Accidents and Negligence. Order two, Homicide. Order three, Suicide.

STATISTICAL NOSOLOGY.

CLASS I.—Zymotic Diseases.

TABULAR LIST.

For Table IX of the Registration Report.

ORDER ONE.—Miasmatic.

I. One.— 1. Carbuncle
2. Cholera, Asiatic
3. Cholera, Sporadic
4. Cholera Infantum
5. Cholera Morbus
6. Croup (Pseudo Membranous)
7. Diphtheria
8. Diarrhœa
9. Dysentery
10. Erysipelas
11. Fever, Bilious
12. Fever, Cerebro Spinal
13. Fever, Intermittent
14. Fever, Malarial
15. Fever, Typhoid
16. Fever, Typho Malarial
17. Fever, Unspecified
18. Fever, Yellow
19. Influenza (Epidemic)
20. Measles
21. Mumps
22. Puerperal Fever
23. Pertussis
24. Tonsilitis
25. Scarlatina
26. Small Pox
27. Tetanus
28. Varicella

ORDER TWO.—Enthetic.

I. Two.— 1. Glanders
2. Gonorrhœa
3. Hydrophobia
4. Malignant Pustule
5. Septicæmia
6. Syphilis

ORDER THREE.—Dietic.

I. Three.—1. Alcoholism
2. Delirium Tremens
3. Inanition
4. Opium Habit
5. Purpura and Scurvy

ORDER FOUR.—Parasitic.

I. Four.—1. Apthæ
2. Worms
3. Other Parasites

SUPPLEMENTAL LIST.

Synonyms or Related Diseases.

ORDER ONE.—Miasmatic.

I. One.—1. Anthrax.
Gangrenous Boil.
4. Entero Colitis. } Infantile.
Gastro Enteritis. }
10. Hospital Gangrene.
Pyemia.
Phagadena.
Phlegmon.
15. Infantile Fever.
Typhus Fever.
20. Rotheln.
21. Parotitis.
22. Child-bed Fever.
23. Whooping Cough.
24. Quincy.
25. Scarlet Fever.
Angina Maligna.
26. Varioloid.
27. Laryngismus.
Lockjaw.
Trismus Nascentium.
Cephalæmatoma.
28. Chicken Pox.
Miliaria.

ORDER TWO.—Enthetic.

I. Two.—2. Stricture of Urethra.
Gonorrheal Opthalmia.
3. Necusia.

ORDER THREE.—Dietic.

I. Three.—1. Intemperance.
2. Privation.
Starvation.
Neglect.

ORDER FOUR.—Parasitic.

I. Four.—1. Thrush.
2. Tape Worm.
Trichinosis.
5. Scabies.
Hydatids.
Porrigo, Favus, etc.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

CLASS II.—Constitutional Diseases.

TABULAR LIST.

Order One.—Diathetic.

II. One.—1. Gout
2. Dropsy
3. Anæmia
4. Cancer, various
5. Cancer of Breast
6. Cancer of Stomach
7 Cancer of Uterus
8. Noma (Canker)
9. Gangrene
10. Rheumatism

Order Two.—Tubercular.

II. Two.—1. Scrofula
2. Tabes Mesenterica
3. Phthisis (Pulmonary)
4. Hydrocephalus
5. Tubercular Meningitis

SUPPLEMENTAL LIST.

II. One.—2. Anasarca.
3. Leucocythæmia.
Chlorosis.
4. Soft Cancer.
Epithelioma.
Melanosis.
Lupus.
Other kinds of Cancer.
9. Bed Sore.
Dry Gangrene.
10. Rheumatic Carditis.
Rheumatic Synovitis.
Rheumatic Meningitis.

II. Two.—1. Psoas (Lumbar) Abscess.
White Swelling.
Cretinism (Goitre).
Adenitis.
Lymphangitis.
Morbus Coxarius.
Pott's Disease.
2. Tubercular Peritonitis.
3. Hæmoptysis.

CLASS III.—Local Diseases.

Order One.—Nervous System.

III. One.—1. Cephalitis
2. Cerebritis
3. Apoplexy
4. Paralysis
5. Insanity
6. Chorea
7. Epilepsy
8. Convulsions
9. *Brain Diseases**
10. *Nerve Diseases*

Order Two.—Circulatory System.

III. Two.—1. Pericarditis
2. Aneurism
3. *Heart Diseases**

III. One.—1. Phrenitis.
Meningitis.
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis. (Sporadic.)
Paresis.
4. Locomotor Ataxia.
5. Monomania.
Fright.
Grief.
Melancholia.
Dementia.
Rage.
6. Hysteria.
9. Neuralgia, Cerebral.
Neurasthenia.
Disease of Spinal Cord.
Necrencephalus (Ramollissement).
10. Nervous Prostration.
Neuritis.
Myelitis.

III. Two.—1. Carditis.
Endocarditis.
3. Hypertrophia.
Atrophia.
Angina Pectoris.
Syncope.
Arteritis.
Ossification of Arteries. (Sclerosis.)
Phlebitis.
Hydropericardium.
Embolus.
Thrombosis.

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* Not otherwise placed.

STATISTICAL NOSOLOGY.

CLASS III.—Local Diseases.—Continued.

TABULAR LIST.

ORDER THREE.—Respiratory System

III. Three.—1. Epistaxis
2. Laryngitis
3. Bronchitis, Acute
4. Bronchitis, Chronic
5. Pleurisy
6. Pneumonia
7. Asthma
8. *Lung Diseases.**

ORDER FOUR.—Digestive System.

III. Four.—1. Gastritis
2. Enteritis
3. Peritonitis
4. Ascites
5. Ulceration of Intestines
6. Hernia
7. Ileus
8 Intussusception
9. Stricture of Intestines
10. Fistula
11. *Stomach Diseases**
12. *Pancreas Diseases**
13. Hepatitis
14. Jaundice
15. *Liver Diseases**
16. *Spleen Diseases**
17. *Bowel Diseases**

ORDER FIVE.—Urinary System.

III Five.—1. Nephritis
2. Ischuria
3. Nephria (Bright's Disease)
4. Diabetes
5. Calculus (Gravel, &c.)
6. Cystitis
7. Prostate, Disease of
8. *Kidney Diseases**
9. Bladder, Diseases of
10. Testicles, Disease of

ORDER SIX.—Generative System.

FEMALE.

III. Six.—1. Ovarian Dropsy
2. *Diseases of Uterus**

SUPPLEMENTAL LIST.

III Three.—2. Œdema Glottidis.
5. Empyema.
Diaphragmitis.
Pneumothorax.
Hydrothorax.
6. Pulmonary Apoplexy.
Hæmoptysis.†
Congestion of Lungs.
7. Grinders' Asthma.
Miners' Asthma.
Emphysema.
8. Pleurodynia.

III. Four.—1. Glossitis.
Stomatitis
Pharyngitis.
Œsophagitis.
2. Gastro Enteritis, } Not
Entero Colitis. } In-
5. Perforation of— } fantile.
6. Congenital.
Femoral.
Inguinal.
Scrotal.
Umbilical.
Ventral.
7. Constipation.
Obstipation.
Perityphlitis.
Typhlitis.
Appendicitis.
8. Invagination.
9. Strict. Œsophagus.
11. Dyspepsia.
Pyrosis.
Gastralgia.
Hæmatemesis.
Melæna.
14. Gall-stones.
Icterus Neonatorum.
15. Cirrhosis.
Chyluria.

III. Five.—3. Albuminuria.
6. Cystirrhœa.
8. Diuresis.
Hæmaturia.
Uræmia.
9. Urethritis.
10. Orchitis.
Hydrocele.

III. Six.—1. Ovarian Tumor.
2. Hysteritis Metritis.
Uterine Ulcer.
Polypus, Tumor Fibroid.
Ovaritis.
Pelvic Cellulitis.
Hemorrhage.

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* Not otherwise placed.

† See Class II, Order Two - 3, Sup. List.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

CLASS III.—Local Diseases.—Continued

TABULAR LIST.	SUPPLEMENTAL LIST.
Order Seven.—Osseous and Locomotory System.	
III. Seven.—1. Bones, Diseases of	III. Seven.—1. Ostitis. Periostitis. Fragilitas Ossium. Mollities Ossium. Rickets. Caries, Necrosis. Exostosis.
2. *Joint Diseases**	2. Synovitis. Hip Diseases.
3. Vertebræ, Diseases of	3. Spine Diseases. Spine, Caries and Necrosis.
Order Eight.—Integumentary System.	
III. Eight.—1. Phlegmon‡	III. Eight—1. Abscess, part not stated. Boil. Whitlow.
2. Ulcer	
3. *Skin Diseases*	3. Roseola. Urticaria. Eczema. Herpes. Pemphigus. Ecthyma. Impetigo. Psoriasis, &c. Dermatitis (from burns, &c.).
Order Nine.—Organs of Special Sense.	
EYE AND EAR.	
III. Nine.—1. Malignus Oculi	
2. Opthalmitis	
3. Ossis Petrosis	
4. Otitis	

CLASS IV.—Developmental Diseases.

Order One.—Developmental Diseases of Children.	
IV. One.—1. Still born	
2. Debility, Infantile	IV. One.—2. Asthenia.
3. Debility, Premature Birth.	
4. Cyanosis	4. Atelectasis Pulmonum.
5. Spina Bifida	
6. Other Malformations	6. Anus Imperforatus. Cleft Palate. Idiocy.
7. Teething	
8. Innutrition	8. Malnutrition.
9. Hemorrhage	9. Umbilical Hemorrhage.

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* Not otherwise placed. † See Class II, Order Two—1, Sup. ‡ See Class I, Order One—10, Sup.

STATISTICAL NOSOLOGY.

CLASS IV.—Developmental Diseases.—Continued.

TABULAR LIST.	SUPPLEMENTAL LIST.
ORDER TWO.—**Developmental Diseases of Women.**	
IV. Two.—1. Paramenia 2. Childbirth*	IV. Two.—1. Amenorrhœa. Chlorosis.† Climacteria. Menorrhagia. 2. Miscarriage. Abortion. Puerperal Mania. Puerperal Convulsions. Phlegmasia Dolens. Cæsarian Operation. Extra-Uterine Fœtation. Flooding. Retention of Placenta. Presentation of Placenta. Deformed Pelvis. Mammary Abscess. Vomiting of Pregnancy.
ORDER THREE.—**Developmental Diseases of Old People.**	
IV. Three.—1. Old Age	
ORDER FOUR.—**Diseases of Nutrition. Adolescent and Adult.**	
IV. Four.—1. Atrophy 2. Debility	IV. Four.—1. Marasmus. Malnutrition. 2. Asthenia. Exhaustion.

CLASS V.—Deaths by Violence.

ORDER ONE.—**Accident or Negligence.**	
V. One.—1. Fractures and Contusions 2. Wounds, Unspecified 3. Burns and Scalds 4. Poison 5. Drowning 6. Suffocation 7. Various	V. One.—1. Railroad and other Accidents. 5. Lost at Sea. 6. Asphyxia. Strangulation. 7. Exposure. Cold Water. Frozen. Heat. Lightning. Surgical Operation. Sun Stroke.
ORDER TWO.—**Homicide.**	V. Two.—1. Infanticide. Patricide. Matricide. Fratricide. Filicide, &c.
ORDER THREE.—**Suicide.**	
V. Three.—1. Wounds, Unspecified Wounds, Pistol or Gunshot Wounds, Knife 2. Poison 3. Drowning 4. Hanging 5. Otherwise	

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* See Class I, Order One—22, Tab. List.

† See Class II, Order One—3, Sup.

SUGGESTIONS

CONCERNING

Physicians' Certificates of Causes of Deaths.

It should be the endeavor to specify the causes of death as definitely and correctly as possible. It is not unusual to find a return of death with the physician's certificate naming the cause of death "Paralysis," "Paraplegia," "Fits," "Convulsions," "Dropsy," etc., which are merely secondary or consecutive causes, being symptoms only, or results of some organic lesion or pathological derangement. Sometimes **the alleged cause** is really the *final cause*, as in a case of termination of life by paralysis, but the cause given as paralysis **is not the determining cause.** Apoplexy, or some lesion of the nervous centres, must be the original and determining cause of paralysis, paraplegia, hemiplegia, etc., and the determining cause should be stated as the primary in the return or certificate.

Convulsions are the symptoms or results of some antecedent or concurrent disease. They follow meningitis and other structural lesions of the nervous centres: they also occur from reflex derangement or disturbance of the nervous centres, as, in children, from intestinal irritation, or from inflammation, as in gastritis, enteritis, nephritis, etc. In such cases they may be contributory to death, and perhaps, in rare instances, a final cause, by inducing or taking the form of tonic or tetanic spasm. But as contributory, or as a final cause, they are simply concomitant. They should find a place as secondary causes only in certificates of death.

"Fits" is too unmeaning a term to be used in any case. The word in a medical sense means a paroxysm, a tonic or clonic spasm, or an attack or succession of attacks of some physical or mental disturbance, as "a fit of apoplexy," "a fit of melancholia," etc., and is not properly used as synonymous with convulsions from any cause. It would be just as sensible to attribute a death to a "paroxysm," an "occurrence" or an "attack" as a cause, as to "fits," without some qualification.

"Dropsy" and "Ascites" have been allowed to stand as determining causes of death because of extended use, and because of the obscurity with which their causes in rare instances are involved. We can scarcely conceive of a dropsical accumulation without antecedent organic or functional disorder, derangement of the absorbent or secretory system, or depravation of the blood. They are left in the tabular list with not a little reluctance. Paralysis, with cause unspecified, is also left in the tabular list for a like reason, and with the same doubt of propriety.

It may be suggested that it is sometimes difficult, and occasionally impossible, to ascertain positively the chief or leading cause of death. The physician last in attendance may find several functional or structural diseases, the morbid conditions multiple and complex, and not only the initial derangement, but the succession of morbid processes, proximate, consecutive and ultimate, inextricably entangled and lost to discovery.

The careful diagnostician will, however, even then be able to *conceive the probable leading cause*, but whether or not, he will be able at least to ascertain the most prominent and controlling lesion or functional derangement then existing, and which may reasonably be accepted as the chief cause of death.

The preceding remark applies very properly to cases of adventitious diseases which prove fatal, when occurring in individuals already suffering from some chronic disease of slower progress, as when fatal dysentery attacks a consumptive person, or one having chronic nephritis dies from pneumonia. The acute disease occurring independently of the chronic disease is the chief cause of death, although the fatal event may have been made more sure by the existence of the antecedent disease, and although the antecedent disease would have ultimately caused death.

In attributing deaths to scrofula, tuberculosis, tumor, cancer and other generic terms, as causes, the organic structure or locality where the disease is developed should always be given, if possible, otherwise such terms are very indefinite.

The objects desired in presenting the preceding nomenclature of causes of death, and the suggestions following, are to subserve the purpose of greater uniformity and precision in the use of nosological terms, and to promote the accomplishment of entire definiteness, accuracy and completeness in the physician's certificates of causes of death.

The State of Rhode Island has a leading reputation for the completeness of its vital statistics. It is not excelled, if equalled, by any State in the Union. With the exception of two or three, there are no States that have even any approximate completeness of numbers of decedents, and fullness of statements of fact connected therewith. It is hoped that the physicians of Rhode Island will feel a professional and patriotic interest in the continued elevation of the reputation of the State as a collector of accurate and complete vital statistics.

APPENDIX B.

THE LAWS OF RHODE ISLAND

(As amended February 1, 1896.)

IN RELATION TO THE REGISTRATION OF

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

AND OF DIVORCE.

GENERAL LAWS, CHAPTER 100.

OF THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

SECTION 1. The town clerks of the several towns, or any person whom the board of aldermen of any city, or the town council of any town, may appoint for that purpose, shall obtain, chronologically record and index, as required by the forms prescribed by section three of this chapter, all information concerning births, marriages and deaths occurring among the inhabitants of their respective towns; and on or before the first Monday in March, annually, shall make duly certified returns thereof to the secretary of the state board of health for the year ending on the thirty-first day of December next preceding, accompanying the same with a list of the persons required by law to make returns to them who have neglected to do so, and with such remarks relating to the object of this chapter as they may deem important to communicate.

SEC. 2. The secretary of the state board of health shall receive the returns made in pursuance of the preceding section, and annually make a general abstract and report thereof, in form as prescribed by section three of this chapter, and publish not exceeding one thousand copies thereof; and for preparing, tabulating and publishing said annual report such sum as may be provided by law shall be paid to the state registrar. Said returns, after such report is prepared, shall be deposited in the office of the secretary of state, who shall cause the same to be arranged, full alphabetical indices of all the names to be made, and the whole to be bound in volumes of convenient size and carefully preserved in his office.

SEC. 3. The blank forms required to carry out the provisions of this chapter shall, on application, be furnished by the secretary of the state board of health to clergymen, physicians, undertakers, town clerks, clerks of meetings of the Society of Friends, and other persons requiring them, substantially as follows: The record of a birth shall state the date and place of birth, name of the child if it has any, the sex and color of the child, whether born alive or still-born, the name and surname, color, residence and birthplace of the parents, and the occupation of the father, and the time of recording, so far as the same can be ascertained. The record of a marriage shall state the date of the marriage, place, name, residence and official station of the person by whom married, names and surnames of the parties, age, color, occupation and residence of each, condition, that is, whether single or widowed, what marriage, that is, whether first, second, third or other marriage, the occupation, birthplace and name of their parents, and the time of recording, so far as the same can be ascertained. The record of deaths shall state the date of the death, name and surname of deceased, the sex, color and condition, whether single or married, age, occupation, place of death, place of birth, names and birthplace of parents, disease or cause of death, and the time of recording, so far as can be ascertained.

SEC. 4. Every meeting of the Society of Friends, clergyman and all others authorized to join persons in marriage, shall make a faithful record of every such rite performed by them, in manner and form aforesaid, and return the same for the last preceding month, on or before the second Monday of every month, to the town clerk of the town in which such rite shall have been performed; and no marriage shall be solemnized until the parties shall have signed and delivered to the person about to solemnize it, or to a clerk of a meeting of the Society of Friends, a certificate containing the information required for the record of a marriage, as prescribed by this chapter.

SEC. 5. The town clerk of every town shall annually, in the month of January, collect the information required by this chapter, in relation to all children born in the town during the year ending on the thirty-first day of December next preceding.

SEC. 6. Physicians and midwives shall, on or before the fifth day of each month, report to the clerk of each city or town a correct list of all children born therein during the month next preceding, at whose birth they were present, stating the date and place of each birth, the name of the child if it has any, the sex and color of the child, the name, place of birth and residence of the parents, and the occupation of the father. The fee of the physician or midwife shall be twenty-five cents for each birth so reported, and shall be paid by the city or town in which the report is made.

SEC. 7. Whenever any person shall die, or any still-born child shall be brought forth in this state, the physician attending at such bringing forth or last sickness, if any physician so attended, shall, within forty-eight hours after such death or bringing forth, leave with the family, if any, or person having the care of the deceased, or the person bringing forth such still-born child, or give to the undertaker or person who conducts the funeral, a certificate stating, in case of a death, the name of the deceased, the date of the death, and the disease or cause of the death, and in case of the bringing forth of a still-born child, the date and the cause of such child being brought forth still born. *Provided, however*, that if the physician last in attendance shall not have knowledge of such death, or is otherwise reasonably prevented from leaving with the family or giving the undertaker such certificate within the time hereinbefore specified, or before the funeral or disposal of the remains of the deceased, he shall, within five days after having knowledge of such death by notification or otherwise, send to the town or city clerk or registrar of the town or city in which such death occurred a certificate, stating the name, date and disease or cause of death of such decedent.

SEC. 8. Every town council may appoint a sufficient number of persons to act as undertakers, removable at the pleasure of such council.

SEC. 9. No undertaker or other person shall conduct a funeral, or bury or deposit in a tomb, or remove from this state or otherwise dispose of the remains of any deceased person or still-born child, unless he shall first obtain the physician's certificate required by section seven of this chapter, if a physician was in attendance upon such person who has deceased, or the person bringing forth such still-born child, and shall return the same, together with his own certificate of the information required by section three of this chapter, to the town clerk of the town where such death or bringing forth took place: *Provided, however*, that in such towns as allow the burial or removal of bodies of deceased persons without a permit from the town clerk, and if the undertaker or other person who has charge of the disposal of the remains of the deceased person is unable to obtain the said physician's certificate, after reasonable attempts therefor, before the burial or removal of the said remains, then the said undertaker or other person shall make his return as required by section three of this chapter, including the cause of death and the name of the physician last in attendance upon the deceased, immediately to the town or city clerk or registrar of the town or city in which the death occurred. He shall, also, within two days thereafter, notify the physician last in attendance upon the deceased person of the name and date of death of the same.

SEC. 10. Clergymen of all denominations who officiate at the funerals of decedents when no undertaker is in attendance, shall, when requested by the state registrar, or the town or city clerk or registrar of the town or city in which such deaths occurred, make returns of such deaths in the same manner and with the same compensation as undertakers.

SEC. 11. Any town may make ordinances more effectually to attain the objects herein contemplated.

SEC. 12. The town clerks, or persons appointed as aforesaid, shall receive for each record of a death made and returned as required by law, and for each record of a marriage made and returned as required by law, twenty cents, to be paid to them out of their respective town treasuries: *Provided*, that the yearly compensation to be paid out of the town treasury as aforesaid, to any one town clerk or person appointed as aforesaid, who shall perform the duties prescribed by this chapter, shall be not less than five dollars. Undertakers and others making returns of deaths as required by sections seven and nine of this chapter, shall receive for each full report of a death made to the town clerk five cents in the cities of Providence and Newport, and ten cents in the other towns of the state.

SEC. 13. Every clergyman, physician, midwife, undertaker, town clerk, clerk of any meeting of the Society of Friends, or other person who shall wilfully or unreasonably neglect or refuse to perform any of the duties imposed on or required of him by this chapter, shall be fined not exceeding twenty dollars nor less than two dollars for each offence, one-half thereof to the use of the town in which the offence shall occur, and one-half thereof to the use of the person who shall complain of the same.

SEC. 14. Every clergyman, physician, coronor, undertaker, medical examiner, or clerk of any meeting of the Society of Friends, shall cause his name, residence and post office address to be recorded in the town clerk's office of the town where he resides.

SEC. 15. No letters of administration or letters testamentary shall be granted by any court of probate upon the estate of any person, until the death of such person, or the facts from which the same is presumed, shall be duly certified, as near as may be, to the town clerk, in order that the same may be duly registered according to the provisions of this chapter.

SEC. 16. The town and city clerks, and registrars of the several towns and cities, shall have the custody of all records of births, deaths and marriages of their respective towns, whether made under the statutes now in force or any former statute, and a certificate signed by them, certifying that any written or printed statement of any marriage, birth or death is a true copy of the record in their custody, shall be admitted as evidence of such marriage, birth or death.

SEC. 17. Births, marriages and deaths of non-residents shall be distinguished from those of residents, in the returns, by being arranged separately.

SEC. 18. The secretary of the state board of health may, from time to time, vary the forms of returns, and require such additional information as he may consider necessary to accomplish the object of this chapter.

SEC. 19. The town clerks or other officers appointed under this chapter to collect, record and return the births in the several cities and towns, shall receive fees therefor as follows: For making record and return of these facts as required by law, twenty cents for each entry and return; to be paid by the city or town in which the birth is recorded.

SEC. 20. The clerk or registrar of each town and city shall, on the first day of each and every month, make a certified copy of all births, marriages and deaths recorded in the books of said town or city during the previous month, whenever the parents of the child born, or the bride or the groom, or the deceased person, were resident in any other town or city in this state, or in any other state, at the time of said birth, marriage or death; and shall transmit such certified copies to the clerk or registrar of the town, city or state in which such parents of the child born, the bride or the groom, or the deceased, were resident at the time of said birth, marriage or death, stating, in case of a birth, the name of the street and number of the house, if any, where such parents resided, the place of birth of such parents, and the maiden name of the mother, whenever the same can be ascertained; and the clerk or registrar so receiving such certified copies shall record the same in the books kept for recording births, marriages and deaths. Such certified copies shall be made upon blanks to be furnished for that purpose by the secretary of the state board of health.

SEC. 21. The town clerks of the several towns, or other persons appointed under this chapter to collect the births in the several towns, shall annually in the month of January collect the facts concerning the births within their respective towns, required by this chapter, and shall, so far as practicable, at the same time collect the names of all persons liable to be enrolled in the militia, as required by title thirty-four, and the census of all persons between the ages of five and fifteen years inclusive, as provided by chapter fifty-four, and shall receive therefor such compensation as the town council or the board of aldermen of their respective cities shall determine: *Provided*, that the city of Providence shall be exempt from so much of the provisions of this section as relates to the collection of the statistics of births.

SEC. 22. Blanks for the foregoing purposes shall be furnished, on application therefor, on or before the first day of December in the year preceding, by the state board of health for the collection of births, by the adjutant-general for the taking of the enrolled militia, and by the commissioner of public schools for the census aforesaid.

SEC. 23. The person or persons who shall discharge the duties required by section twenty-one of this chapter, if other than the town clerk, shall make full return thereof to the town clerk of his or their town, on or before the tenth day of February next following.

SEC. 24. The returns required to be made by the clerks of the appellate division of the supreme court, in relation to divorces, to the secretary of the state board of health, or a prepared abstract thereof, shall be published in the annual report on the births, marriages and deaths in the state.

SYNOPSIS OF THE LAW OF MARRIAGE.

GENERAL LAWS. CHAPTER 191.

SECTIONS 1, 2 and 3 show what kindred persons cannot marry, and declare marriages within prohibited degrees null and void.

SECTION 4 makes an exception in favor of Jews, within the degrees of affinity or consanguinity allowed by their religion.

SECTION 5 declares the marriage of persons having a husband or wife living, and of idiots and lunatics, absolutely void.

SEC. 6. Any minister or elder of any religious denomination who shall be *domiciled* in the state, and shall have *registered* with the town clerk and have received a *license*, may join persons in marriage in this state.

SECTION 7 designates who shall be considered as belonging to a religious denomination within the meaning of the preceding section.

SEC. 8. Wardens in the town of New Shoreham may join persons in marriage in said town.

SECTION 9 designates who may join persons in marriage when solemnized among Quakers, or among persons professing the Jewish religion.

SEC. 10. *Every person* desiring to be joined in marriage in this state shall furnish to the town or city clerk of the town or city where such person resides, or, if such person is not a resident of the state, then to the town or city clerk of the town or city where such marriage is to be solemnized, the information called for in a blank form provided by the town or city clerk. Such person shall also procure from the town or city clerk a *certified copy* of such blank form so subscribed to, and present the same to the person who is to solemnize the marriage. For issuing such certified copy the town or city clerk shall be entitled to a fee of one dollar. Such clerk shall endorse his certificate upon the back of said *copy*.

SECTION 11 provides for the control of marriages of minors, and requires the written consent of the parent or guardian before the information provided for in section ten can be given. Persons over eighteen years of age, however, who may have no parent or guardian, may make oath relative to that fact to the city or town clerk, and may then give the required information called for in the application.

SECTION 12 requires that *each* of the persons married must present to the officiating clergyman a certified copy, as provided in section ten. These must also be signed by the respective parties to the marriage in the presence of the clergyman. This is intended to identify the parties as being the same who appeared for the certificate from the town clerk.

SECTION 13 requires that the officiating clergyman shall endorse the certificate stating that he has joined the parties in marriage, and also that two witnesses of the marriage shall append their signatures. It also provides that the minister shall make a return of the certificate to the town clerk on or before the second Monday of the month succeeding the date of the marriage.

SECTION 14 provides for the care and preservation of the records.

SECTION 15 provides for the work of registration in the city of Providence to be done by the city registrar.

SECTION 16 provides for the recording of the returned certificates in the office of the town clerk, and the final lodgment of the certificates with the secretary of state. These are there to be properly indexed, and open to inspection only in the presence of some one connected with the office of the secretary of state.

SECTION 17 provides that two witnesses shall be present at the marriage ceremony.

SECTION 18 provides that lawful objection to a marriage shall be made in writing, and the officiating clergyman shall not proceed with the marriage until the objection is removed.

SECTION 19 provides for a penalty of six months imprisonment, or a fine of one thousand dollars, for joining persons in marriage without first having been presented with the certified copies required in section ten, or without having first returned any lawful objection to the marriage.

SECTION 20 provides for a penalty a fine of not exceeding one hundred dollars, for failure to perform any of the duties devolving upon the officiating officer under this chapter.

SECTION 21 provides for a fine for joining persons in marriage who have a husband or wife living.

SECTION 22 provides that no marriage shall be deemed or adjudged to be void by any failure on the part of the officiating officers to comply with the law, if the marriage is in other respects lawful, and has been performed with a full belief on the part of the persons so married, or either of them, that they have been lawfully joined in marriage.

SEC. 23. Every person who shall solemnize a marriage without being legally authorized thereto, shall be fined five hundred dollars.

GENERAL LAWS. CHAPTER 195.

OF DIVORCE.

Section 1. Divorces from the bond of marriage shall be decreed in case of any marriage originally void or voidable by law, and in case either party is for crime deemed to be or treated as if civilly dead, or, from absence or other circumstances, may be presumed to be actually dead.

Sec. 2. Divorces shall be decreed for impotency, adultery, extreme cruelty, wilful desertion for five years of either of the parties, or for such desertion for a shorter period of time in the discretion of the court, for continued drunkenness, for the habitual, excessive and intemperate use of opium, morphine or chloral, for neglect or refusal on the part of the husband, being of sufficient ability, to provide necessaries for the subsistence of his wife, and for any other gross misbehavior and wickedness in either of the parties repugnant to and in violation of the marriage covenant.

Sec. 3. Whenever in the trial of any petition for divorce from the bond of marriage, it shall be alleged in the petition that the parties have lived separate and apart from each other for the space of at least ten years, the court may in its discretion enter a decree divorcing the parties from the bond of marriage, and may make provision for alimony.

Sec. 4. Whenever it shall appear that the absence, adultery, cruelty, desertion or other cause of complaint as aforesaid was committed or occasioned by the collusion of the parties, and done and contrived with an intention to procure a divorce, in such case no divorce shall be decreed.

Sec. 5. Whenever a divorce is granted for fault on the part of the husband, the wife shall have dower as if the husband were dead; but such dower shall be claimed on proceedings begun within six months after the absolute decree, and, if not claimed within said period, or if claim be made for alimony within said period, then dower shall be deemed to be waived and released, and the only relief of the wife shall be a claim for alimony chargeable upon the estate of the husband, or some specific portion thereof, as the court may decree: *Provided*, that in case of such divorce between parties married before the Digest of eighteen hundred forty-four went into operation, the wife shall be reinstated in all of her real estate, and have restored to her all of her personal estate not, in either case, disposed of at the date of the filing of the petition for said divorce.

Sec. 6. Whenever a divorce is granted for fault on the part of the wife, the husband, if he be entitled to curtesy-initiate, shall have a life-estate in all the lands of the wife as if the wife were dead, but subject to such allowance to the wife, to be charged on such life-estate, as the court in the peculiar circumstances of the case may deem just and proper.

SEC. 7. Otherwise than as provided in the two preceding sections, neither husband nor wife, on divorce being granted, shall have any right in the estate of the other.

SEC. 8. Divorces from bed, board and future cohabitation, until the parties be reconciled, may be granted for any of the causes for which by law a divorce from the bond of marriage may be decreed, and for such other causes as may seem to require the same. In case of such divorce, the court may assign to the petitioner a separate maintenance out of the estate or property of the husband or wife, as the case may be, in such manner and of such amount as it may think necessary or proper.

SEC 9. Every petition shall be signed by the petitioner, if of sound mind and of legal age to consent to marriage; otherwise, upon application to the court, and after notice to the party in whose name the petition shall be filed, the court may allow such petition to be signed by a guardian or next friend.

SEC. 10. No petition for divorce shall be granted unless the petitioner shall, at the time of preferring such petition, be a domiciled inhabitant of this state, and have resided therein for the period of one year next before the preferring of such petition.

SEC. 11. All such petitions shall be filed, heard and tried in Providence, unless the petitioner shall reside in the county of Newport or in the county of Washington, in which case such petition shall be filed, heard and tried in Newport or South Kingstown respectively.

SEC. 12. The court may by general rule determine the return-day of petitions for divorce and prescribe the notice to be given, within or without the state, on all such petitions, and may issue such process as may be necessary to carry into effect all powers conferred upon it in relation to the same; and said court may also, by general rule, fix the times, during its session, when all petitions for divorce shall be heard, as they may be filed in Providence, Newport or South Kingstown, respectively. Such general rules shall, however, be subject to such special orders as the court may make in special cases. And until general rules are made, special order in each case shall be made.

SEC. 13. Whenever any petition for divorce shall have been filed or be pending in the appellate division of the supreme court, and said court shall be of the opinion that sufficient notice of the pendency of said petition shall not, from any cause, have been given to the adverse party, said court may order notice or further notice to the adverse party to be given in such manner as the court may prescribe.

SEC. 14. The said court may regulate the custody and provide for the education, maintenance and support of the children of all persons by them divorced or petitioning for a divorce, and of all persons to whom a separate maintenance may be granted or who may petition for the same; may in its discretion make such allowance to the wife, out of the estate of the husband, for the purpose of enabling her to prosecute or defend against any such petition for divorce or separate maintenance, in case she has no property of her own available for such purpose, as they may think reasonable and proper; and may make all necessary orders and decrees concerning the same, and the same at any time may alter, amend and annul for sufficient cause, after notice to the parties interested therein.

SEC 15. Any woman to whom a divorce from the bond of marriage is decreed may be authorized by such decree to change her name, subject to the same rights and liabilities as if her name had not been changed.

SEC. 16. After the filing and during the pendency of any petition for divorce the said court may make such interlocutory decrees and grant such temporary injunctions as may be necessary until a hearing can be had before said court.

GENERAL LAWS. CHAPTER 225.

OF DIVORCES.

SECTION 9. The clerks of the appellate division shall make returns to the secretary of the state board of health, on or before the first day of March in each and every year, for the year ending on the thirty-first day of December preceding, of all the applications for divorce, showing the number of applications, the number thereof continued, the number granted, and the causes for which the same are granted, but without the names of the parties, in accordance with the blanks which shall be furnished them by the secretary of state.

GENERAL LAWS. CHAPTER 287.

OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS AND CORONERS.

SECTION 1. The governor shall appoint, in each county, able and discreet men, learned in the science of medicine, to be medical examiners in such county.

SEC. 2. The number of medical examiners appointed as provided in the preceding section, shall be as follows:

For the county of Washington, five examiners, one in each of the five following districts, viz.: District one, composed of the town of Westerly; district two, of the town of South Kingstown; district three, of the town of Hopkinton; district four, of the towns of North Kingstown and Exeter; district five, of the towns of Charlestown and Richmond.

For the county of Kent, two examiners, one in each of the two following districts, viz.: District one, composed of the towns of West Greenwich and Coventry; district two, of the towns of East Greenwich and Warwick.

For the county of Providence, eleven examiners, one in each of the first nine following districts, and in district ten, two examiners, viz.: District one, composed of the towns of Scituate and Foster; district two, of the towns of Cranston and Johnston; district three, of the town of Glocester; district four, of the towns of Smithfield and North Providence; district five, of the towns of Burrillville and North Smithfield; district six, of the city of Woonsocket; district seven, of the town of Cumberland; district eight, of the cities of Pawtucket and Central Falls and the town of Lincoln; district nine, of the town of East Providence; district ten, of the city of Providence.

For the county of Bristol, two examiners, one in each of the following districts, viz.: District one, composed of the towns of Barrington and Warren; and district two, of the town of Bristol.

For the county of Newport, four examiners, one in each of the first two districts and two in district three, viz.: District one, composed of the towns of Tiverton and Little Compton; district two, of the town of New Shoreham; district three, of the city of Newport and the towns of Portsmouth, Middletown and Jamestown.

SEC. 3. If either of the medical examiners shall, at any time, from any cause, be unable to perform the duties of his said office, or shall be deemed by the attorney-general for any cause disqualified therefor, a medical examiner from an adjoining district may be called upon to perform them.

SEC. 4. Every medical examiner shall hold his office for a term of six years, and until another is appointed and qualified to act in his place, unless sooner removed by the appointment of some other person to fill his place.

SEC. 5. Every medical examiner shall, within thirty days after his appointment, and before entering upon the duties of his office, give bond with surety to, and to the satisfaction of, the general treasurer in the sum of one thousand dollars for the faithful performance of his duties.

SEC. 6. If the condition of any such bond be broken, to the injury of any person, actions may be brought upon such bond as upon the official bonds of sheriffs.

SEC. 7. Medical examiners shall make examinations as hereinafter provided, upon bodies of such persons only as are supposed to have come to their death by violence: *Provided*, that in case any prisoner in the state prison or in any county jail dies while so imprisoned, it shall be the duty of the medical examiner of the district in which such prison or county jail is situated, upon being notified of the death of such prisoner, to make at once an examination upon the body of such deceased prisoner.

SEC. 8. When a medical examiner has notice that there has been found, or is lying, within his district the body of a person who is supposed to have come to his death by violence, he shall forthwith repair to the place where such body lies and take charge of the same; and if, on view thereof and personal inquiry into the cause and manner of the death, he deems a further examination necessary, he shall, upon being thereto authorized in writing by the attorney-general, or by the mayor of the city or president of the town council of the town where such body lies, make an autopsy in the presence of two or more discreet persons as witnesses, and shall then and there carefully reduce, or cause to be reduced to writing every fact and circumstance tending to show the condition of the body and the cause and manner of death, together with the names and addresses of said witnesses, which record he shall subscribe. Before making such autopsy, he shall call the attention of the witnesses to the position and appearance of the body.

Sec. 9. Should the medical examiner deem it advisable to have present a physician as one of the witnesses as aforesaid, such physician shall also subscribe the record made by the medical examiner, and for such service he shall receive a compensation of five dollars.

Sec. 10. Town councils shall elect a suitable person to act as coroner for their respective towns, to hold his office for three years and until another is elected and qualified to act in his place, unless sooner removed by the election of some other person to fill his place.

Sec. 11. The coroners so elected shall have exclusive jurisdiction as coroners in their respective towns.

Sec. 12. The coroner shall appoint in writing, under his hand and seal, one or more discreet persons to act as his deputy in case of his absence or inability to act, who shall have all the powers of a coroner and be subject to like pains and penalties for malfeasance in office; and the coroner shall file a copy of the appointment in the town clerk's office of his town.

Sec. 13. The coroner may suspend or discharge a deputy. The suspension or discharge of a deputy shall be in writing, addressed to the deputy; and the coroner shall forthwith file a duplicate thereof in the town clerk's office of his town.

Sec. 14. Every coroner and deputy coroner shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, take the engagement prescribed in section five of chapter twenty five.

Sec. 15. Whenever the coroner has notice that there is in his town any person who has been injured by the criminal act, omission or carelessness, of another, and that said person believes that his death is impending from such injury, said coroner may take the statement of such person concerning the manner in which, and the person by whom, such injury was inflicted; and the statement so taken shall be reduced to writing and, if practicable, in the presence of the injured person.

Sec. 16. If, upon such view, personal inquiry, or autopsy, the medical examiner is of the opinion that the death was caused by the act or neglect of some person other than the deceased, he shall at once notify the attorney-general, and coroner of the town where the body was found, or in which it lies, and shall file a duly attested copy of the record of his autopsy, or view, with the said coroner and a like copy with the attorney-general; and shall in all cases certify to the officer having the custody of the records of deaths in the town in which the deceased came to his death, the name and residence of the person deceased, if known, or, when the name and residence connot be ascertained, a description of the deceased, as full as possibly may be, for identification, together with the cause and manner by and in which he came to his death.

Sec. 17. The coroner shall thereupon hold an inquest, which may be private; in which case any or all persons, other than those required to be present by the provisions of this chapter, may be excluded from the place where such inquest is held, and such coroner may also direct the witnesses to be kept separate so that they cannot converse with each other until they have been examined. The attorney-general, or some person designated by him, may attend the inquest and examine all witnesses; and the coroner shall cause the testimony to be reduced to writing and signed by the witnesses. The attorney-general may if he deem it necessary or expedient, direct an inquest to be held in the case of any casualty from which the death of a person results.

Sec. 18. The coroner may issue summons for witnesses, returnable before him. The persons served with such process shall be allowed the same fees, their attendance may be enforced in the same manner, and they shall be subject to the same penalties, as if served with a summons in behalf of the state in a criminal prosecution pending before a district court.

Sec. 19. The coroner shall, after hearing the testimony, draw up and sign a report, in which he shall find and certify when, where and by what means the person deceased came to his death; his name, if known, and all material circumstances attending his death; and if it appears that his death resulted wholly or in part from the unlawful act of any other person, he shall further state the name of such person, if known to him, and he shall file such report, and the testimony by him taken, together with a copy of the record of the autopsy or view, in the office of the clerk of the court wherein an indictment for the offence may be found.

Sec. 20. The coroner shall bind such witnesses as he deems necessary, or as the attorney-general may designate, by recognizance in a reasonable sum, with sufficient surety, to personally appear, at such time as the coroner may designate, at the district court of the district wherein the inquest is held, and not depart therefrom until discharged by said court; and if any such witness shall refuse to recognize as aforesaid, the coroner shall commit such witness to the jail in the same county, there to remain until he shall so recognize or be otherwise discharged according to law.

Sec. 21. If the report of the coroner shall state that the death was caused by the unlawful act or by the gross carelessness of any other person, and by whose act the same was committed, he shall immediately make a complaint thereof against the person accused, in writing and on oath, to the justice or clerk of the district court in the district where the offence was committed, to the intent that the person killing or being in any way criminally instrumental to the death, may be apprehended; but nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent complaint being made at any time before the finding of the report. And the coroner shall forthwith, in writing, notify the attorney-general of the complaint aforesaid, that he may appear by himself or some person appointed by him, at the examination, and prosecute the complaint in behalf of the state.

SEC. 22. If a medical examiner reports that a death was not caused by the act or neglect of some person other than the deceased, and the attorney-general is of a contrary opinion, the attorney-general may, notwithstanding such report, direct an inquest to be held in accordance with the provisions of this chapter; at which inquest he, or some other person designated by him, shall examine all the witnesses.

SEC. 23. The medical examiner may, if he deem it necessary, employ a chemist to aid in the examination of the body, or of substances supposed to have caused or contributed to the death; and such chemist shall be entitled to such compensation for his services as the medical examiner certifies to be just and reasonable, the same being audited and allowed in the manner hereinafter provided.

SEC. 24. When a medical examiner views or makes an examination of the dead body of a stranger, he shall cause the body to be decently buried; and if he certifies that he has made careful inquiry, and that to the best of his knowledge and belief the person found dead is a stranger, having no settlement in any town of the state, his fees, with the actual expense of burial shall be paid from the general treasury. In all other cases the expense of the burial shall be first paid by the town wherein the body is found, and such town may recover the money so paid from the town where such person last had a settlement: *Provided, however*, that the general treasurer, or any town, ultimately paying any such burial expenses, shall have the right to recover such burial expenses from the estate of the deceased person.

SEC 25. When services are rendered in bringing to land the dead body of a person found in any of the harbors, rivers or waters of the state, the medical examiner may allow such compensation for such services as he deems reasonable; but this provision shall not entitle any person to compensation for services rendered in searching for a dead body.

SEC. 26. In all cases arising under the provisions of this chapter, the medical examiner shall take charge of any money or other personal property of the deceased, found upon or near the body, and shall deliver the same to the person entitled to its custody or possession; or if not claimed by such person within sixty days, then to an administrator, to be administered upon according to law.

SEC. 27. A medical examiner who fraudulently neglects or refuses to deliver any such property within three days, after demand upon him therefor, shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years or be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars.

SEC. 28. The fees of coroners shall, for the services specified in this chapter, be as follows, namely: For receiving and filing a duly attested copy of the record of an autopsy, fifty cents; for every page of two hundred words of written testimony, thirty cents; for each day's attendance in holding the inquest, five dollars; for the recognizance of witnesses, thirty five cents; and for drawing up and filing a report in court, five dollars. Said fees having been audited by the state auditor, upon certificate of the attorney general, shall be paid by the general treasurer.

Sec. 29. Each medical examiner shall receive fees as follows: For a view without an autopsy, four dollars; for a view and an autopsy, thirty dollars; and for travel, at the rate of ten cents a mile to the place of view. He shall also have power, in case of an autopsy, to employ a clerk at an expense not exceeding three dollars per day for each day's actual service.

Sec. 30. Every medical examiner shall return an account of the expenses of each view or autopsy, including his fees, to the state auditor, and shall annex to his return the written authority under which the autopsy was made. The state auditor shall audit such account and certify to the general treasurer what items in such account are deemed just and reasonable, and such items shall be paid by said treasurer to the persons entitled to receive the same.

Sec. 31. Medical examiners shall, in the books provided by the secretary of state, keep a record of all views of bodies found dead, together with their view and autopsy reports, and, on the first of January, April, July and October, shall forward to the secretary of the state board of health, attested copies of such records of views, together with the view reports and conclusions from autopsies. Should the commission or service of a medical examiner expire before the end of a quarter, the said examiner shall at once forward to the said secretary of the state board of health, the records and reports of all cases unreported at date of expiration of said service.

Sec. 32. For each and every copy of said records and reports forwarded to the said secretary of the state board of health, medical examiners shall receive twenty-five cents, which shall be paid by the state upon the voucher of said secretary of the state board of health, that such copy of reports and records have been received by him.

Sec. 33. The secretary of the state board of health shall cause the returns received by him for each year, in accordance with this chapter, to be bound together with an index thereto; the state registrar shall prepare or cause to be prepared from the said returns such tabular results as will render them of practical utility, and shall make report thereof annually in connection with the report of births, marriages and deaths required by chapter one hundred.

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